THIS PAPER CONTAINS 28 Pages.

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# THE ATLANTA CONSTITU

FIRST PART

Pages 1-6.

OL. XXIII.

ATLANTA, GA., SUNDAY MORNING, JULY 19, 1891.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

On Sept. 1st we will remove to our mammoth new store, corner Whitehall and Huntersts. Our time for the disposal of our present stock is limited to only a few weeks and we have yet quite a large quantity of OUR GLOVES AND MITTS goods on hand. Now, it has been our honest endeavor for the past 30 days to close out at cost, but as the time is drawing near and Hosiery the stock is yet large;

Everything must go, cost or no cost. We are determined not to move anything from this store to our new building.

2,000 yards dark ground, figured China Silks, cost 96c a yard, to

63 pieces levely plaid Novelties, cost \$1 to go at 69c a yard.

Small lot, say about 900 yards of solid and Figured China Silks, at the slaughtering price of 15c a yard.

All of our regular \$1.25 Dress China Silks, choice patterns, at only

7 pieces black Wool Grenadines, 'tis a great pity that they should be classed with the others, but 73c will buy them now. They were

57 pieces black ground Figured Batiste, worth 20c at only 1216

We offer choice of our black Silk Grenadines, at 98ca yard. Some American Notion Company, goods in lot worth \$4.

15 or 20 pieces of fine French Challies that were 65c, now

1 lot ladies' muslin Underwear, consisting of owns, Chemise, Drawers, Skirts and Corset Covers, worth from \$1G to \$1.75 a garment, choice now only 50c.

1 lot fine French Zephyr Ginghams have been selling at 25c and 35c a yard, to close at 15c.

1 lot Remnants, half-wool Challies, 2 to 10 yard lengths, 5c yard. 5,000 yards Nanchester Challies, medium dark grounds at only 2te a yard for Monday.

75 dozen ladies' Swiss Ribbed Vests at only 5c each.

3,000 yards fine white plaid Lawns, worth 10c at the insignificant price of 6\frac{3}{4}c a yard.

1 lot fine White India Linens and Victoria Lawns at 5c a yard, STOCK OF SPRING worth double this price:

1 lot fine Torchon Laces, have been selling at 15c and 25c a yard, now only 10c.

250 26-inch Gloria Silk Umbrellas, worth \$1.50, at 98c each. Special sale of fine Mull Skirtings at 33 to on the dollar.

53 dozen ladies' black Silk Hose, pure spun silk, at 90c, worth \$1.50 a pair.

900 pairs ladies' Dongola Kid Button Shoes, hand-sewed, at \$2,

Misses fine Dongola Kid Button Shoes, spring heel, sizes 11 to 2, at \$1.25 a pair, worth \$2.50.

l lot men's fine Balbriggan Shirts worth 50c, at only 25c each. Men's Crepe Outing Shirts, former price 75c, now 45c each.

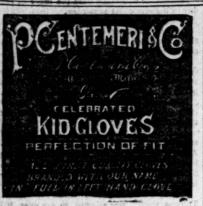
Small lot Window Shades, worth 75c, at only 29c each. 20 dozen ladies' Percale Shirt Waists at 37c each.

Ladies' fine puff bosom Shirts, latest style, sell regular at \$1.50, we close them out at 90c each.

I lot Lace Curtains, worth \$2.75 the world over, to go at \$1.05 a

100 dozen extra large size Towels, the 25c kind at 15c each. We have thousands of bargains to offer you. Remember our ame is limited and we must get rid of this stock at some price.

46-48-50 Whitehall St.



BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

Attracting MUCH Attention.

We carry the

Atlanta, and offer

Special Drives FOR

This Week!

Our Black Hosiery we guarantee to be fast color.

### Great Value.

We have a choice line of Ladies' and Misses'

SHIRT

WAISTS in Madras cloth, Silk Stripes and Wash Silks, that we offer at

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES

28 WHITEHALL STREET, 'Phone 282

## Now Is Your Opportunity

FOR THE NEXT 30 DAYSOUR ENTIRE AND SUMMER CLOTHING RE-GARDLESS OF COST.

## JAS. A. ANDERSON & CO.,

41 Whitehall Street.

### Auction! Auction!

Corner Loyd and Decatur streets. Wednesday, July 22d, at 10 a.m.

Contractors take notice. Will be sold without reserve to the highest bid-

15 horses and 7 mules, Also a few drays and carriage harness.

The live stock is in firstclass condition and can be seen at Ballard Transfer Co.'s stables, corner Terry and Hunter streets, before the sale.

Be on hand if you want a bargain.

FRANK QUEEN.

## Special Reduced Sale of Black Goods

of Black Dress Goods, during the past week, induces us to continue it during the present week.

Our stock of these fine goods is the largest and best in the city, and we are offering it at the lowest prices. We will close out these goods this week. If you want to take advantage of this bargain sale, come at once. We offer:

40-inch all-wool Henrietta, worth 75c, \$1 and \$1.15, we offer at 50c, 65c and 76c, 46-inch all-wool Henrietta, ath \$1.25, \$1.50 and \$1.75, we sell at 75c, \$1 and \$25.

Priestley's silk warp Henriett, best in the world, worth \$1.25, \$1.50, \$1.75 are sell at 75c, \$1, \$1.25 and \$1.50.

\$1, \$1.25 and \$1.50.

Priestley's Silk Princeto, 17th \$1.75 and \$2, our price \$1.25 and \$1.50.

Priestley's Silk Clarietts at \$1.55, worth \$1.75.

Priestley's Silk Mousseline Grenadines at 75c,

Priestley's Silk Mousseline Grenadines at 75c, worth \$1.25.

Silk Warp Brilliantines at \$2, worth \$2.75.

Silk Crystellette, Priestley's, \$1.35, worth \$2.

Wool Challis at 75c, 85c and \$1, regular price \$1.25, \$1.40 and \$1.50.

Wool Nun's Veiling, 60c, worth \$1.

Wool Tamies, 65c, 90c and \$1.25, sold everywhere at \$1, \$1.25 and \$1.75.

Bedford Cord at \$1.25, worth \$1.75.

40-inch Brilliantines, 50c, 65c and 90c, well worth 65c, \$1 and \$1.25.

worth 65c, \$1 and \$1.25.

Priestley's Bordered Nun's Veiling for Veils at 75c, \$1, \$1.25 and \$1.50, regular price \$1, \$1.25, \$1.50 and \$2, and many other very desirable Black Dress Goods, Cloths, etc., all of which must be closed

These are no AUCTION BARGAINS, but REGU-LAR GOODS which we bought cheap for the spot cash and it is money in your pocket to buy them now.

Our immense stock for the fall trade is arriving daily, and we are forced to make room for it. We therefore offer extraordinary bargains this week in our Carpet, Matting and Furniture departments. As we must have room, no reasonable offer will be re-

## We Make This Special Bargain Week.

Carpets at cost. Mattings at cost. Draperies at cost. Shades at cost. All Furniture at cost.

This will be a clear saving to you of at least 25 cent in cash. Don't delay, but come at once, Sale commences Monday, July 20th.

## Rich & Bros.,

54 and 56 Whitehall St.,

WE WILL SELL 14,16, 18, 20 and 22 E. Hunter St.

## Cut Prices Still On

The largest and most complete assortment of FINE GRAND RAPIDS FURNITURE ever shown in Atlanta. Hundreds of suits to select from and prices way down to and below cost.

The coolest store in town; crowded with customers daily. The best Oak Suit in America for \$16, \$18, \$25. The best \$100, \$200, \$300 Parlor, Chamber and Dining Room Suits. Thirty handsome Leather Library Suits, Turkish Suits. Thirty handsome Leather Library Suits, Turkish Chairs and Lounges at less than factory cost. Fifty Office Desks just opened. Five hundred setts Dining Room and Hall Chairs. Must be sold. Your price will be our price on many of these goods. Folding Beds, Hat Racks, Book Cases, Wardrobes, Tables, Chiffoniers, Mantel Glasses. Now is the time to buy Fine Furniture for less money than ever known in the Gate City; it Matters not what prices you get elsewhere, we are prepared to discount them. Three hundred Sideboards and Dining Tables very cheap. One hundred rolls Carnets cheap. One hundred rolls Carpets.

## Look out for BARGAINS all next week.



## The Smith Premier Typewriter.

Has been adopted to the exclusion of all other writing machines by the Associated Press of the state of New York. The SHIFT KEY SYSTEM RELE-GATED to a PAST AGE.

JOHN BRATTON Ag't,

41 S. Broad Street, Atlanta, Ga.

### THEY READ PAPERS

WHILE THE CLERKS READ BILLS FOR A SECOND TIME.

An Hour and a Half's Session of the House Yesterday-Many Members Ge Home to Spend Sunday.

When Speaker Howell called the house t

order yesterday there were about as many va-cant seats as there were seats occupied. request of Mr. Davis, of Burke, for leave of absence on Saturday for all men who had entered no request, at the close of

Briday's session, did the work. Many of the legislators had gone home to spend Sunday. Others took advantage of Mr. Davis's kindness and failed to show up for roll

And therefore the session was cut very

When the house opened Mr. Fleming, of Richmond, moved that the regular order of business be dispensed with, and that house bills for a second reading be taken up.

The motion was accepted and, for an hour the two clerks read incipient laws at a rate that could not have been otherwise than gratifying to time-saving economists.

During this procedure the members enter

tained themselves with their newspapers and letter writing.

There was not even a privilege resolution to

break the monotony of the bill reading.

When the last document had been reached and finished, it was moved that senate bill for first reading be taken up.

This was done.

Mr. Dunwoody, of Glynn, then address. the chair with a request that a bill introduced by himself relating to the protection of game Glynn county be taken up for a third reading and put upon its passage.

No objection was made, and the bill was

taken up.

The favorable report of the committee was agreed to without a dissenting voice, and on the passage of the bill about half of the members present voted in the affirmative. The other half did not take the trouble to have

themselves recorded as against the bill, and it was declared passed without an objecting vote. At this point Mr. Whitfield, of Baldwin, took the floor. "Mr. Speaker," said he, "it is evident that

if any bill should be taken up here to which some objection could be raised, it will be defeated on account of the small number of members present. Especially would this be the case should a measure of general importance be considered. Therefore, I move that the house adjourn until Monday morning at 9 A division was called for on the motion

adjourn, and then the ayes and nays. The call for the ayes and nays was not sus-

tained, however, and Speaker Howell declared the house adjourned. me of the representatives would rather

stay in the hall than to go to the alliance pic . Every time a motion is made to adjourn at any time other than at the regular hou they jump on it with both feet.

Unless Mr. Fleming, of Richmond, changes his mind, he will have something spicy to say in the house on Monday.

Mr. Fleming is the author of the senatorial

redistricting bill. This bill was introduced last Monday. Subsequently Mr. Fleming had a resolution passed referring the bill to a special committee of fifteen from the house and eight

At Friday's session the senate, at Senator Ellington's instance, squelched this resolution, refusing to appoint the joint committee This action of the senate will be the subject

of Mr. Fleming's remarks.
"I shall raise the point of parliamentary practice," said Mr. Fleming yesterday. "It was certainly uncalled-for discourtesy on the was certainly uncalled-for discourtesy on the part of the senate to refuse to acquiesce in the house's request for a joint committee, to which this important legislation could be referred. There is no regular committee which could properly take it under consideration.

As I say, Ishall have a word or two on the parliamentary order of the senate's action—and its lack of courtesy."

A prominent representative said:

"The senate puts itself in what strikes me as an awkward or compromising attitude, by its

an awkward or compromising attitude, by its refusal to let the senatorial redistricting bill go to a joint committee. No fair-thinking man questions the necessity for a revision of senatorial districts of the state, and it strikes me that the senator are not acting in the best of faith when they oppose such important work without allowing it at least a fair investigation in committee."

gation in committee The redistricting bill has occupied consider able attention among legislators since its in-troduction. Several amendments are already forming, if it should ever get to a stage where they can be brought out.

"It will most likely be reported to the house he latter part of this week," said Mr. Atkinn, of Coweta. He referred to is bill placing express, telegraph, and epping car companies under the jurisdiction of the railrand companies. of the railread commission.
"I will not be aable to be here to attend the

"I will not be aable to be here to attend the meeting of the general judiciary committee on Monday, before whom the bill is now pending, but shall have some one on hand to take notes on the arguments made against it by the representatives of the corporations affected. Mr. Davidson was heard for the telegraph companies yesterday. Messrs. Jackson & Jackson for the sleeping car companies will be heard by the committee Monday, and Mr. duBignon will conclude the corporation side for the express companies.

"Yes," said Mr. Seay, of Floyd, "Rome is moving along at a rapid rate. We are not only going to have a new courthouse, but we now want a recorder—that is, we need one to keep us a-walking straight."

### GRADY AVENUE CHAPEL An Entertainment Held Friday Evening for

There was a most delightful entertain

Friday evening, beginning at 8 o'clock, at Brookhaven, the beautiful suburban residence of Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Underwood. The entertainment was given for the benefit f the Grady avenue chapel, and was directed y Mrs. Underwood, Mrs. Jeroleman, Mrs. V. J. Tucker and Mrs. Paul Barth.

delightful musical and literary pro grame had been arranged.

olo-"Home, Sweet Home" (by Thal-

perg), Raimond Barth.
Overture—Waltz selection, orchestra.
Recitation—"A New Cure for Rheumatism,"
Miss Nona Jeroleman.
Song—"Creole Lover's Song" (Wade), Miss
Marie D. Congdon.
Overture—"Home Circle," orchestra.
Duet, Vocal—"I've Wandered in Dreams"
(Bmith), Misses Congdon and Martin.
Recitation—"Original Medicy," F. Carl Barth.
The singing of Miss Marie Congdon was
especially fine and completely charmed the

After the programme was gone through with delightful refreshments were served, which had been prepared by the ladies interested in the chapel.

The ice cream was donated by Mr. Fred Benteen, of the firm of Fairbanks & Benteen. Grady avenue chapel is nicely located at the corner of Grady avenue and Robinson streets, and has not yet been fully completed, and it was for the purpose of raising money to finish the shapel that the entertainment was held.

The entertainment Friday evening was such a grand success that the ladies have decided to repeat it an early date.

Can any of the many readers of THE CONSTITU-THOM give me the postoffice address of Elec Yan-eey? When last heard from he was somewhere on the line of Arkansas and Taxas, about four years ago. His hrother, James M. Yancey, is anxious to knew his whereabouts. Address T. H. Baker, or J. M. Yancey, Sheltonville, Milton

### POLITICALLY PARTED.

SENATOR CALLAWAY REPUSES TO ENDORSE MR. WATSON'S POSITION

And Tells Him So-The Senator Was the Congressman's Righthand Man-An In-teresting Sequel to His Speech.

Senator Enoch Callaway, of the seventeenth district, the man who nominated Hon. Tom Watson for congress in the democratic convention of his district, and the man who did more to carry Burke county for him than anybody else in the county, has split with Mr. Watson-not personally, but politically.

The event is a very interesting one, and took place at the capitol the morning after Mr. Watson delivered his now famou speech in the hall of the house of representatives, in which he took the position that there was no difference between the republican party and the democratic party. As the story goes, Senator Callaway met

Mr. Watson the morning after and, in a friendly way, took issue with him on his attack on the democratic party on the night before, stating that he thought that Mr. Watson had gone too far, and that though he had been his long political friend and had placed his name in nomination, that he could not go with him out of the party.

To the man who had been his Fidus Achates in the biggest county in his district, Mr. Watson replied, stating that it made no matter whatever might be the political difference between the two, they would always hold their personal friendship, to which Senator Callaway promptly assented, and the casual conference was broken up.

Senator Callaway, while being a warm personal friend of Mr. Watson's, takes this position on account of what he considers his first alleigance to the party. As stated above, he was not only in the convention that nominated Mr. Watson, having headed the Burke county delegation for him, but placed his name in nomination. He is an earnest worker, and one of the strongest men in his county.

### FOR TYPEE.

The Zouaves Will Leave for There with Anticipations of a Splendid Time. The Zouaves leave for Tybee today, thirty

men strong.

In addition, owing to the low rates which have been given, a party of about twenty-five friends will accompany them. Three extra coaches and a sleeper have been provided for

The Zouaves will meet at their armory at o'clock this evening. From there they will march to the depot in uniform. At 7:10 they leave for their week's pleasure.

Mr. Robertson went down to Tybee few days ago to make preparations for the company. The tents are already up and everything is in readiness for

the encampment.

After a few days strict military discipline will be discarded, and the boys will plunge into enjoyment without restraint. It has been decided to give three dress parades—one on Tuesday afternoon, another on Thursday and the last on Sunday—the day before their de parture. Then two exhibition drills will be

given.
All of the members of the company are looking forward to the pleasure of the coming week at the attractive resort. There is not one who regrets their failure to ge to Chick-

one who regrets their failure to ge to Chickamauga.

Those who will go are:
Captain J. B. Hollis.
Lieutenant L. J. Daniels.
Sergeants F. W. Ehlers, M. P. Brogan, E.
E. Alderd and A. Baker.
Corporais—W. J. Lankston, Ed Drake, A.
C. Langston and W. J. Campbell.
Privates—J. E. Robinson, J. O. Stewart, F.
O. Weaver, T. H. Jones, E. T. Logan, C. H.
Evans, C. O. Langston, J. E. Wilson, W. H.
Hildebrand, Henry Nunn, L. C. Wealer, J.
A. Baugh, W. J. Langston, Jr., W. B. Harrison, T. A. Dean and W. O. Lowe.
Mrs. J. B. Hollis and Miss Blanche Durant will accompany them. will accompany them.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

A Scene at the Confederate Soldiers' Hom EDITOR CONSTITUTION—A few evenings ago and the pleasure of conducting a squad of Georgia legislators to the Confederate Soldiers' home As we were about entering the building, discovered a party of ladies on the outside, and invited them to join us in our visit of inspection. They gladly accepted, and as we were passing through the halls I ascertained that one of their number. young girl, with a most loveable expression, w

ifted in declamation.

Obtaining her consent, requested the whole party to move on to memorial hall, stating that we had a rich treat in store for them there. When assembled I led the young lady to a favorable po-sition and introduced Miss McLeod, the daughter of a dead confederate soldier, and announced that she would favor us with a recitation "Search for the Wounded." Instantly every hat was doffe

for the Wounded." Instantly every hat was doffed and every ear strained with profound attention. Magnificently did she render that most affecting piece. As she proceeded in the description of the search for the wounded, every countenance of her hearers grew in earnestness, and not a sound was heard besides the tones of her sweet voice as it rang out like silver bells through those lonesome halls, and freely flowed the sympathetic tears from that fascinated little addience.

After she had finished, for a while the little group still remained spell-bound, then suddenly, as if recovering from a trance, burst out into round after round of appliance, and thus was christened the memorial hall of the Confederate Soldiers' home, and it was just as it ought to have been, from the sweet virgin lips of the daughter of a dead confederate soldier. The scene will not soon be forgotten by those who witnessed it.

nessed it.

And it is believed that every legislator who heard that delivery was reminded and convicted in his heart that it is high time that the noble state of Georgia was instigating a search for the suffering remnant of her living helpless confederate soldiers.

S.

CARTERSVILLE, Ga., July 18.—Editor Constitu-tion: At a meeting of Bartow camp of the Con-federate Veterans, held today, it was unanimously resolved to earnestly request our immediate repsentatives, and through them the general assembly, to provide for the maintenance by the stat of the Confederate Soldiers' home of Georgia.

Very properly the state maintains institution

for the care of her blind and her deaf and dumb sons and daughters. Why not provide for the care of her sons whose health and fortune were broken in their country's service?

And especially so when a building for this purpose has been erected through the magnificent liberality of her particle citizens. This home is ready for occupants—it is paid for.

If the state takes this property the annual expense for maintenance will gradually decrease, while the property will steadily enhance in value.

As a clean-cut business proposition, leaving out the high and noble sentiments, it would be wise for the state to accept the proposition submitted by the board of trustees of the home.

A. M. F. for the care of her blind and her deaf and dum

### A GOOD RESTAURANT. Mr. B. Vignaux at 16 Whitehall Street a

the Record He Is Making. Only a few months ago Mr. Vignaux took charge of the restaurant at 16 Whitehall street, but so complete is the place now in all

street, but so complete is the place now in all its appointments that you would hardly know it. He has everything good for the Itable—electric fans, clean linen and polite servants. It is a splendid place to satisfy the "inner man." Mr. Vignaux has built up a splendid custom. He deserves it.

While your family is out of the city spending their time in the mountains or at the sea shore, just step down to Vignaux's restaurant and take your meals. He has several summer widowers taking their meals with him. It is a good place. Go try and see.

## WISH NEW TRIALS.

THIRTEEN MOTIONS MADE FOR THEM YESTERDAY.

Are Granted, Others Denied and a Few Are Continued-A Suit Against

the Telephone Company. Motions for new trials were the order of the

day in the city court yesterday. Altogether thirteen were heard. The first was the suit of J. H. Chamb

G. W. Gardner, in which judgment had been given the defendant. It was continued. The four men, Jacob Williamson, Tom Anderson, John Stafford and Jim Baily, who guilty of gambling, were granted a new trial.

In the suit of Mrs. Esther Jacobs vs. the Atanta Street Railway Company-verdict for

the plaintiff—motion was overruled.

J. H. Swords, who had been found guilty of running a blind tiger presented his petition.
After consideration, the fine of \$300, which had been imposed on him, was reduced to \$100. Swords paid this and the motion was dis

The rule 1 of Ray and Guise vs. L. P. Thomas, sheriff, was allowed to lay over till the September term.

The motion of the Mutual Loan and Bank-

ing Company, where A. M. Allen et al., had

rought suit against it successfully, New trial was asked for in the suit of James Wilson vs. the Fulton bag and cotton mills in which judgment had been given the plaintiff. The case was argued and decision re-

Motion for new trial of the Fulton Lumber and Manufacturing Company in the suit against it of Henry B. Appling was overruled. In the suit of Mark Freeman vs. the Rich nond and Danville, a new trial was granted. The case of the Georgia Midland and Gulf Railroad Company's suit vs. C. A. Collier was continued. The plaintiff had been successful. New trial was denied Richard Butler in his suit against the Richmond and Danvilla.

The Telephone Company Sued. The Bell Telephone and Telegraph |Com pany has been sued by one of its employes for

On April 11 John R. Chaffin was engaged on April 13 ohn t. Chaim was engaged in helping to take the slack out of a cable wire which was being raised on Marietta street. The eccentric used for pulling up the cable was, it is alleged, defective, due to the company's negligence, and he fell a distance of seven or eight feet to the ground, sustaining the street of the ground, sustaining the street of the street of the ground. taining, he claims, great and permanent in juries.

For this, he brings suit, through his attorneys, Arnold & Arnold, for \$10,000.

Private Sure Enough.

The execution of Ozburn will be in strict conformity with the sentence.

On the day when Washington was hanged, fully two hundred people were allowed within the jailyard. On Friday things will be different. different.

From the office of the sheriff, in whose power

only it lies to grant permission to atter execution, comes the following: execution, comes the following:
In accordance with the sentence of the judge
the execution of Ozburn will be strictly private
and under no circumstances will any permits to
witness it be granted to any one except to ministers, three physicians and one representative
from each permits.

Called to Athens. Judge Van Epps left last evening for Athens, where he was called because of the serious illness of Mrs. Van Epps's father, Hon. Stephens Thomas. He will return in a few days and sign bills of exceptions.

JURIES DEAWN.

Juries were drawn for the second and third
weeks of the September term of the city court,

AN INTERESTING PROGRAMME Arranged for the Reunion of Tige Ander-

Tige Anderson's brigade holds their reunion at Marietta next Tuesday. It will be the first reunion since Appomattox and will be a notable affair. It will be an affecting sight to see the members of the famous brigade meet their old leader once again.

"Come!" he says to them in the call issued to the survivors. "It may be the last time we

to the survivors, "It may be the last time we shall meet before we cross over the river."
Here is the programme that has been arranged for the day:

1. Meeting called to order by Dr. Henry L. Wilson, president of the Seventh.

2. Prayer by Rev. J. B. Hunnicutt, chaplain of the Seventh.

3. Music.

4. Address of welcome by Carrain W. J. Henry L. of the Se

ponse by Hal Jones, of the Seventh. Recitation by Mrs. Frank M. Myers. Music.
Short speeches by distinguished members of brigade and other veterans.

 Music.
 Basket dinner.
 Business meeting of regimental organization. It was intended that the response to the ad-

dress of welcome would be made by Judge George Hillyer, of the Ninth, but he cannot be present and Mr. Hal Jones has been sub-

A special train over the Western and At-lantic road will leave here at 8:10 o'clock Tuesday morning and will return at 6:40 o'clock in the evening. Fare, 50 cents for the

FOR THE VETERANS' ORPHANS. Miss Moore Wants a Lady Companion

Assist Her. The people of Atlanta and the members of the legislature are becoming greatly inter-ested in Miss Aula Moore's proposed indus-trial school and home for veterans' orphans, and the three bright little children that are

with her.

Miss Moore desires a companion, a lady of

Miss Moore desires a companion, a lady of refinement and education, to assist her in the work she has begun.

Twenty marble buildings will be erected, the marble having been already donated. After they are finished and furnished clothing will be placed in every dormitory for the forlorn, ragged urchins.

"And the larders will be filled," says Miss Moore, "before the doors are thrown open to receive the orphans. Teachers of every description will be there to welcome them. Their future will be assured, for they will be fed, clothed and educated grandly. The children will each be taught a trade of some kind."

THOSE BRIGHT UNIFORMS. McHenry Will Yet Drill for a Prize of Five Hundred Dellars.

It now comes to pass that Jackson McHenry's company—the Governor's Volunteers—will be given a chance to drill for a \$500 prize yet, notwithstanding their bright uniforms and shining haveners.

notwithstanding their variety of Augusta, has shining bayonets.

The Douglas Infantry, of Augusta, has challenged McHenry's company to enter a prize drill to compete for \$500, one judge each to be selected by the companies and the judges ect a third man.

to select a third man.

And McHenry has accepted.

So it may be announced that McHenry's swell company will drill against the Donglas Infantry of Augusta.

The drill is to take place within thirty days from the time the challenge was issued,

Celonizing Negroes in Washington State.

The editor of The Montesano, Wash., Democrat, who has been making a personal and private investigation of the troubles in the King county coal mines, where there has been shooting between the striking white miners and the negroes imported to take their places. imported to take their places, declares that the whole situation is political. He says that the Oregon improvement Company intends to have 2,000 black miners at work by October, in order that they may gain legal residence and be qualified to vote by November, 1822. The influence on the republican vote may be readily imagined.

W. & A. R. R.

## THE LAST BALLY

IN THE PLAN OF EDUCATION CAM-PAIGN.

rs of the Seventh Congr

District Meet to Hear Ger and Jerry Simpson.

ROME, Ga., July 18.—[Special.]—The last grand rally of this series of alliance meetings ook place in Rome today.

took place in Rome today.

The meeting was an extraordinary good one.
In the first place, the crowd was immense.
From Alabama and the extreme limits of
the old historic seventh congressional district

In the second place, the order was splendid, not the least thing to mar the pleasantness of the occasion, and the speeches were good, and the crowd received them well.

er rather novel affair was that when Another rather novel affair was the Colonel Livingston had concluded his speech, the immense throng broke forth in lusty cheers for a Rome lawyer to make ther a speech, and the Hon. Seaborn Wright, a practicing attorney took the stand. Another incident was the time spant stand. Another incident was the time spent by the speakers in scoring The Tribune.

THE CLANS GATHER. Last night the clans began to gather, and orning till thousands of farmers filled the streets of Rome. Black and lowering clouds vercast the heavens and a slight shower fell. Long before the hour of meeting, the commodious building of the North Georgia and Alabama exposition was fairly filled. When 9:30 came, the crowd looked in vain for the distinguished speakers. Mr. Berry Collies took the stand, and said that the distinguished visitors had arrived last night, but through car, they had been hauled back to Atlanta but that they would arrive at 10:30.

The party arrived at 10:30, and consisted of General Weaver, Hon. Jerry Simpson, Hon. Leonidas Livingston, Editor Gantt, Mr. W. S. Copeland and wife, and Harry Brown.

THE SPEAKERS INTRODUCED. Hon. Felix Corput, in a brief appropriate

speech, introduced General Weaver.
General Weaver stood on a little round-top wooden table, and cleverly said that he stood on a platform as strong as the Ocala. General Weaver spoke of the sectionalism all gone, and that brothers stood shoulder to shoulder in the present conflict from the south, from the west, from everywhere. The burden of the speech was the control of commerce by congress, the constitutionality of the question, the power of control of a few men with their millions. General Weaver paid high compliments to Georgia, and said that no braver people ever trod on the face of the earth speech abounded in anecdotes and was heartily applauded.

JERRY SIMPSON TALKS. Then the Hon. Jerry Simpson got on the table. (Several hundred Tribunes had been scattered among the audience in the meantime.) The Hon, Jerry Simpson held the paper to task right severely. The Tribune had spoken in this morning's issue of the "Accident from Kansas," and denounced, in strong English, the third party movement of the invasion of Georgia. "Has it come to this in Georgia?" etc. The Hon. Jerry sailed into the editor, and the crowd yelled with him. Several anecdotes of ridicule were cheered to

Then the line of argument was on money

Then the line of argument was on money, monopoly and the national banking system. The conclusion of the speech was the magnificent reception Georgia had given, and in complimentary terms of Georgia's men and fair women. He got off the table.

It was then announced that Hon. Leonidas F. Livingston would speak after dinner, and the assembly adjourned for dinner. A great barbecue and Brunswick stew were served in one portion of the ground, a basket dinner in another, and upstairs the John H. Dent alliance and Cave Spring alliance had the orators of the occasion around a sumptuous board.

COLONEL LIVINGSTON'S SPRECH. COLONEL LIVINGSTON'S SPEECH.

ident Livingston pitched into The Tribune for attacking General Weaver and Hon. Jerry Simpson. The bright sallies at the paper Jerry Simpson. The bright sales of the produced great laughter. The currency of the country and its usage was then fully discussed, and at great length the subtreasury gospel was breached. Colonel Livingston, in speaking of preached. Colonel Livingston, in speaking of a war, said that he had fought in the war once, and didn't want any more. There was nothing in such talk. If he had to fight, he wanted to fight negroes and Chinese. The al Livingston in anecdotes, and the crowd was well pleased

HON. SEAB WRIGHT CALLED OUT. When this speech was concluded, the crowd in a great outburst, called, "Seab Wright," "Seab Wright," Mr. Wright then took the stand. Mr. Wright spoke of how, from his boyhood days, his father had ever instilled in his childish ear some of the principles of the alliance movement. He spoke of the need of financial reform, of thorough organization and ancial reform, of thorough organization and determination. One of his eloquent flights

"I am told that there is a needle no larger than a pin, that in mid ocean, when the black-est storms rage, points with unerring certainty to the north star, which burns in splendor." The application was for them to steadfastly stand amid all the storms that lashed against

stand amid all the storms that lashed against them.

In ringing tones and splendid oratorical effect the speech was made.

Then the vast assembly dispersed. General Weaver, Colonel Livingston, and all the party but Hon. Jerry Simpson left for Atlants.

The Hon. Jerry came over to the Armstrong, and will remain in the city until Monday. Mr. Simpson was driven over the city this afternoon, and a pleasing episode occurred. Passing down Broad street, a crowd of farmers cheered him as he drove by, and, taking his old campaign hat from his head, he waved it high in return.

The rally was a great success in some ways,

taking his old campaign hat from his head, he waved it high in return.

The rally was a great success in some ways, but the opinion is that the third party ides was not strengthened; but the farmers here assembled are certainly enthusiastic and in carnest, and there is no backing out.

Colonel Livinston's account of last night's experience is rich. The party had gone to Rome by a roundabout route in order to be there early in the morning and get a little rest before the speaking. Leaving the West Point road on their return from Hogansville the day before they went from Newman to Carrollton, and from there over the Chattancoga, Rome and Columbus raliroad to Rome, arriving there about 1 o'clock in the morning. Everybody was sound asleep but the indefatigable yard master who got it into his head that this carmust go to Atlanta by the first train. Accordingly he attached the car of the sleeping alliancemen to the East Tennessee train, leaving Rome at 3 o'clock a. m., and away it went back to Atlants.

"It the dead of night" said Colonel Living.

went back to Atlanta.

"In the dead of night," said Colonel Livingsfor, "a man came through the car with a half dozen green lanterns, shining in my eyes so that it woke me up. I put my hand in front of my eyes and said 'what do you want?"

"Where is you uns goin'?" said he.

"Going thunder!" said I. 'We want to stay in Rome.'

stay in Rome.'
"'Well, yer a heap nigher Atlanta than ye are to Rome.'

There was nothing to do but come into Atlanta, get breakfast and take the 7 o'clock train for Rome. A telegram assured the crowd at Rome that the speakers would arrive at 10 o'clock, and they did.

o'clock, and they did.

That KANSAS DISPATCH.

The visiting alliancemen were indignant at the Topeka dispatch of Friday which said that all the state lecturers but one were against the Ocals platform. General Weaver requests the publication of the following:

"We sent the following dispatch yesterday:
NEWNAN, Ga., July 17, 1891.—Topeka Advocate,
Topeka, Kas.: Is there any truth in the press report that your alliance lecturers have repudiated the subtressaury scheme? Answere at Rome, Ge.

The following reply came today:

J. R. Weaver and Jerry Simpson—The report has bandware of the subtreasury scheme? Answer at Rome, Ga.

J. R. WEAVER, JERRY SIMPSON.

The following reply came today:

J. R. Weaver and Jerry Simpson—The report has not the shadow of a foundation.

S. McLaszur, Missa Topska Advesses.

### THE CHAUTAUQUA.

GREAT RESULTS EXPECTED PROB THE REN HUR TABLEAUX.

Miss Parks's Playing and Miss Johnston citations Taking the Day—Lectures from Ambrose and Lockwood.

LITHIA SPRINGS, Ga., July 18 .- [Special.] Mr. W. C. Clarke, the manager of the "Be Hur tableaux," arrived here this morning The first of this series will be presented Tuesday evening, July 21st. Mr. Clarke has been hard a ork since he arrived, and the characters at

for the most part already arranged. It must l

range the beautiful scenic displays, and that

d that he and his assistants only ar

rentlemen at chautauqua. He said in reference to the performan "We have just closed our engagement with the Kentucky Chautauqua at Lexington, and brought 3,000 people to the tabernacle each night. They were delighted with our exhibition of the thrilling scenes in General Wallace's "Ben Hur." Our costumes and scenery are beautiful and almost perfect in will certainly please the audiences that a

This is an opportunity for our people to see the most gorgeous scenic display which has ever been in the south. Large crowds are expected from Atlanta and elsewhere in th fect service now, and those who come to chau

on their return.

Miss Johnston's recitations are marvels elocution. Her rendition of "The Letter," by Bret Harte, seemed as near perfection as car usually be reached. Upon seeing in this, we wonder how far the art may be carried. It is worth a trip ever farther than to the chautauqua to hear her in any of her numerous pieces.

At 11 o'clock Mr. Ambrose gave us his lecture on "The Scholar in Politics." address was a masterly plea for intelligence in the use of the ballot. Mr. Ambrose is almos unreportable because of the sententiousnes and force of his style, and the poetic beauty o his language. He speaks with absolute self command, and holds his audience with 'magic spell." He is well nigh inimitable as a any audience is favored with the opportunity of hearing so charming a speaker. He will deliver one more lecture on Monday, entitled "Helping Other Folks," and will certainly draw a crowd. Nobody ought to lose the opportunity of hearing him.

The band gave another concert at 3:30 p. m., which elicited the admiration of all hearers. The selections were superb, and magnificently rendered. The following were the numbers played:

played:

March. "The Vice Admirat Suppe Overture, "Pique Dame" Strauss Waltz, "Artists' Life" Strauss Selection, "Southern Plantation Songs' Boettger Gavotte, "The Good Old Times" Jungman Selection, "The Gypsy Baron" Strauss "Schottische Dancing in the Barn," (by 

day. Miss Heidt is directing their training and easily commands the situation. She will have fifty voices next week and the old sylvan groves will ring with their mingled melody. On Sabbath afternoon the chorus and quartet will be assisted by Miss Park, the cornetist, and the band in giving a service of sacred song. It will be a grand musical occasion well betitting the holy day and the consecrated place. Mention onght to be made of the Grady summer school work. The entire faculty is at work giving daily instruction in their respective departments. Professor J. H. Callaway, teaches Latin and and Greek; Professor Parker, mathematics; Professor Magath, German, French, Hebrew; Dr. M. Callaway, Jr., English; Miss Johnston, pleoution; Miss Heidt, voice; Miss Morgan, plane and organ; Miss Anderson, art; Misses Allen and Reynolds, kindergarten. Each teacher is accomplished in the studies taught, and students may accomplish a great deal by diligence and care. The rates are reasonable enough and many are joining the classes.

Dr. Lockwood has won everybody on the grounds and at the hotels. He has hypnotized several persons at their request, and had them under the most absolute control. He weder.

grounds and at the hotels. He has hypnotized several persons at their request, and had them under the most absolute control. He under-stands the true and the false about the mysstands the true and the laise about the mysterious science, and uses his knowledge for the good of others. His lecture at 8 p. m. was a continuance of the discussion on hypnotism. He discussed the effect upon voluntary and involuntary muscles of human kind, also the effect of illusion and hallucination, the former

effect of illusion and hallucination, the former being where the sense of sight is untrue, and the latter being where the sense of sight entirely fails, thus causing one not to perceive a large object directly in front of the person. Also expressed condition of different subjects as to accuracy of time, as to effect even upon the pulse and the temperature of the person. One of the easiest deceptions is that of perverting the sense of taste. Stated toathe desired a child to take quinine, and only did so after being hypnotized and told that he was taking sugar. Afterwards, stated that he had a sweet taste in his mouth.

Large crowds are expected next week to hear the lectures and see "Ben Hur." The trains will be full of people every day.

FOR KIDNAPPING. John Clark and His Wife Get Int

John Clark is wanted at Douglasville on

warrant for kidnapping.

His wife was arrested Friday night, and yesterday was carried to Douglasville.

With her was carried little Margaret Martin, to be delivered to her parents at Douglasville.

The girl is a sickly looking little creature, apparently not more than twelve or thirteen years old

years old.

It is charged that Clark and his wife kidnapped the girl from her parents some two
weeks ago and brought her to Atlanta. The
child has been living with them, and it is said
has been used as a tool in all sorts of schemes
to get money. It is said that they made her
drunk.

drunk.
She is a pitiful-looking little creature, and the scene was even more pitiful when she stated that her parents treated her badly and she didn't want to go home. She was carried along, however, in spite of her wishes. Clark has not yet been captured. He is an old offender and has been up on many charges. He was once arrested for obtaining money under false pretenses, the charge being that he begged and obtained money by stating that he had a dead child whom he wished to bury. The Sugar Bounty.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—The following is the estimate prepared by the commissioner of internal revenue of the annual cost of sugar bounty provision of the McKinley tariff bill: Cane sugar, \$10,350,000; beet sugar, \$354,200; sorghum sugar, \$50,000; maple sugar, \$100,000; total \$11,124,200. Distress in Russia. ST. PETERSBURG, July 18 .- The rural assembly

province of Kazan, where distress is most acute, has decided to apply to the government for a loan of 5,000,000 roubles. The rural assembly will also ask for further delay in the collection of peasant taxes and that the manufacture of brandy from corn be prohibited and brandy shops closed for the year. A general appeal for funds to assist the suffering people has also been issued. Another Railroad Buling.

RALEIGH, N. C., July 18.—[Special.]—The state railroad commission ruled that railroads shall charge the same for fractions of a mile as a full mile, provided the fractions exceed haif a mile. No charge for any distance under a half mile. The ruling is agreeable to the roads. Opposed to the Shorter Day. Opposed to the Shorter Day.

CINCENTATI, July 13.—The executive committee of the United Typothetse of America ended it session at the Gibson house today. Every member of the committee was present. It was unanimously agreed that the United Typothetse of America advise most determined opposition to any attempt at this time to shorten the hours of labor. It was also the unanimous opinion of the committee that it was unnecessary to change the data of the annual meeting to be hald in this city in Cetters area.

date of the

## AT SMARR'S STATIO

THE ALLIANCEMEN OF S

Where They Are Addressed by Co Vatson and General Evans—The Looks for Relief from the Dames

SMARR'S STATION, Ga., July 18.—[1 SMARR'S STATION, Ga., July 18.—10.
The largest gathering ever held in sounty was that of today at this point. The gathering was in response

The call was for the alliance to list doctrine of the order as expound Thomas E. Watson, member of ea from the tenth district.

In one of the most beautiful grow

In one of the most beautiful grove into ble the yeomanry of old Monroe had congregated on the arrival of Colonel Waterin at 10 o'clock, hence the speaking was long in being commenced. Mr. E. B. Taylor, in a few cor

remarks, introduced Colonel orator of the day.

In alluding to the alliance, Mr. Taylor all "It has been said we are without crases at I want you to listen to my distinguished at ance friend today, so you can refuse any

an assertion."

Colonel Watson was greeted with per suld prevent so many applause as he arcse.

an assertion."

Lolland Watson was greeted with per suld prevent so many suld prevent so many sulface believed. applause as he arose.

The audience was large, estimate between three and four thousand, and Com-watson said on rising, "Unless I have a

sympathy and your attention on the control of the audience, those who came here to me speak will be denied this privilega.

From this Colonel Watson went into discussion of the issues of the day, dwellers length on the Ocala platform. In discussion this platform he used many apt aned illustrative of his points.

illustrative of his points.

He paid his respects to those who was ing he intended quitting the legal promon account of its low standard. "This legal said he. "Nowhere have I ever given ance to such a thing. What I did ay, he milledgeville speech, was that there was great many false lawyers, and I denominate them, as you would a false doctor, a the preacher or a false anything else. The recause of the sting is what I said about a judges taking free passes, and their setting is judges taking free passes, and their setting is judgement on railroad cases. I don't think and I said so."

Here Colonel Watson took up the Oase

and I said so."

Here Colonel Watson took up the Onleading of the Plank by plank and discussed it is pros and come as urged by the people.

GENERAL EVANS APRAKS.

GENERAL EVANS SPRAKA.
When quiet was restored, Mr. Tayle and in fitting language introduced General A. Evans, who had been invited to speak his old soldier friends.
Trembling with emotion, General Imparese, but it was several minutes being it could proceed.
He storke as a proposentation of the life

could proceed.

He spoke as a representative of the old sider element, and his advice to the assemble alliancemen was wise and patriotic. He sequently pictured, in his sympathizing way, the wrongs and oppression the farmers was abjected to, but asserted that mid could be obtained only in the ranks of the democratic party. It would be makens a break party bounds to fight the enemy. To a so would only weaken their strength and to stroy their power for the achievament of the stroy their power for the achie

purpose.

After General Evans concluded dinner van announced from the stand, and such a dinner lin the grove a table had been erected 25 fml long, which was filled with the good things of this life.

Barnesville's cornet band discoursed god

music on the occasion.

Every town from Macon to Atlanta we may resented around that dinner table today. MACON'S WATERWOBEL

The Bill Is Now Ready for Promis MACON, Ga., July 18.—[Special.]—More to works bill is now in shape, and after left approved by council Tuesday night, will be may be obefore the legislature for passage.

City Attorney Patterson constructed to the and has done good work on it. It was irregisted for the board of trade yesterday syming in revision and approval, and was read by sections that body in order that any defects might be made to the control of the contr

After carefully considering the entire same the board passed it without a single revision. To

After carefully considering the entire same the board passed it without a single seriam. In bill contains thirteen sections, and is a very summinous document. A brief outlined each witton is given in the following:

Section 1. That bonds to the amount of summinous document of surplus remains the same us devoted to sewering.

Sec. 2. That the bonds be for \$500 each, burning the same used to be seen to be seen the same used to be seen to

The water bonds shall have preference over other liability.

Sec. 7. That the membership of the constant of the constant of the constant of the committee, who shall be three citizens—J. W. Cabaniss, J. J. Son and S. R. Jaques—who serve for life and mayor of the city and chairman of the committee, who shall be ex-officion manuer of the committee, who shall be ex-officion manuer of the pires, to be succeeded by the next may pires, to be succeeded by the next may rechairman of the finance committee. In every chairman of the finance committee, in every case of the commissioner of a removal, as to be elected by the other four members.

Sec. 8. The income derived from the after paying all expenses shall be turned over the city treasurer. The commissioners can buy real state the erection of the work, and can condense the crey.

the erection of the work, and can concerty.

Sec. 10. That the act of 1886 be repealed to allow certain money now expended on streets to be used in building waterwers.

Sec. 11. All revenue above expense should devoted to sewering.

Sec. 12. Council shall order an election for the purpose of ratifying the issue of bonds, tration books shall be opened thirty-for to election. It shall require a troub vote of the voters registered for this election ratify the bill.

CITY ITEMS.

William Bottom, a negro, pleaded gully burglary, before Justice Owens, resterdy, was committed to jail. Anderson Theoretical was committed to jail by the official for larceny from the house.

-Mrs. Nipper Dead.

-Mrs. Nipper Dead.
The friends of Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Bythroughout the state will be pained to her
the death of Mrs. Nipper at her late resistance
356 Whitehall street, this morning at
c'clock. Funeral notice in temorroy

The Plower Mission.

The next regular meeting of the Flower sion will be held Tuesday at 6 o'clock a Peabody hall, on Piedmont Changrounds. Tuesday is Woman's Christian perance Union day at chautanqua, and call is given by the president.

Miss Clara Toibert, who has been spending a past month in Columbus, returned the wednesday, accompanied by Miss Bealah son, one of Columbus's most beautiful padies, who will be her guest for a few means.

Mrs. John Keely and son have left for

## My Liver

Had soreness in my back, little appetite, taste in the mouth and a general bad fe over, that I could not locate. Have been Hood's Sarsaparilla for the past them with great benefit. I feel better, the Bad Taste in the Mouth

is gone and my general health is again quince. No longer feel those tired spells come over the formerly did. Hood's Sarsaparills

S. CRASE, Fall River, Mass.

N. B. Be sure and get Hood's Sarsapara FOR RENT-One or two large, sindy arrow, one door from Franch one door from Franch on the 1 or the first one door from Franch one door from Franch on the first one door from Fra

IERIFFS AND

GAINESVILL

de That the Costs is id Be Paid in Ad Carolinians Cross t TLLE, Ga., July 18.

has just closed and

and that in very many can t is argued that if these red to pay the costs in

nambers of the gen

ter the convention adjourn driven around town, visiti wher interesting localities.

tion for Public Sche Majority of One

Approx, Ga., July 18.
sting of the city council wing, and the result of Thu
declared in favor of free a

ored for free schools, the nadvocated them, and a labest element of our peoplublic school system. Am opposed to them are Hon, I Judge Calvin George, who have been employed test in case it is called indeed a peculiar 414 names on stration list by which the I hold. The law says that to streed vote is required to cavor of public schools, the therefore, being 272. It polled for free schools.

yet whose names counted ols. The council finally de the names of those mentic ison will very probably AN ODD ODD FE Calls Upon His Breth

USTA, Ga., July 18.-[5 night, at a meeting of set of Odd Fellows, a strange. He gave his name as I dozant lodge, of Cedar Rapi aveling card and all the new being further was known begram of inquiry was zart lodge. Yesterday nyed, so another telegraphs, and this morning the received.

ert Valley Newspaper Hint. VALLEY, Ga., July is being in time on account of a in yesterday's issue of local papers. Here is in possession of an the rounds of the tow

IT IS TOLD IN WH

circulated a report the ling in woman's clo heriff Patterson, det

ing to the pauper farm, att a of the one who spread the whole town is now laughing Street Fight in Mad t occurred on Main str at occurred on Main street was witnessed by hund was witnessed by hund fight came near resulting prominent men were money to fight in Madien will testify, who recommend the main testify, who recommend the main testify.

A Watermelon Bus Ga. July 18.

A VISTA, Ga., July 18.a little yellow bug about
which plays and have
we have heard

STATIO N OF

vans—The I

., July 18.—[8] ever held in at this point.

mtiful groves in Monroe had alre Monroe had alre al of Colonel Water the speaking was

large, estimated the thousand, and Colons "Unless I have the he came here to he this privilege." on went into the of the day, dwelling of the day, dwelling atform. In discussion many apt anecdos

the legal profession andard. "This I deny," andard. "This I deny, we I ever given uses what I did say, in was that there were ars, and I denounced false doctor, a fals thing else. The trust I said about seen as I don't think is asse. I don't think is

ed by the people.

ANS SPEAKS.

tored, Mr. Taylor am
introduced General

TERWORKS

ady for Pres

W. Cabaniss, J. J. A. Cabaniss, J. J. A. Cabaniss, J. J. A. Cabanisman of the finance ex-officio members of their term of office exportant of the next mayor associated by the next mayor as four members.

ITEMS.

nd Mrs. J. D. Nipped ill be pained to hear er at her late residence, this morning at 13:30 the in tomorrow morn

ng of the Flower May at 6 o'clock p. m., Piedmont Chautaur oman's Christian Tor

has been spending us, returned home is to by Miss Beulah Daws most beautiful rems

.iver

k, little appetite, a l'ageneral bad feeling ocate. Have been the past three per el better, the n the Mouth

arsaparilla Hood's Ba

HERIFFS AND CLERKS ET IN STATE CONVENTION IN

st That the Costs in Divorce Cases maid Be Paid in Advan ians Cross the Line.

convention of clerks and sheriffs of has just closed and was pronounced has just closed and was pronounced one of the most successful ever held by emers. Many subjects of interest were ubjects of interest not only to pers, but to the public generally. The garded the passage of the bill now a general assembly requiring the costs general assembly requiring the costs

test importance.

E COUETS CROWDED BY A WORTHLESS CLASS.
The press and people of America are consulty protesting against so many divorces attribute the cause to our loose system of

vorce laws.
It is shown that a very large majority of the It is shown that a very large majority of the copie who sue for divorce are utterly worthess, and that in very many cases the offenses leged are condoned, and the parties returned live together again.

It is argued that if these people were relied to now the costs in advance that it

ed to pay the costs in advance that it culd prevent so many worthless cases from ing brought, and therefore such legislation tove wholesome.

COMING FROM SOUTH CAROLINA. It was shown in the convention that in the ties bordering on South Carolina that the ses brought from people claiming residence lly citizens of South Car ina, which has no divorce laws, would averre anywhere from ten to twenty a year. Taking the 137 counties in the state of Geora, and assuming an average of ten cases in ch, we have 1,370 cases.

Our superior courts cost \$15 an hour, and ving one hour to each verdict, at the rate of 15 an hour, our divorce cases cost the state of orgia the enormous sum of \$41,000 annu-

The members of the general assembly are rited to investigate these figures, and when ser do their eyes will be opened on the sub-DRIVEN OVER THE CITY.

After the convention adjourned the visitors ere driven around town, visiting the springs and other interesting localities. At night they were given a reception and ill at the Arlington hotel, which was proed one of the most brilliant of the sean. Mr. Wink Taylor, proprietor of Arlingnd New Holland, exerted himself, and ell did he succeed in entertaining the guests. The next convention will be held at Ameron the second Wednesday in July, 1892.

SCHOOLS IN MADISON. Election for Public Schools Won by

Majority of One. Ga., July 18.-[Special.]-A MANDON, Ga., July 15.—[Special.]—A seeing of the city council was called this orning, and the result of Thursday's election as delared in favor of free schools, by one ajority. The registration list was reused, a names of two dead men and three minors ing taken off, which gave free schools a ma-rity done vote. Only a few men in Madison e really opposed to public schools, but those en will fight them to the end, and a contested ection is inevitable. The Madisonian has bored for free schools, the mayor and counted them, and a large majority of sopposed to them are Hon, Josi A. Butter ad Judge Calvin George, prominent attorn, who have been employed to conduct the atest in case it is called. The situation paguliar one. There

indeed a peculiar one. There is that on indeed a peculiar one. There is 414 names on the city existion list by which the last city election held. The law says that two-thirds of the istered you is required to cover the city. tered vote is required to carry the election avor of public schools, the required numor or public schools, the required num-berefore, being 272. There were 270 polled for free schools, and 12 against. he registration list, however, are the of eighteen people, minors, dead men, sidents and others, who could not vote, ret whose names counted against public mis. The council finally decided to throw the names of those mentioned above, so the names of those mentioned above, so ison will very probably have public

AN ODD ODD FELLOW. Calls Upon His Brethren When Short

night, at a meeting of Washington cofold Fellows, a stranger visited the a He gave his name as Lewis, a member diorart lodge, of Cedar Rapids, Ia. He had aveling card and all the necessary credenareing card and all the necessary credens to show that he was an Odd Fellow. He
examined, and found to be well up in the
stings of the order. In the meeting Mr.
wis stated that he was short of funds, and
med the lodge to let him have \$15 to pay
sway to Richmond, where he was anxious
go. Some of the members objected, unless
mething further was known of the man. So
telegram of inquiry was sent last night to
lozart ledge. Yesterday no answer was resived, so another telegram was sent last
flat, and this morning the following answer
as received:
Kit his telegram.

as received:

Kick this fellow out. He is an impostor.

M. OTTMER. Levis did not show up yesterday or today, eknis he was caught up with and skipped wn. It is supposed he has gone to Atlanta.

Ty, and his board was guaranteed by some dd Fallows, Lewis is a fluent talker, well and his board was guaranteed by some Fellows, Lewis is a fluent talker, well ed. He certainly is an odd fellow, and that the public had better pass by or he thin his fine work, and add them to his

IT IS TOLD IN WHISPERS. Fort Valley Newspaper Prints a Grave

FORT VALLEY, Ga., July 18.—[Special.]—
considerable gossip is being indulged in here
this time on account of a local which apared in yesterday's issue of The Leader, one
the local papers. Here is the article vertim: We see in possession of an ugly scandal which going the rounds of the town in whispers, but

be prominence of the family we will not earlie in due time.

tear it in due time. Las feponer on the paper is mum, and ab-lusely refuses to say a word one way or the her, and those who are whispering it around a very careful lest some outside newspaper curs the facts in the case and makes the

A Joke on the Sheriff.

Barashog, Ga., July 18.—[Special.]—
me ca circulated a report that a man was assumding in woman's clothes on the real Sheriff Patterson, determining to asmal the truth and see what such a caper noise to, saddled his horse and pursued the proof man through field and forest until capture with the fugitive. Investigation burd that it was a woman entitled to said days been out on a little trip and the days of the one who spread the false report.

Barashog are such as the special such as a special days of the poor of the poor of the part of the order of the order

Street Fight in Madison. arrest Fight in Madison.

MINON, Ga., July 18.—[Special.]—A

san occurred on Main street this aftertad was witnessed by hundreds of peothe fight came near resulting seriously,
man prominent men were participants.

Sony to fight in Madison, as two
on will testily, who recently struck

MI testily who rece

Burn vista, Ga., July 18.—[Special.]—
arrisalittle yellow bug about the size of a
diy sag which plays as dhavoc with waterion vines. We have heard no complaint
in the country, but hundreds of them are
the vines in town. They are a new
seat a bugology to us.

CURSED HIS FATHER.

And Then Made a Mortal Assault Upon His

WASHINGTON, Ga., July 18 .- [Special.]-An affray occurred between two hothers, about seven miles from Washington, just after breakfast this morning. Dave Pinkston was cursing his father, and Greene Pinkston, his brother, remonstrated with him for cursing an old billed man. Dave Pinkston did not stop and then Greene struck him. Dave then ran and got a heavy ax, and, rushing up to his brother Greene, struck him so powerful a blow that the ax was buried to the handle in

Dr. H. F. Andrews was sent for from Wash ington and before he could reach there th wounded man had nearly bled to death. For tunately it was only a flesh wound, and th doctor thinks he may recover. He is an engineer and has been employed on the Georgia railroad lately. He is known in Augusta as Henry Pinkston. The sheriff has brought Dave Pinkston to Washington jail.

THE FUGITIVE EX-SHERIFF

Is Now Held in Jail in Sherma Texas. BAINBRIDGE, Ga., July 18 .- [Special.]-Sheriff L. F. Patterson of this (Decatur) county left here yesterday for Texas to bring back G. H. Montgomery, ex-sheriff of Miller county. Upon the election of his successor last January Montgomery failed to settle his accounts and left his bondsmen in the soup for some \$1,200 or more of money held by him in his official capacity. His bondsmen offered Sheriff Patterson a reward of \$200 and expenses if he would capture and bring him back. It was not long before he had him safely in jail at Sherman, Tex., under the proper requisition papers.

CHARGED WITH A BAD INTENTION, But Bad Intentions Are Not Violations of

Written Law. COLUMBUS, Ga., July 18.—[Special.]—Mrs. Lou Morrison was before Justice Bowies today, charged with wanting to poison Mrs. J. B. Hogue and family. The parties live on East Highlands. Mrs. Hogue made some remarks, it is said, deprecatory of Mrs. Morrison, who is separated from her husband. Mrs. Hogue had made some remarks about her which incensed Mrs. Morrison and it was in evidence that she had endeavored to and it was in evidence that she had endeavored to induce a butcher to sell the family a watermelon, supposed to be poisoned. Nothing was done, however, and the parties were not poisoned. As no act had been perpetrated there was no charge to stand against Mrs. Morrison, and she was dis-missed, though placed under a hundred-dollar

ALL ABOUT A WATERMELON. Tom Owen Shoots Viciously at Micajah

Martin. Homer, Ga., July 18.—[Special.]—Tom Owen was lodged in jail last night in default of \$1,000 bond for the offense of shooting at another. At the committing trial, which was held before A. J. Cash, the facts elicited show that he and Micajah Martin became engaged in a row about some green watermaker. This that he and Micajah Martin became engaged in a row about some green watermelous. This was Friday and on Saturday the diffi-culty between the two men was renewed. Owens had a buildog pistol and fired four shots, one slightly grazing Martin's neck, and another entered the middle of the thigh, ranged downward and lodged, where it still remains imbedded in the muscles of the limb.

HARBOR IMPROVEMENTS.

Savannah to Take Steps to Make the Matter Effective. SAVANNAH, Ga., July 18.—[Special.]—On Monday a convention will be held here for the purpose of arranging some definite line of action in the matter of securing Savannah river and harbor improvements. A large attendance is expected. Steps will doubtless be taken to interest the Farmers' Alliance the members of congress as far west as the Rockies, on the ground that better harbor facilities here will give lower freightrates for the entire section between the Atlantic and those mountains.

BAINBRIDGE, Ga., July 18.—[Special.]—Cotton west of the river is dying from black rot or blight, and one-third, if not more of the crop, is at present destroyed. From Rev. Mr. crop, is at present destroyed. From Rev. Mr. Thomas, who was in town Monday, we learn that in his, the Whigham district, cotton is shedding rapidly; that the corn, though the stalks look vigorous and healthy, the ear seems to be suffering from some kind of blight, and does not fill out. He has seen green fields that will not yield three bushels to one acre.

Petrified Rosin.

EASTMAN, Ga., July 18.—[Special.]—Mr. B. T. Burch displays a lump of hard flinty substance which he says is petrified rosin. It is hard as any rock and makes a good whetstone. Mr. Burch took this from his horse lot, a place where a turpentine distillery was operate years ago, when Eastman was only a small village. There are a great many of these adamantine lumps about Mr. Burch's premises. It is thought from the specimen on exhibition that good building stone could be manufactured from rosin properly treated.

The Macon and Atlantic Road. SAVANNAH, Ga., July 18.—[Special.]—On Monday work will again be commenced on the Macon and Atlantic railroad. This time it will be pushed to completion. Mr. Brinson, who was here today, says it will certainly be completed from Dublin to Pinora, allowing time for some delay, by January. From Pinora the trains will run into Savannah over the Southbound. Brinson has secured plans for a large hotel at Stillmore, and expects it to

develop into a big town. In Joe Brown's Footsteps. BLUE RIDGE, Ga., July 18.—[Special.]— Tobias Woody, of Canada district, is said to be traveling in the same road to fame that Joseph E. Brown traveled. Mr. Woody lives in the same house, works the same ground and uses the same spring. He also ploughs an ox and eats out of a tin plate. Well and truly has it been said that the intellect of the world is

found in the mountain country. The First Bale on Its Way. Americus, Ga., July 18.—[Special.]—The Sauannah, Americus and Montgomery railroad scores a victory today, on handling the first bale of cotton of the crop of 1891-92, the bale being shipped from Albany today over the Albany branch of the Savannah, American and Montgomery road.

cus and Montgomery road to New York via. the Ocean Steamship Company. A Queer Egg. ELBERTON, Ga., July 17.—[Special.]—Mr. P. A. Ham displays an egg shell that contained one well-formed yolk, and another ministure egg, which was adhered to the yolk, and around which a shell in its incipiency seemed to be forming. We have often heard of two yolks in one shell, but never anything like the above described freak ever came under

our observation. SUMMERVILLE, Ga., July 17.—[Special.]—
H. V. Johnson, near town, is the owner of a
hound pup, three months old, whose ears
measure seventeen and a half inches from
tip to tip. Mr. Johnson expects to take the
premium on his pup at the world's fair in
Chicago.

Chicago. Colored Teachers from Atlanta. CUMMING, Ga., July 17.—[Special.]—Several colored teachers from the Atlanta university are at present teaching in this county. So far as we are able to judge, they are respectful and highly intelligent. Not only are they improving the minds of the children in their charge, but

the morals as well. Another Big Crane. SENOIA, Ga., July 18.—[Special.]—Another crane measuring) nearly five feet from tip to tip of wings was killed near here a few days ola is getting to be a great place for

W. & A. R. R.

THE ADVISORY BOARD

WILL HAVE TO PAY ITS OWN EX-PENSES BEREAFTER.

Another Meeting of the Board to Be Held-Funeral of the Late Clarence Stubbs—The Condition of Macon's Waterworks.

Macon, Ga., July 18 .- [Special.]-This probably the latest in military circles.

The military advisory board will have to bear its own expenses at all future meetings, and another meeting has been ordered by the

The date is not given, but it is supposed it will be held some time next week. In his letter calling the meeting the adjutant says he regrets the necessity of calling the attention of the board to the fact that all the funds appropriated by the legislature have been ex hausted, and that the advisory board must perforce pay its own expenses. The Macon members of the board consider this great, and it cannot be denied that Georgia has taken the initiative on this line. The Macon members, however, say they have such will readily attend whenever commanded even though they have to go down in their pockets to help out the poor old common

It is entirely an empty honor, not a cent being paid for their services, but it is really more than they bargained for-to have to pay

for it. The adjutant states that business of much importance is to be attended to and it stated otherwise that it is in reference to the encamp ment, and also that it may have something to do with the present session of the legislature. The Funeral of Clarence Stubbs.

MACON, Go., July 18.—[Special:]—The funeral of Mr. Clarence Stubbs, who suicided yesterday afternoon at the Brown house, took place this afon at Rose Hill at 4 o'clock. The body was carried last night to the home of his cousin, Mr. T. B. Artope, and it was from there the funeral took place. A long line of carriages followed the remains to the grave, and it was an immense crowd that witnessed them lowered into

immense crowd that witnessed them lowered into the grave.

The minister spoke beautiful words over the lifeless body of the young man, who only a few months was so well and so happy, whose friends were this way and that and who had the esteem of all. Tears filled the eyes of the great crowd as he reviewed the life of the young man who had so tragically died. The pall-bearers today were as follows: Messrs. R. S. Collins, E. P. Mitchell, Walter S. Adams, John D. Howard, John W. Stubbs, John C. Walker, John R. Sandsbury and Andrew Orr.

THE MAYORALTY CAMPAIGN.

Columbus to Have a Red-Hot Elec-COLUMBUS, Ga., July 18 .- [Special]-There is promise of a lively campaign for the mayoralty, and a full vote, it is believed, will be polled. It is understood that Captain J. J. Slade will shortly announce his candidacy for the position, and that Mayor D. P. Dozier, the present incumbent, will be in the ring The question will be decided by a primary, which, it is believed will be called in Septem ber. Slade contested with Dozier last election when there was no primary, and was beater by a large majority, but it is claimed that he will now make an excellent run. Both men are good democrats, and have strong friends, and the contest will be conducted on high grounds.

The Baxley Banner BAXLEY, Ga., July 17.—[Special.]—Mr. J. B. Thomas, one among the handsomest of our citizens, has recently become the owner and editor of The Baxley Banner. The Banner is in a healthy financial condition, and bids fai to do better in the future than it has in the

Waiting for the Express.

From The New York World. In coming up the coast line road, from Savannah to Charleston, we had to wait at the crossing of the Augusta and Beaufort road for the down-bound express, which was nearly an hour late. Two of the passengers had attracted more than ordinary attention-a man in the prime of life, who had the look of a prince, and a woman of twenty-five, who was posi-tively beautiful. They were very affectionate towards each other, and everybody supposed them to be husband and wife.

We had been waiting about twenty min-utes when a horseman came riding up to the platform. The horse was all in a lather and the man covered with dust, showing a long ride and a rapid gait. The man came straight np to me as soon as he had dismounted and asked if there was such a couple on the train as I have described. When I told him there was he caught his breath, like one seized with a pain about the sheart, and turned so pale that I reached for his arm.

"It's all right, stranger—I'm not going to faint," he said as he shook my hand off.
Then, as he started up the platform to reach

Then, as he started up the platform to reach the car, there came into his face such a devlish look as I never saw on a liuman countenance before or since. It just made my flesh crawl to see how white he grew and how his eyes blazed. I followed him right into the parlor car. The couple had their backs towards us car. The couple had their backs towards us, and neither suspected his presence until he stood before them. For a minute they seemed paralyzed as he stood with folded arms and glared at them. Then the woman uttered a half scream, half wail, and fainted dead away, while her supposed husband stared and stared like one beholding a specter. |Heihad to open his mouth to draw breath.

"You are armed—come outside?" said the stranger in a quiet voice.

The other moved his tongue about as wounded do men when crying for water, but

did not lift a hand.

"I have two pistols here, and you can have your choice!" continued the other.

By this tims the car was crowded with people, all anxious to see and hear, but it was so quiet that you could hear a whisper. All men fear death to a greater or less extent, but had the man beside the unconscious woman been did not lift a hand. the man beside the unconscious woman been standing on the trap of the gallows he could not have shown more fear. His face grew white as marble, and then turned a blue-white, as if he had suffered strangulation. His eyes stared blankly, as if he had been struck blind, and he put out his tongue as he gasped for breath.

"If you do not come out I will kill you where you sit!" whispered the stranger.

The words affected the woman more than the man. She came back to life with a so and a moan and held up her hand in a plead-ing way. The stranger looked from one to the other with set face and cruel eyes, and finally reached over and grasped the woman by the shoulder and shook her and said:

'Edith! Edith! Do you hear me?" "Oh, George!" she moaned.
"Hear me, woman!" he hissed. "I was going to kill you both, but I have changed my mind. You have run away with a coward as well as a villain. Look at him. He is paralyzed with fear. He can't lift a hand. You are welcome to such a cur. See how I trea

He bent forward and spat upon the man-not once, but half a dozen times—on the fore-head, in his eyes, aye, full on his lips. "He is yours—take him!" he said to the woman; and, turning his back on them, he

woman; and, turning his back on them, he left the car.

To those of us who followed him out and saw him mount and ride away at a walk he waved his hand and explained:

"Gentlemen, you probably understand! Good evening."

At least a dozen of us had seats in the parlor car. When the express had passed and our train pulled out again the wretched pair had the whole car to themselves. Neither a man or woman would enter it. or woman would enter it.

The Inman Interview, From The Savannah Times. From The Savannah Times.

Mr. John Inman thinks that the financial outlook is brightening. Mr. Inman is closely identified with Mr. Gould, and he represents vast moneyed interests. His opinion is, thererefore, of weight. In an interview with an ATLANTA CONSTITUTION reporter, Mr. Inman thinks sli indications point to a heavy cotton crop, and the result of two large crops will cartainly make cotton very low. THE WORLD OF SPORT.

INTERESTING GAMES OF BALL HERE THIS WEEK.

And Next Week the Policemen and the Deppens Play—Standing of the Clubs in the League and Association.

For the next two weeks Piedmont park will be the scene of an excellent article of ball. On Wednesday, Thursday and Friday Sa-

On Wednesday, Thursday and Friday Savannah will be here.

The entire regular team is coming, and close and excising games are assured. As it now stands, the nine is composed of the following well-known players: Schneck, catcher; Butler, pitcher; Lacler, first base; Harrigan, second base; Conners, shortstop; Buchard, third base; Gross, left field; Tison, center field: Holland right field. field; Holland, right field.

Frank Butler, the captain, is regarded as

one of the strongest and most effective twirlers in the state. He appeared here several weeks ago with the Macon club, and though the Atlantas won the game in which he participated by a score of 5 to 3, they made but six hits. To add to the general interest, it will be

remembered that these three contests will decide the state championship. It is needless to add that a vigorous fight will be made for the title. The local men are practicing daily prepara-

tory to the coming games. Manager Marshall yesterday made definite arrangements with the Deppens, the champions of Kentucky. They will play here on July 28th, 29th, 30th and 31st—next week. They bring to this city the same club which defeat the Atlantas in Nashville. This is no doubt one of the strongest amateur teams in the south, and should the local nine winas they will make the strongest endeavors to

lo-it will be only after hard work and care-

ful playing.

Charleston won't come. Manager Passailaigne was extremely anxious for the Atlantas to come to that city, but both teams are unwilling to go away from home, and so a meeting of the two clubs is, for the present, off. It is to be hoped that they can be persuaded to play here, for games between the teams would result in interesting

and enjoyable contests. Memphis, Nashville, Birmingham and Columbia are all trying to arrange dates here for the near future, and Manager Marshall is equally willing to accommodate them. Either one of the four nines is strong enough to satisfy the most critical audience.

Every one is looking forward to the game on omorrow week. The policemen will then be on their mettle, and a big crowd will be out to see them win-or lose. Uniforms have been made for the men, consisting of blue flannel knee pants, flannel shirts, blue caps and black stockings. Maybe they won't be cheered when they come on the field!

Despite all insinuations against the team, it honestly speaking, a strong one.

No better argument is needed than the game they put up at Pledmont park yesterday morning. They were out for practice, and met the Third Ward nine. Coppedge, of the Atlantas, was put in the box against them, but that didn't matter a bit. Brennan and Hilton, the regular battery, were in the points for the policemen, and the score stood as follows:

intsurprise. Tomorrow morning and on Wednesday and Friday afternoons they will

try conclusions again. In the professional world interesting fights are presented. There are no races anywhere as close as those in the League and Association. In either organization the destination

The standing				
CLUBS.	PLAYED.	WON.	LOST.	PER CT.
New York	66	39	27	.590
Chicago	72	42	30	.583
Boston	70	38	32	.543
Cleveland	74	38	36	.511
Philadelphia	70	34	36	.485
Brooklyn	71	33	38	.464
Pittsburg	69	29	40	.420
Cincinnati	72	29	43	.403

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION. Baltimore is still resting snugly in third place, with no gain over the leaders, Boston

and St. Louis. Wi	th the	se thi	ree cl	ubs the
pennant lies. The	race is:			
CLUBS. P	LAYED.	WON.	LOST.	PER CT.
Boston	76	51	25	.671
St. Louis	81	52	29	.642
Baltimore	74	45	29	.608
Athletics	76	38	38	.500 1
Columbus	80	37	43	.462
Cincinnati	79	34	45	.430
Louisville	83	29	54	.349 *
Washington	*** 73	25	48	.342

The leaders in the various leagues are: Western, Omaha; California, San Jose; Illinois-Iowa, Quincy; Pacific Northwest, Portland; New York and Pennsylvania, Bradford; Northwestern, Peoria; Eastern, Buffalo; New England, Worcester.

A Splendid Game. The "Crichtons" and "Moores," teams from the respective business colleges, played a rat-tling good game of ball at Grant's park yes-

Eleven innings were required to settle the contest. Both teams struggled bravely until Purtell made a single, stole second and scored on Jones's two-bagger. There was a very large audience present and they applauded consingular the good plans. tinually the good plays.

fall, if....... 1 2 1 2 Turner, if..... 1 0 1 force, 2b...... 1 2 4 6 McBride, cf... 1 1 6 Total ..... 7 11 33 6 Total ..

Summary—Earned runs, Crichton, 3; Moore, 3.

Fwo-base hits, Hall and Jones. Left on bases, Crighton, 4; Moore, 5. Bases on balls, by Jones, 5. Struck out by Jones, 6; by Allen, 4. Double plays, Brown and Dickerson: Burlingame and Dean. Time of game, one hour and fifty minutes. Umpire, Agricola.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.

Rain postponed Athletic-Columbus game, at
Philadelphia; Washington-Cincinnati game, at
Washington; Baltimore-St. Louis game, at Balti-

Murphy; Fitzgerald, Stratton, Ryan and Cahill. NATIONAL LEAGUE. At Boston.

Boston.

0 0 0 0 0 4 0 0 4 Philadelphia.

Boston.

3 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 4 Ease bits—Boston, 5; Philadelphia, 5. Errors—Boston, 5; Philadelphia, 9. Errors—Boston, 5; Philadelphia, 2. Batteries—Esper and Glements; Nichols and Bennott.

WOODBURY, Ga., July 12.—(Special.)—A game of baseball was played here today. Woodbury, "downed" Raleigh, by a score of 22 to 12. A foot race was also won by Woodbury, against the same town. Send all champions to Woodbury.

Brighton Beach Races.

BRIGHTON BRACH, July 12.—Early in the day a rain began to fall and continued all through the day, making the sport anything but enjoyable. The track was in a very sloppy condition, which

caused considerable scratching, although enough horses rán in the several events to make the betting lively. Backers of a public form did not have a very profitable day, as only two favorites won, but three well backed. The second choices succeeded in landing money. The victory of Illiah in the sixth race was the surprise of the afternoon and well it might be. It was thirty-to-one against the winner, who was well played by a select few. First race, six and a half furlongs, Sir Lancelat won, Jersey Pat second, Romance third. Time, 1.24%.

First race, six and a half furlongs, Sir Lancelat won, Jersey Pat second, Romance third. Time. 1,24½.
Second race, two-year-olds, maidens, five furlongs, Bell D won, Irregular second, Botheration third. Time, 1:35.
Third race, seven furlongs, Strideaway won, Jay F. Dee second, Centaur third. Time, 1:3½.
Fourth race, mile and a sixteenth, Virge won, Dr. Helmuth second, Rover third. Time, 1:32.
Fifth race, purse \$1,200, mile and a furlong, Fulla Blackburn won, Banquet second, Cruiser third. Time, 1:51½.
Sixth race, two-year-olds, five furlongs, Lallah won, Airshaft second, Azrael third. Time, 1:05.
Seventh race, one and three-fourths miles, looberg won, Glendale second, B. B. Million third. Time, 3:13.

The Chicago Races.

CHICAGO, July 18.—The most successful racing season ever held at Chicago closed with the sev-enth race at Washington park today. Fifteen thousand people were present this afternoon and were treated to some high class sport, the feature being the Rich Wheeler handicap. First race, dive-eighths of a mile, American Lady

ron, Clementine second, Ragner third. Time 1:021/4. Second race, one mile, Hypatica won, Ranier second Dickerson third. Time, 1:41%. Third race, Wheeler handicap for three-year-olds, entrance \$100 each with \$5,000 added, one

onds, entrance \$100 each with \$5,000 added, one and one-quarter miles. Starters, Virge d'Or, 125. Soden, 6 to 1; Take Notice, 100, McCarthy, 20 to 1; Santiago, 123; I. Lewis, 15 to 1; Racine, 125. Fitz-patrick, 2 to 1; English Lady, 102, H. Penny, 4 to 1; Kingman, 107, Boyer, 7 to 1; Ormonde, 95, Keith, 5 to 1; Louise M, 98; Hazlett, 5 to 1; Banchief, 114, Overton, 15 to 1; Marion C, 121, R. Williams, 7 to 2.

Racine went to the front and closely pressed by Racine went to the front and closely pressed by English Lady, showed the way to the last sixteenth pole. There his heavy weight told, and the magnificent beast fell back beaten. Overton had kept Banchief in good position throughout, and was now coming up with Bush, who won by a length and a half in the phenomenal time of 2:086, English Lady died away after the mile post and finished seventh, Marion C second, Santiago third.

Fourth race, one and one-righth miles Van

third.

Fourth race, one and one-eighth miles, Van Buren won, Jim Dunn second, Lela May third. Time, 1:53.

Fifth race, one and one-sixteenth miles, Sympathetic Lass won, Rosemont second, Pilgrim third. Time, 1:47%, Sixth race, twe-eighths of a mile, Tom Tough won, Carisbad second, Sam Farmer third. Time, 1:01.

Seventh race, one and one-sixteeth miles, Proctor Knott won, Barney second, Blue Veil third. Time, 1:48%.

Morris Park Races. Morris Park, July 18 .- The rain just knocked the spots out of the fine programme today. The track was converted into a big mud puddle, and soon as the shower set in. The winners were at these odds: 8 to 5, 8 to 1, 2 to 5, 2 to 1, 6 to 1 and 6 to 1. Marty Borgen has been suspended indefinitely for misconduct at the post at Jerome in the

to 1. Marry Borgen has been suspended indennitely for misconduct at the post at Jerome in the Soho race Thursday last.

First race, six furlongs, Chesapeake won, Sleipner second, Correction third. Time, 1:14.

Second race, Tyro stakes, for two-year-olds, at \$100 each, with \$1,500 added, six furlongs, Mars won, Cadence second, Fremontthird. Time, 1:15%. Third race, midsumer handicap at \$50 each, with \$1,500 added, one mile. Eon won in a gallop by eight lengths from Judge Post, who beat Sanquan a length. Time, 1:20%.

Fourth race, mile and a furlong, Reckon won, Kingunaker second, Beansey third. Time, 1:58.

Fifth race, five furlongs, Lizzie T won, St. Pancras second, Othmar third. Time, 1:33.

Sixth race, one mile, Semorck won, Riot second, Esquimau third. Time, 1:43½.

A CHALLENGE TO ATLANTA.

Savanpah Will Wager Something on the Championship.

Championship.

The following letter has been received from the president of the Savannah baseball club: Sporting Editor Constitution—Since the defeat of the Macon baseball club the Atlantas have been claiming the state championship. On behalf of the Savannah club I desire to dispute their right to that title until they have defeated us. We also have defeated Macon, and think our claim equally as good as Atlanta. In order to settle this we will play Atlanta on their own grounds July 22d, 23d and 24th. It was our intention to play this week, but owing to the disability of one of my pitchers, could not make arrangements. I assure you I will bring a team that will give Atlanta the hottest games of the season and justify my claims of having the only club in Georgia. Four of my players played in the old southern league. Most of my men were players in the Kieffer base ball nine of the season of 1889, who won sixteen games out of eighteen played in Georgia and South Carolina. I will play the following team: Shreck, Butler, Leclear, Harrigan, Connors, Buchard, Williams, Gross, Tyson. I am yours,

E. F. KIEFFER.

Manager of the Savannah Baseball Club.

FRANK B. BUTLER,

FRANK B. BUTLER,
Manager of the Savannah Baseball Club.

seball in Palmetto PALMETTA, Ga., July 18 .- [Special.]-One of the most enjoyable baseball games of the season was played here today between our nine and Fairburn. Both nines played well up to the eighth inning, Both nines played well up to the eighth inning, when the score stood 15 to 13 in favor of the Palmetto boys. Then Fairburn went to the bat, and two of their men went out. Fairburn men then filed the bases on some heavy hits, and a wild throw by one of our men let three men in. Fairburn piled up the runs on our errors and made 24. Then Palmetto went to the bat and raised the score to 18 where it stood.

Fairburn's battery was Nenimo and Brantly; captain, C. T. Standard. Claude Smith and Jim Floyd did some good work as our battery with

Floyd did some good work as our battery with Walthall as captain. Umpire, C. T. Standard; scorers, Astin and Young.

Our boys take their defeat gracefully, hoping for better luck next time, and feeling fully repaid in the commendation of the spectators, and especially in the praise of our girls that "we played real well."

A Horse Race in Madison.

Madison, Ga., July 18.—[Special]—Main street made a beautiful race track this afternoon, and Sidney Wilkes's beautiful stallion, owned by Mr. L. H. Walker, and a large stallion owned by Mr. J. H. Houghton, fairly made the dust fly. It was an impromptu affair, but was greatly enjoyed by the large crowd which witnessed it. The time was about 2:40.

about 2:40. ings and Speeches-Written and Compiled

By His Son, B. H. Hill, Jr. We have been informed by the enterprising publishing house of Messrs. H. C. Hudgins & Co. that this work which has been some time in preparation is now ready and will be sold exclusively by subscription, thus bringing it right to the homes of the people and giving every one an opportunity to purchase it. As Mr. Hill's public life covered the most momentous period of our country it will doubtless be received with unusual inrest and eagerly read by all. Ever since the of this great orator and statesman there has been a rowing demand for such a book, and it is an ured fact that it is bound to have a large circ lation. Messrs. Hudgins & Co. say they will put canvassers in the field and cover the territory as rapidly as possible, so the public will not have long to wait.

nous, and form a most valuable addition to the history of the country. The people can never for-get Ben Hill's devotion to the south and his work in her behalf. He was one of the few public men that was not carried away by the excitement of secession. He labored with all the power of his matchless eloquence to save his country from the horrors of a civil war, but when war came he con-secrated himself to the cause of his people. He was the right hand of Jefferson Davis, and the

lential friend and adviser of the matchles been offered to the public in twenty years, and is bound to meet with a big sale.

Those who wish an agency should write at once to Messrs. H. C. Hudgins & Co., of this city.

sun wky

Blanket-Sheet Journalism.
From The Buffalo Express.
A New York man committed suicide by jumping into a sewer. See to what reading the sensational daily papers of the metropolis will lead

M'KINLEY'S WARWICK.

TALKS OF THE GUBERNATORIAL CAMPAIGN OF OHIO.

The Man Who Defeated McKinley Talks of Polities in the Buckeye State.

> SARATOGA, N. Y., July 16.-[Special.]-There are four classes of people who come to

Saratoga.

1. Politicians from almost every state in the nion. They come to make deals and arrange slates in both national and state politics.

2. People who want to do the very swell

Gossip from Saratoga.

society act, and who bring handsome and magnificent equipages galore. 3. Sports, who come advocating personal free coinage from the bookmakers at the racecourse or from the faro table at the grand club house. They come to make a fortune or lose

a few dollars. They usually do the latter. 4. Those in search of health from the waters of the wonderful springs. The fourth class are here now, and those who frink the waters regularly are getting the

health, for there are none like them.

As the races do not begin until next week the great crowd of the season has not arrived, but the mass of mammoth hotels are com-

nencing to fill rapidly.

Saratoga is a city of hotels. In winter its population is 15,000; next month there will be 50,000 people here. One mile of the principal street of the town is lined on both sides with hotels without intermission. And there are fully a hundred springs of bubbling gaseous waters that come in block tin lined pipes from hundreds of feet below. From nearly all of them the water flows out in great glass globes in which the natural carbonic acid gas is seen pubbling in myriads of shapes.

While those attracted by the races have not come, the politicians and statesmen are drop-

McKinley's Warwick. I had a talk with Hon. J. G. Warwick, of fassillon, O., the other day.

Warwick is the man who beat McKinley

for congress. That was a battle of giants. Those who heard McKinley in Atlanta a few years ago know what he is. Added to Mo-Kinley's ability and popularity was a barrel of money. But Warwick proved a grant too

trong for even that combination.

He is a man of perhaps fifty-five years of age, medium height, gray beard, and smooth face, with the exception of a rather brief

His voice is almost musical in conversation. "So, Mr. Crisp, of Georgia, will be elected speaker of the house of representatives," said e. "He has always been my choice, because I believe him to be best qualified for the duties of the position. The Ohio members I think will vote for him, although there has been very little discussion of this matter out in our

"Ohio, you know, has a campaign of the

greatest importance to our party.
"What about the election? All depends upon Hamilton county. Governor Campbell made a mistake in calling that extra session of the legislature. The democratic leaders of Hamilton county are fighting him vigorously, but when he is nominated, it is probable they will stand by the party. If they make a vigorous fight perhaps the ton. Governor Campbell is very confident of success. More so, perhaps, than some of his friends. But Ohio is a tariff reform state."

"Yes; I think both parties want to make that the issue, although it be simply a state election.

"As I said, Ohio is a tariff reform state.

"Will tariff be the issue?"

The McKinley tariff law is decidedly unpopu-lar with our people; and with that the issue the democrats should carry the state. "I heard a story the other day which well lemonstrates the unpopularity of the McKin-

ley bill. "The census office at Washington sent out letters of inquiry as to the encumbrances on farms. An old Ohio farmer replied to his in this language:

"THERE ARE NO ENCUMBRANCES ON MY FARM EXCEPT THE MCKINLEY BILL. "Every farmer in Ohio feels that way, and it will have effect in the campaign.

The Third Party in Ohio "What of the third party movement?" "That will not amount to much. If anything, it will aid the democrats. There are many farmers in Ohio who have been life long republicans, but who believe in that party no longer. These men want to get out of it. Still, they do not feel that they can come squarely over into the democratic party. These men will go into the people's party. The democrats on the other hand will hold on to the party, and as a consequence the third party will be an aid to

"Who will succeed Sherman?" "Oh, that again depends upon Hamilton county. If Hamilton goes democratic the legislature is quite certain to have a democratic majority. Otherwise Sherman, I be lieve, will be his own successor." "And if the democrats get the legislature?"

the democrats."

"Then there will be many senatorial aspi-rants. Ohio has many democrats who would well represent her in the senate."

Mr. Warwick would not express his preference between Hill and Cleveland for the democratic presidential nomination, but he is a strong believer in Hill. He believes Hill's speeches in his district did more to elect him to congress than any other one thing. Indeed,

many words, he is a Hill man to the core

he speaks of New York's governor in the high-

est terms, and, while he did not say it in so

From The New Orleans Picayune. It is said Mrs. Lucian Mayberry, of Little Rock, Ark., is the happy mother of ten boys, all born within a married life of thirty-nine months. There are two sets of triplets and two pairs of twins. They are all well formed, bright and healthy in body and mind. Mr. Mayberry is a prosperous merchant and says he feels like the head of an infant asylum. Mrs. Mayberry is a pretty blonde, plump and hearty, of barely twenty-four years of age. She says that her mother gave birth to six pair of twins, and that her grandmother, Miss Annabeli Humphrey, of Maryland, and a great belle in Washington during the first Harrison administration, presented her husband every second year for twenty years with triplets. Physicians say that Mrs. Myaberry has surpassed by one any case of which they have any record, a Polish countess in 1705 having given birth to nine children in the same length of time, but she died on the last occasion and three of the chil-dren with her, while all were undersized and de-ficient in intellect and physical vitality, living only a few years and dying of premature decay.

From The Nashville American. "Strange things are happening in this country, and it is possible that the surviving followers of Jefferson Davis, north and south, may yet ask congress to build a monument for the president of the confederacy, when they shall have wholly captured the capital."—Chicago Inter Ocean.

of the coniceracy, when they captured the capital."—Chicago Inter Ocean.

The southern people will need no help from congress to build monuments to Jefferson Davis, or any other man the south feels called on to honor. When the followers of Jefferson Davis "wholly capture the capital" they will not use their control of the government for sectional benefit, nor appropriate \$500,000,000 of the people's money a year to carry on the government. They will bring the same honesty to the management of the people's affairs they showed during the seventy-five years in which they managed the affairs of the government before the war.

If you want hardware at your own price att sale of Morrison & Co.'s bankrupt stock.
LOGAN & McCRORY, No. 22 Wall Street

Deputy Sheriff Barnes, with a Posse, Raids Grove-Some of the Crowd Escape.

The officers made a big haul last night, and thirteen young white men are now in Fulton county jail.

The charge against them is as yet indefinite-the extent of their evil-doing being unknown.

They were arrested in a patch of woods near Collins's brickyard, on Marietta street. Last night, just after 9 o'clock, a telephone message was received at the station house stating that a mob of 100 men was out in the neighborhood of Collins's brickyard engaged in a riot. They were firing pistols, knives could be seen flashing in the moonlight, and the curses could be heard several hundred yards. The whole community was terrorized, the mob being within a hundred yards of several houses. It was reported to be a riot beween whites and negroes. The location was out of police jurisdiction, and the sheriff had to be sent for. Before he could be found another message was received, and then still another. At 10:30 three young boys arrived at the station house, who lived within a few yards of where the trouble was occurring, and stated that the people out there were afraid to leave the houses. The boys had slipped out; and, taking a roundabout eached Atlanta. They said they heard pistol shots, and that all the crowd were drunk

and fighting.

Deputy Sheriff Barnes with Mr. Will Barnes arrived soon afterward and at once deputized Policemen Phillips, Terry, Mewburn, Petway, Waits and Parks to assist them. This made eight men all told.

Getting two hacks, the party started out. Just before reaching the woods they held a consultation and proceeded afoot. When within a few yards of the woods voices could be heard and the men separated into squads of

Into the woods they slipped for a couple of hundred yards, each squad taking a different direction and surrounding the spot from which

They saw a group of men lying about on the ground; in the centre a small fire and a keg of beer. The men were talking-that was all. One of the policemen gave the signal-a whistle, and the party closed in,

The party leaped to their feet, and some

started to run.

Bang! went the pistol, and all but a few

topped and held up their hands. There were thirteen in the crowd captured, and some eight or ten escaped.

They all wanted to know why they were ar-

They all wanted to know why they were arrested, saying they had kicked up no racket, and hadn't shot a pistol.

With the exception of two that were very drunk, the party was marched the three miles to town. The crowd was good humored and seemed to only regret that they left a keg half full of beer out in the woods.

When the crowd reached the vicinity of North avenue, one darted down an alley and escaped.

escaped.

The other thirteen were carried to the sta-

tion house, and from there to the jail.

Nothing could be found out by the officers as to whether these men had been rioting. None of them bore marks of fighting, and when a search was made at the jail, not a weapon From parties living near these woods it

seems that every Saturday night and Sunday a gang of men, white and black, congregated, making it dangerous for people to move about. They curse, fight and make night and day They declare it a nulsance that must be

They declare it a nulsance that must be abated, and rejoice that a start has been made. It seems merely to have been, as one of those arrested stated, a crowd of "hobos."

The men—J. Bowen, E. C. Dennis, W. W. Gober, G. S. Jones, J. R. F. Powell, J. A. Thompson, Jee Wall, B. F. Denson, O. T. Ellis and F. Bishop—were taken to Fulton county jail at about 1:15 o'clock. They were all locked up, after being searched. Nothing but two or three pocket knives, keys and trinkets, and a bottle of whisky, were found on them.

Among those who were carried to jail were Among those who were carried to jail were Sam Vaughn and a couple of others. Where they went or how they got away is not known, but at any rate they were not locked up. The men who were, complained of this, and declared these three had been turned loose and that they should not be imprisoned if Vanghr

Some of those locked up were drunk and did not realize where they were. The rest seemed embarrassed and claimed that it was an unjust and totally wrong termination to a Saturday night fedic Saturday night frolic.

### THE NEW PAPER COMES.

### The Afternoon Herald Makes Its First Ap-

The Atlanta Herald, the new afternoon paper, came out yesterday. There was considerable rush and hurry about the office all day, which very naturally accompanied the publication of the first issue. The press, which is located in a building in the rear of the Bank of the State of Georgia, "turned" for the first time about 2 o'clock on a supplement, and it was found that the machine had not been perfectly adjusted, and a little more work was necessary.

This caused some delay, and The waiting awhile, took itself to the Newspaper Union, where it was printed. It got out on the streets about an hour before sundown, and the newsboys had a picnic. The paper sold like hot cakes. It was a six-page paper, the extra supplement having been necessitated by a rush of advertisements yesterday morning. It is the intention of the management to print four pages as a regular thing, and to condense the news as much as possible. The Herald will receive the noon report of the Associated Press, and sup-

plement it with specials. Sam W. Small's name is at the masthead as editor, and Azmon A. Murphey is announced dent of the company. Mr. Small left for New York Friday night, and will be gone several days. He will return with his family and settle down to business the latter part of

### A BIG PURCHASE.

The Bankrupt Stock of Morrison & Co. Sold

to Logan & McCrory.

Yesterday the entire stock of hardware formerly owned by Morrison & Co., who failed e since, was sold to James L. Logan and T. C. McCrory.

Mr. Logan was for years with T. M. Clarke

& Co., and knows a good thing when he sees it. Mr. McCrory is from Thomaston, Ga., and one of the best business men in that town. He comes to Atlanta to live. The stock will be sold at a sacrifice in quantities to suit pur-chasers. Messrs. Logan & McCrory say they want everybody who needs hardware of any kind to write to them or come to the store, 32 Wall street. All goods will be sold for cash.

### THE EXPOSITION.

A Special Meeting of the Board of Direct

Messrs. Ed C. Peters, Joseph Thompso and S. H. Cohen, the appointed committee to select the best of attracions for the next expo-sition, will return from New York today.

cial meeting of the board of d will be held at the exposition office Monday, the 20th instant, at 8 o'clock p. m., to hear the report, take final action, and discuss other matters of great importance. A large attendance is requested.

DeSOTO'S AMULET

Which Was Found Out in Missouri So Time Ago.
CLENTON, Miss., July 18.—[Special.]—
Many of your readers will remember, and
there must be many myriads, as the facts I recite serve to show, how I published in The Constitution the history of an old copy of Gray's "Elegy" found in an "old curiosity shop" on Marietta street. The hereditary owner of the book, living in Petersburg, Va. wrote for and recovered the property, which wrote for and recovered the property, which I confess I was very unwilling to surrender. Many letters referring to the old book and to recitals on its fly leaves appeared in The Constitution, and myriads of people were induced by all these narratives and curious incidents of the war period, to read Gray's [Fleav.] "Elegy." A preacher in this state was absolutely impelled to make the "Elegy" and the facts connected with this copy, the theme of an admirable sermon. What momentous events have origin in trifles. The effect of confederate poetry and of confederate songs upon the life and fortunes of the confederacy, was studied, as never before, because of suggestions I made incident to insriptions on the pages of this unique copy of Gray's "Elegy."

OTHER EXTRAORDINARY FACTS. But another remarkable state of facts springs from the casual mention in an article I wrote a month or two later in the pages of THE CONSTITUTION. In this recent disquisition I was moved by the merest accident to mention, in telling the vices and virtues of DeSoto, the story of his loss of an amule given him by the pope of Rome. I told, too, how DeSoto was alleged by a follower of his who went, after DeSoto's death, to Central America, to have put to death several Indians suspected of having stolen the amulet blessed of the pope of Rome. The pope, at that date, happened to be a Dutchman. These facts were mentioned in a curious Spanish pamphlet, printed some years ago in Central America, from which I published an extract in the ubiquitous Constitution.

MISSOURI NEWSPAPERS STARTLED. How measureless was my amazement when I received, a few day ago, three newspapers published in southwestern Missouri, each conaining substantially the same account of the previous discovery in that state of the identi-cal amulet, blessed by the identical pope of whom I was telling the admiring readers of THE CONSTITUTION. A schoolmaster bought the amulet, it seems, from a negro who plowed it up near a famous spring some thirty or forty miles from Springfield. If the "find were a fiction or forgery it would never have borne the dates moulded in its facets. On one side the date engraved in the silver is "1531," on the other are found the figures "1545."

THE POPE AS POLICY VENDER. DeSoto died, as everybody knows, in 1542, and if this date on the medal had been fictiious, it would have been of a period within the term of DeSoto's life. I am very anxious, therefore, to test again the universality of the circulation of THE CONSTITUTION and to have Senor Castlar, of Madrid, or Senor Don Manuel Delgado, of the Central American city of San Salvador, tell me whether there be any history of this amulet, and whether the pope then regnant was a German or Hollander and, further, whether the popes of that era were accustomed to dispense charms blessed and operative, in the mysterious ways of Providence, for limited periods. In other words, did DeSoto take out a policy from the papacy running 1531 to 1545 inclusive? And does the Missouri pedagogue hold the policy? And doesn't the pope of today owe the amount at which DeSoto's life was assessed, to the noolmaster? What is the cash value of such a policy today at the treasury of the vatican

This supposed amulet was found about eighteen months ago. In fact, I can't help nate owner of the most valuable relic that nov subsists, to which Spanish-speaking people will

attach inestimable value. THE CHICAGO WOMEN WANT IT. The schoolmaster writes that a collector of wonders for the Chicago world's fair is already writing to him with a view to purchasing the charm, and I would like to know, for the ben efit of the blessed wielder of the rod, whether there is a market value for such relics of the shadowy past.

The Springfield, Mo., Democrat says of the medallion that it "is made of the purest silver, two inches in diameter and of the thickness of an American dollar. On one side is the representation of the crucifixion, the malefactors being represented with broken legs. On the obverse is a fine picture in relievo of the las supper, with the inscription in Spanish 'I have long desired to eat at this table with you.' The other inscription is in Dutch and being interpreted, signifieth:
'The cross of Christ and His blood alone are
efficacions.'"

emcacious. What stupendous folly of a mere slayer of men—a soldier—that he should assume to be a follower of Jesus Christ!

a follower of Jesus Christ!

"THE LOCUS IN QUO."

The happy owner of this most valuable relic is at fault in asserting that the "locus in quo" of the "find" fixes a point in the route of DeSoto towards the setting sun. I am perof DeSoto towards the setting sun. I am per-suaded that itrather fixes a point in the route of the frightened Indian who stole the charm. If the thief had known the Spaniard's character as well as I, he would have fied, without looking back, a thousand miles beyond Springtield. Very certainly, I wouldn't have stopped so near DeSoto, under all the provoking circumstances, to get a drink of plain water. I can't help thinking that the spring in Missouri is about one hundred and fifty miles north of DeSoto's route, and that the point at which the charm was found only tells the distance that a scared Indian can tells the distance that a scared Indian can travel in twenty-four hours.

It is only left for the ubiquitous Constitu-tion to discover the lost Pleiade; and then, what splendid binary stars will drift out through infinity into boundless realms of

Bishop Wilmer has been telling a story that will delight Uncle Remus. It seems that an excellent coal-black darky, in the bishop's town, bears the delicious name, Cupid, Through forty years Cupid has been a devout and conspicuous member of the silent and solemn Hardshell Presbyterian church. The paster and members always gave employmet to "Uncle Cupid." He prospered, doing much white-washing and moving much baggage and babies for the Presbyterians.

Presbyterians.

A noisy and most vigorous Methodist revival had been in progress in the town for some weeks. Cupid had become interested in it. Sunday morning, on his way to the Methodist church, Uncle Cupid met his own and lifelong friend of his "old marster," and devout member of Cupid's Presbyterian church, in which both were shining electric lights.

"See here, Massa Grimes," began old Cupid.
"Dis here nigga hab dun gin out. Heeze dun bin a stiff Presbyterum nigh onto about fifty yer, and now heeze er-gwine ter jine de Metherdisses."

yer, and now heeze er-gwine ter jine de Metherdisses."

"You astonishime, Cupid," said old man Grimes. "Haven't we Presbyterians given you all the work we could? Don't you do all the white-washing for all the Presbyterians in town, and do we grumble, you old rascal, when you charge us two prices for every job? I am thinking, Uncle Cupid, you had better stick to your old friends."

"Dat's all so," old Cupid muttered at last' very slowly and very unwillingly; "but, see here, Massa Grimes, ain't you bound ter demit dat de Presbyterum chuch ex powerful dizmul fer a nigga?" Brother Grimes couldn't help confessing himself demolished. Just at the moment shouts of redeemed souls went up in prolonged hallelujahs from the Methodist chapel hard by. "Brother" Grimes could not find it in his heart to resist Cupid's eloquent appeal, and last Sunday night, though the bishop described the incident in different terms, old Cupid took a through ticket to abodes of the

blest on the upper dock of the iron-clad Methodist old ship of Zion, "Hallelujah."

It may not be improper to say that old Cupid was so called by his former master the famous lawyer of Macon, Miss., Hampton L. Jarnagin, on account of his unutterable blackness and unique ugliness, and it is proper to say further, that there is not an honester man on God's footstool, in the eyes of the people of his town, than "old Cupid."

And this impels me to sing of divine solitude:

Ob, western wind, in thy free, wild flight,
From sunset lands and distant seas,
From tender morn to awful night.
Through heaven's wonderful decrees,
What seekest thou for thy delight,
Oh, western breeze?

Alone, apart from the earth and sky,
Where er the linked stars have shone,
Blow-moving through Love's symphony
Has swept my never-ceasing moan,
Outcast from all eternity,
Apart, alone!
LOUIS DUPRE.

STORY OF A CANNIBAL.

Horrible Confession. New York, July 18.—A little three-column newspaper arrived in town today which bore the most sensational news it probably ever printed. [The Inewspaper was printed on June 1st, and Was from the state of Chilhauhua, Santa Bosalia, South America. It is a little out-of-the-way place, from which news comes at rare intervals. On the third page of the paper was an article headed, "Cannibals in Brazil." This was the story told, a literal translation following:

A South American Man-Ester Makes

ranslation following:

At Salinus, in the state of Minas, Brazil, a man named Clements Vieira has been arrested, charged with eating human flesh. The editor of the local paper, Cida de Leopoldins, visited Vieira in jail and had the following in-

sited Vieira in jan.
rview with him:
"Is it true that you nourish yourself upo
uman flesh?" was asked.
"Fi "Yes, sir," answered the prisoner. "For some time I and my friends, Bassiloi, Leandro and others have eaten human flesh; we lived

some time I and my friends, Bassiloi, Leandro and others have eaten human flesh; we lived on it."

"What motive has impelled you to such barbarous acts before God and man?"

"Because we liked it."

"How did you secure the first victim?"

With the utmost frankness Vicira replied:

"Upon going one day to Leandro's house he invited me to eat a piece of his dead child. I had had nothing to eat; I was hungry, and I accepted the invitation. The following day, while returning to my house I found a woman asleep by the roadside. The thought came to me to kill her. I did so, using a stone as my weapon. I took the body to my home. After some days I killed Simplisio, and invited Francisco and Severa to help me eat him. When Simplisio's flesh was consumed, having no other resources, it occurred to me to kill his two sons for a further supply of food. With two blows the deed was done. The flesh of the two children lasted us a fortnight. After this time had elapsed, being thrown again into the old predicament of having nothing to eat, Basilio and myself killed Francisco and devoured him. Finally, having discovered that Basilio had stolen a shirt from me, I killed him while he was off his guard engaged in preparing some roots for his supper. I ate very little of him, for I was caught two days after I had killed him."

Vieira was captured in the very act of making a meal off a portion of Basilio's remains, which he was devouring with evident relish. The soldiers found a part of Basilio's body acked away in a barrel, prepared with peppe and salt.
"Then has human flesh an agreeable taste?"

"Then has human fiesh an agreeable taste?"
Vieira was asked.

"No," he replied, "it is too sweet. The part I found the most toothsome next to the tongue was the brain. No doubt my stomach was turned each time I partook of human fiesh."

"How did you prepare the flesh for eating?"
"We ate it roasted or boiled, seasoned with salt and a great deal of pepper."
"And did not the remains of your victims inspire you with fear?"

"Somewhat; yet the sight of them did not affect us, but the fear of detection." "And do you sleep calmly new?"
"Yes; ever so tranquilly."
"Do you never feel remorse at having been allty of such deeds?"

"I can't remember that I ever do," Vieira replied.

The man, Vielra, the newspaper states, will

FOLLOWED AND ASSAULTED.

The Murderous Deed of Two Columb

Negroes.

Columbus, Ga., July 18.—[Special.]—About half past 7 o'clock tonight, John Thomas, a worthy negro, who works on Jefferson's farm, nineteen miles from the city, was on his way to visit his brother at North Highlands. He had been policed by the processor Day More had been noticed by two negroes, Dan McDaniel and King, changing some money in the city, and they concluded to follow him. Thomas noticed the negroes, but paid little attention to them.

When he reached a secluded place on Highlands, two negroes suddenly sprang on Thomas, knocked him down and beat him fearfully about the head, knocking his brains out. They then rifled his pockets, and seizing the body, carried it some distance and threw

him in a mud-pond.

At this point they were seen by some white men, mounted, who gave chase. McDaniel was overtaken and captured. King escaped, though the officers are out after him tonight with bloodhounds. Thomas was brought the city and sent to the hospital. Physician consider him in a very precarious condition and think he will die. McDaniel is now in jail, and it is hoped King will be arrested to

Movement of Specie

NEW YORK, July 17 .- Exports of specie from the port of New York this week amounted to \$601,796, of which \$319,409 was gold and \$282,387 silver. Of the exports \$314,945 in gold and \$279, \$15 in silver went to Evenor and Salad is 220, 615 in silver went to Europe, and \$4,464 in gold and \$2,772 in silver went to South America. Im-ports of specie during the week amounted to \$236,378, of which \$24,439 was gold and \$211,938

How to Raise a Boy.

From The St. Joseph News.

A southern paper is offering a prize for the best essay on how to raise a boy. The old-fashioned way of raising him with a shingle and the maternal slipper was not so bad, but we are not competing for the prize. We merely throw this out as a hint that some person is at liberty to elaborate

HON. JOHN C. McDONALD, of Waveross, (le a leading lawyer of that section, who has been in Atlanta this week on business, leaves today on a pleasure trip to the northwest, and will be gone until about September 1st.



## Flavoring Extracts

NATURAL FRUIT FLAVORS.

Vanilla -) Of perfect purity. Lemon Orange -Almond -

Of great strength. **Economy** in their use Rose etc. and deliciously as the fresh fruit.

Dissolution-New Firm

having been dissolved by the death of W. H. C. Mickelberry, the affairs of the old firm will be wound up by the survivors, who will carry on a similar business as the old stand, No. 15 South Broad street, where they will be glad to serve their old customers and many new ones under the firm name of J. J. & J. T. McClendon.



BY AUNT SUSIE.

[This is a corner set aside for the Little Folks of THE CONSTITUTION for their entertainment and development in the art of letter-writing.]

DEAR CHILDREN: In my letter to the ladies I wanted to enter into the children's work, which is one of the most beautiful and interesting in the missionary work. I have just come home from the missionary conference, and there I saw several sweet little girls who had gone as delegates from their little missionary societies. I concluded I would not tell the ladies about the children's work, but give you a letter all to yourselves. I wonder how many of you belong to the children's missionary society, and how much money you try and give every year to send to help educate and give the Bible to the heathen children? I know some of my children do, for one little girl came and said she was so anxious to shake hands with "Aunt Susie."

How I do wish you could have heard the little DEAR CHILDREN: In my letter to the ladies I

How I do wish you could have heard the little girls at the conference read their reports. It was a treat. There was a little girl from the Coving-ton juvenile society that read her report beauti-fully. She said her society had raised \$33. Each fully. She said her society had raised \$33. Each child had been given ten cents, and each had made as much with that ten cents as they could, and so when it was counted they had \$33. When she sat down a lady got up and said she thought she ought to tell the child who had just read that report had made herself \$12 of that \$33, from her ten cents. Now, want that a good little worker? Another lady told how the young folks at White Sulphur springs, LaGrange district, made their money:

Sulphur springs, LaGrange district, made their money:

They had a cotton patch. They joined together and worked it entirely themselves, and when ploughing time come, hoed for the men while they ploughed their field. They made \$24. One of the best read reports of the whole meeting, not excepting even the grown ladies, was by Lixnie Nolan, of McDonough, Ga., only twelve years old. She said their society had twenty-seven members; they each took a nickle and all went to work, some one way and some another; some made ginger cakes, (of course their mother's helped them out at first) and some candy, sold it, and then started again and so on until they had made \$35.65. She herself made four dollars.
These children hold their own meetings, send their money to the district secretary, and get the

their money to the district secretary, and get the receipt in their name.

There was an interesting letter read from a missionary lady in Laredo, Texas. She told about her school, and how many miserable, half naked children there were: that they had been sick, and the smallpox was everywhere, and that you could see the yellow flag hanging around. [Wherever there is a case of this dreadful disease they are required to hang out a yellow flag, so no one will go to that house.] She was so sorry for these poor children. She had given all the clothes and money she had, She had given all the clothes and money she had, when one day when it was bitter cold, a little boy came to the school barefooted and said he could not come again, as he had no shoes. She felt very sorry for him, and was wondering what she could do, but all her plans came to naught, so night came, and she weut to bed thinking how she could get a pair of shoes for this poor child, and she asked God to help her, and so went to sleep. she asked God to help her, and so went to sleep. In the morning early her letters were brought in, and one of them was from a friend away out here in Georgia, and in it was a dollar. The lady said a little boy in Zebulon, Ga., had sent her the money and asked her to send it to some missionary lady, and he hoped it would do some good. So she wrote a note to a merchant, and he let the little toy have a pair of shoes. How little did that Georgia boy think how his money would be spent, and how much good it would do. And so dear children, you see how much good these dear children all over our land are doing in trying to help the missionaries.

the missionaries. One more thing I must tell you and then stop.
One day the ladies were talking about the paper I wrote you of, called the "Little Worker," when to my surprise, the vice president got up and said she wanted the conference to know how much they were indebted to "Aunt Susie," of Thus Weekly Constitution, for subscribers to that little paper; that from the little piece written by her they had gained many subscribers, and she knew they would all feel grateful. The president said they did, and thanked me very heartily. So you see, each of you that take that paper add one 25 cents to help the poor heathen children. And now I hope my missionary letter will do you all good, and you will feel like being a "worker in the vineyard."

Address your letters during the month of July,

Letters Received. The following letters have been received the past week:

Lula Joyner, Taylor, Ga; Jessie Bunch, Barling,
Ark; Dollie Arnold, Metasville, Ga; Charlie Bald-

win, Aransaspas, Tex; Robert McGrigsley, Shard-wee, Miss; Daisie and Lishia Panell, Ioni, Texas; Walter Nesbitt, Montrose, Mo; Alice Long, Iong Walter Nesolit, Montrose, and; Ance Long, Aung Mills, Texas; Nellie Darley, Monroe, Ga; Ella Longpie, Nebraaka; Esther Pitts, Mulberry, Tenn; Edna Webb, Mt. Pleasant, Texas; Katle Holcomb, Decatur, Ga; Mary Barker, Sepulga, Ala; George H. Griffin, Vanwyck, S. C; Jessie B. Caldwell, Wimberly, Tex; Lula Walden, Crewsville, Ala Minnie Ball and Oscar Bassinger, Pickensville

Many letters received from the children this week have been so badly written that it was im-possible to make out the names of the writers. The weather is too hot to spell out badly written letters, and all letters written in pencii and care-lessly expressed and spelled, will rest in the waste basket. Remember, children, you will not see letters unless well written and expressed, and the

CORRESPONDENCE.

Mary Dalton, Asheville, N. C.—I have been reading your letters for some time, and enjoy them ever so much. I saw a letter from one of our Asheville girls, so I will write one. I take a horse-back ride most every evening, and enjoy it. I think it such fun to go riding. I would like a correspondent.

Ardeaine Moore, Statesridge, N. C.—I live in a beautiful country. I have no pets except my little cat. I will ask the cousins a few quostions: In what year did Shakspeare die? What year was lightning rods first used and by whom invented? What year was envelopes first used? Tom Marvin, why don't you write again? Your letters are so very interesting.

Ida V. Whatley, Johnson, Ala.—I have been a reader of your paper for four years, and think it is the best paper printed in the south. It tells of so much news all over the United States. I think Bill Arp and Plunkett's letters are so nice. My papa is a farmer, and he belongs to the alliance, and thinks it a grand thing. Farmers are nearly up with work.

Musa Cox, Nevada, Miss.—I will tell the little strangers about the unveiling of the Jeff Davis monument, which is 60 feet high. On the north and west sides is the inscription: "To the confederate dead of Mississippi." The young ladies representing the different somethern states were very beautiful. The military companies of Mississippi spent the evening in drilling. Our train left us, and we had to stay all night. Papa called us mutton heads, and easd we hadn't sense enough to get to the train in time.

Plummer F. Jones, New Store, Va.—Probably if some of the more southern cousins should make a trip to the "old dominion" at this time, they would see such a decided contrast to their own states that it would seem a different country entirely, for while the Georgia farmers are feasting over ripe watermelous, the farmers in Virginia are tenderly working theirs for the first time and when corn has been worked for the institute in Georgia, the Virginia farmers are beasting to their neighbors of having finished planting. But I say this meither to show the advantages of Georgia, nor the disadvantages of Virginia, in respect to farming, but simply to show the contrast between the two states. But afterwards the warm sunny days of July and August ripen

the Virginia crops very rapidly and the harvests are truly plentiful. The fruit crop bids fair to be a good one, and if it is not abused by being changed into liquid fire, it will be a blessing indeed. And I think if every reader of the children's corner would take some part in trying to prevent the distillation of intoxicating liquors, and in helping and encouraging the temperance movement mentioned in this department some time ago, it would be a God's blessing upon their bads and upon the heads of contractions. liquors, and in helping and encouraging the temperance movement mentioned in this department some time ago, it would be a God's blessing upon their heads and upon the heads of coming generations. Wont somebody else take this up? Virginia is upon the verge of the highest prosperity known to man. Towns are booming all over the state, and railroads are being built in every direction. Roanoke, which in 1884 had only 400 inhabitants, now boast of more than 20,000, while Salem, Radford, Covington, Clifton Forge. Glasgow, Basic City and scores of other places, thave sprung up from nothing to thriving manufacturing towns, which promise to be large cities in the near future. The supply of iron and coal is said to be inexhaustible, while nearly every other kind of mineral under the sun is found within her boundaries. May the Virginia boom unite with the Georgia boom, and may the whole south respond. From the St. Lawrence to the gulf, and from sea to sea, may sunshine, prosperity and perfect peace dwell in every household, and to southerners and northerners I will say to them alike, using the last public words of General Grant: "Let us have peace." Should any of the cousins wish to correspond with a Virginia boy I would be very glad to hear from them.

George D. Kennedy, Falls Mills Va.—Here comes another knocking for admission into Aunt Susie's and the consins' happy circle. I think it would be a great improvement to me. I have been trayeling, most of my time for nearly fourteen months but, nevertheless, I manage to get hold of the dear old Constitution now and then. It is from my old mother state and I seize it every oportunity; I had rather read one of them than a dozen novels, though I like to read novels very well and have read a great many, but have lately declined the idea of reading any more soon, for I am now working faithfully and patiently for an education. I keep a good lot of school books pilled up in my office instead of novels. I have been telegraphing nearly nine months, and have worked at eight different places on the Norfolk and Western railroad, most of them being in West Virginia. The mountains here are a part of the Aleghaney range. The scenery is beautiful and the climate mild and healthy. The great Flattop coal region is not very far above here; I visited the coal mines and long tunnels up there last April; they were a great curiosity to me, being the first I had ever seen. I will remain here until the first of September, when I am to return to South Carolina to see my dear old mother, brothers and sisters—that is if the good will of Providence still sustains me. I will close, with best wishes to Aunt Susie and the cousins. Age seventeen; would like to have correspondents. George D. Kennedy, Falls Mills, Va.-Here come

E. G. Rowell, Seima, Ala.—More than a year has elapsed since I last wrote this honored department, but I have been a constant admirer all the while. I don't think a single letter that has been published since that time has escaped me. Yes, I have read them all and have noticed, too, what a decided improvement to what it was one year ago. Since that time many great things have happened all over the world, some of them were disastrous in the extreme, while others have possibly benefited mankind. Some great men, too, have been laid away in their long resting place within the last year. Among them is General Joseph E. Johnston. Oh, who can ever forget this great man. What will have happened a year from now? None of us can tell, but I hope to see this corner of ours improve as rapidly as it has in the past, and that will be doing a great deal. When I last wrote I made quite a number of friends, and friends that I honored, too, but now they have all droped off, till I scarcely know where a single one of them are. If any feel so inclined I would be delighted to hear from them again.

THE MAGIC ANSWER.

THE MAGIC ANSWER.

(A good game.)

Willie A. Cuevas, Klin, Miss.—The trick must be known to only two of the company. It is this: One person goes out of the room white the others fix on a word, which she is to guess on her return. There is an agreement between the two that the right word shall be named after anything with four legs, as a table, a chair, a dog, etc. For example: A lady goes out of the room; the company select the word watch. She returns. Her accomplice in the trick says:

Did we name a book?

No.

Did we name a rose? Of a bird? Of a sheep? [four legs.) Of a watch?

Fannie W. Huston, Cove City, Ga.—Aunt Susie, I enclose some games for the young people, and if you think them good enough for our page, I shall be glad to send more at odd times.

be giad to send more at odd times.

FROG IN THE MEADOW.

Someone is blindfolded, and while that person is counting thirty-five, everybody runs to any part of the field they wish, and when the one blindfolded stops counting, he says: "Still, frog, no moving," and no one must move unless they count each step they take, the limited number being twelve. The person "it" must then try to catch somebody, and if he can identify them they are then blindfolded. More than one can be "it" at the same time, if desired. Any number can play, and the larger the group the better. The place that this game is played in should have a boundary, and anyone going outside of it should not be allowed to play.

SIX STEPS.

SIX STEPS. In order to make this sport lively, the players should be numerous. After "counting out," the one that is "it" goes to the base chosen. Then everyone takes six steps from the base, and while the person "it" counts ten, with his eyes shut, the players move away from the base as rapidly as possible; when he opens his eyes each time no must be moving, and it they are "caught" thus violating the rules of the game, they are made to take six steps again. After everyone is out of sight the person "it" looks for them, and the rest of the game may be considered one of "hide and seek."

WORDS TO AUNT SUSIE. Kate Hill, Towdy, Tenn.-It is a rainy day, And as is generally the way, I have nothing much to do, So I thought I'd write to you.

Will you print me with great pride, Or will you lay me to one side? Just as if to say, You cannot come in today.

Then the servant at the door, He will tell me as before, "You can call another time, When you have something th ing that will rhym Twice and thrice, and more I've tried, But I thought I'd try once more, And if the waste basket makes me its prey, I will try and stay away.

Robert Wilemon, Poteau, Indian Territory.—I am a farmer's boy, and know but little except to hoe corn or cotton, but as I live is such a picturesque country, I wish to tell the cousins about it. We live in a few hundreds yards of the foot of the Kavano mountsin, which is about 1,000 feet above the sea level. 1 pon this mountain roves the wild deer, bears and panthers. One can climb to the top and see north, east, west and south until the vision gives out, unless broken by another range of mountains. It is said that one can see the south end of the great Rockies. It is a most pleasant view in the springtime, when the surrounding prairies and timber in the valleys begin to put forth their beautiful green leaves and grass. With a telescope you can see great herds of cattle feeding on the prairies below. You can see all the towns in twenty-five miles of the mountain. I knew the cousins would enjoy a ramble upon it.

Jamie Johnson, Tyler Texas.—I am a stranger to the sousins, but wish to join the based, I admire reading the country interesting letters, and think they write very nicely. This Country riox is my favorite paper. I do most highly prize Talmage's sermons and Bill Arp. I am sorry that I haven't any white flowers to send Miss Elia Harvili to plant upon her father's grave, if I had any I would giadly send them to her. Mama wants to know something about her

weeks until today.

Bertha Walton, N. Dauville, Va.—Netaking your paper for nearly two year sever so much. I am always glas to joy reading the letters very much, and cousins are improving. Aunt cousins are improving. Aunt please be so kind as to tell me the sampapers you wrote about sometime sy you would write often to the cousins; ware so nice. Have any of the cousins the ocean. I am very anxious to go he very nice to visit it.

Lula Goodgame, Greenville, Ah. To time I have been quite an interested the cousin's letters. I live out in Ose like to live here very well. There are many large rocks out here. The nearth where I live is Kellyton; it is about a like to go to town once and awhile I like to go to town once and awhile I riends living close to me and one is all a like to go to town going to school but are is out now. I will close by asking its opponents. Age, twelve years.

Dewill Glenn, Pluck, N. C.—I an asson and a farmer myself. I live in a son and a farmer myself. I live in the part of North Carolina, and is finant bacco, cotton, corn, wheat and oas to the cousins speak of their homes and the cousins speak of their homes and the try. This is a beautiful country as year all the pretty girls you are looking so don't believe it just come and see he cousins, don't you think that Aun is mighty good and kind to give the your so much space in her valuable paper? I a respondents solicited.

Lizzie Manning, Prarie Laa, Terat-Prasification and like to be a farmer's darker well. We live about a mile from a kechurch. We have preaching every fire and Sunday school every Sunday. I am ing to school now, our school ended the this month. Mary Stanton, I am in the myou was, I am treinbling all over. be was why? I will tell you, I am airaid that the find its way to the waste baske, like my letter, but I hope not. Let me tell you see boys, let the girl's pets alone, and dou'time.

Pearl Buford, Langston, La.—I was made Baptist chronicle a few days ago that their America cleven million children are practically withou religious instructes by you think there ought to be more isone as much foreign missions. I will asser a Gresham's question. The largest bell instead is the one at Moscow, at the foot of the Instead of the Committee of the Com

a methodist caurch in one mile of u. mi Sunday school every Sunday. My size: your paper and thinks it is the best paper in world. I have so many geraniums and a them are in bloom. For fear of exhaustic patience of Aunt Susie I will refrain from anything more. I would like to correspond some of the cousins.

Lallie E. Ramsey, Baileyville, Va.—I have quest to make of you, and I hope all of you help me. I want some dialogues and reins that are suitable for Sunday school pienes, some one also send me "Curtew Shall Ke! Tonight"? We have a large Sunday school more are coming in. Cousins, are routed to the stamps for Mrs. Nancy A. Head? I als, said 126. I hope she will get a million. I that Constitution the best paper in the work, are been a constant reader of it for the play have been a constant reader of it for the living Autone Stamps.

A. D. Shields, Fair Haves, N.C.-I styring the Young Folks' column very mea. In the Young Folks' column very mea. In the Young Folks' column very mea. In the Young Anderson of the Young t

Alex P. Hitt, Java, Miss.—I am a firmer and never went to school much. Lie law very well; it is an honest, honorals on for any one to follow; when it is came at the right way it is the most independent Boys you all know the girls can best ye apen, they can beat me, but I'm golsphe them after awhile, now see if I don't print I will bring my insignificant letter to a digiving the cousins an example to went I being asked how many cents he had, rejaining the tender of the cousins and the cousins to the cousins and the cousins to the cous Alex P. Hitt, Java, Miss.-I am a

the cousins what a nice time I had in the and I do wish you could have been while wonder you told us about having such me to eat, for they are different from what we in town. We had fresh fish from the wint with in town. We had fresh fish from the saw uncle take hongy from the hive, addit delightful. We picked blackberries as for hen nests, and had many pleasant as We were sorry when we had to come had we are going again, and you who has a grandma in the country can inasting time in store for us. If that little grif h conia will write to me, I will send has an relica.

Sect Pooms, Quitman, Ga.—I am they when Tuesday comes, for I know I will be read the latest news of the world. Under am foolish about this paper; that I without my cob pipe and quid of toban would do without a single copy. Counsi it would be a treat to a good many of me it would be a treat to a good many of me with me, especially to wade through a part one and bring out the heart in your hand one and bring out the heart in your hand one and bring out the heart in your hand one and bring out the heart in your hand one and bring out the four to him he hard on me because I eat four or five a feet thinks I am playing the mischet. Wood few girls to correspond with me. My above.

Rufus H. Hutchins, Palmetto, Garalla Admit a little uneducated boy into wall band of cousins. I am a subscriber to band of cousins. I am a subscriber to mand like it very much. Last year my first clark, loaned The Constitution of week to read. This year I just handed and got up a dollar and subscribed syndight the oldest of eight little children. Page 1 poor to send me to school, but I got when the weather is too bad to war as well help father on the farm, and have well the for improving my mind, neverthen not at all discouraged, as my advantage less than Henry Clay's was at my age. I rest satisfied until I see myself through Cousins, what do you intend to be. I make a statesman some day, and couriblers great paper like yours. Much love to Amband the cousins.

Bobble Adams, LaFayette, Alamentary and the cousting have glided on since I wrote to year impaper. I was a happy school girt then have grown to womanhood. Quips a tabbeen made in our pleasant home since the death angel has visited and taken away mother. Others who have shared in tabbeing deprived of their best friend can hard it is to give them up forever. I have stepmother, but none can fill the place of And let me say to all who have kind agentle and obecidient, never giving sharp word, making thom feel your spand thankfulness to have them with know not how soon they will be taken I am living m a nice community, when you was a specific to the community when I am living m a nice community, when I am living m a nice community when I am living m a nice community

ery Sabbath eve one mile from our good wishes for all.

\*\*Blemon N. Morris, Beason's Mill, All-1 the country and go to school at Green's country school about one and a hard hers. I have lived in this country and think there is no prettier hones in I live in east Alabama, in about a har Tallapoosa river. We are not dose wo soon expect to be. Do not know what go to school or not. Am canvasing, Talmage's "Pathway of Lite." I am agree that some novels are not in the works of such men as Talmage, the works of such men as Talmage, etc. I take several papers, but Tallow is the greatest of themail. The correspond with some of the country in the country of the countr

Charitable

Charitable

Miss Fuzz—Suzie, have you seen to
designs in bonnets?
Suzie—I have not.
Miss Fuzz—They're too cuts in
why, I believe they'll make an acty
real handsome.
Suzie, sweetly—Why don't you handsome. sle, sweetly-Why don't yes properly

THE M.

ing to Mr. J. his the "z tina are very like the "z and Croats. The hear of "domakin," the man of bake or cook on par ranges the domestic women time for attent ity is the to other duties. The nity is that each mem to his capacity, for to one who is dissatisfied to him can leave the goods which he is a his own are his clothe contracts a second m

ers in Bulgari working gardeners' co-op working gardener. If perience in this calling one of them, even if he union, called a "taifa," cording to the size of the proposed to cultivate, as which offers a market for largest shareholders are largest shareholders are the purse and keeps salesman; but the fund tributed in proportion the garden.

Other co-operative

> Walking for A sexagenarian wri

It is astonishing how a we meet in the course of mot succumbed to illness, of doing so. They expect order, whatever it may be stras steam for the purposite, instead of the dise state steam for the purposite, instead of the dise state of these people are not not not they need do is to give makes of these people are not not not have need do is to give makes and have they need do is to give makes and have they need do is to give makes and have they need do is to give makes and have they need to they need do is to give makes and to have a constitution. More weak constitution. More weak constitution. More makes a constitution. More makes a constitution of the state health gave way, and for he ritten discourses on "I emperate Life," the last ared when he was ninet; Raiph Waldo Emerson 9, but he came of a c or are or four of his broths aiph was an intense stu-cting gave him so much the open air. It was his air, working at his de al tramping in the after mmos-sense system of p

I never enjoyed such as I began this pre at after a good tramp all, and that determine the control of the contr

WORDS

CANNOT

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MARVELOUS

CURE FOR

DAVIS

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m treated. Frederick F. Moore, M. D.,

OF THAT

WITH THE MAGAZINISTS

WELL AT A FEAST. ing for Health—The Co-operative Consumities of Bulgaria—The Citizenship of Women, Etc.

The co-operative communities of Bulgaria an interesting study—especially the house an interesting walking for Health" is mathing everybody ought to read. The peoletion favoring the sitting of women in bunty councils, and Mr. Labouchere gives a on for his vote.

Home rule for Scotland is a new movement which appears to have considerable head-

Cremwell at a Wedding Feast.

I live out in Coory well. There

the cousins, but would decided to make as the country just two a beautiful town. We abeautiful town. We stit is the beat paper is ny geraniums and so For fear of exhausting el will refrain from sudd like to correspond

a large Sunday school.
Cousins, are you all
y A. Head? I am, and
et a million. I think
t paper in the world, a
reader of it for three y
uld writer oftener, as I

, Miss.—I am a farmer chool much. Like far honest, honorable coup w; when it is carried most independent pu

The protector was a stern man, and is supposed to have been an unbending ascetic, but an article in Temple Bar gives a quaint extract from an old record, describing the curious

capers which Cromwell cut.

On Wednesday last was my Lord Protector's daughter married to the Earl of Warwick's grandson, says the chronicle. Mr. Scobell, as justice of the peace, tyed the knot after a justice of the peace, tyed the knot after a justice of the peace, tyed the knot after a justice of the peace, tyed the knot after a justice of the peace, tyed the knot after a justice of the peace, tyed the knot after a justice of the peace, tyed the knot after a justice of the peace, tyed the knot after a justice of the peace, the peace of the pe

mirh with the thing heretofore accounted profane) till five of thing heretofore accounted profane) till five of the clock yesterday morning.

The Protectour threw about sack posset among all the ladyes to soyle their rich clothes, which they took as a favour, and also wett sweetmeates and dawbd all the stooles, where they were to sitt, with wett sweetmeates; and pulled of Riches his perucque, and would have throwne it into the fire, but did not, yet he sate upon it.

Bulgarian House Communities. The Popular Science Monthly gives an inresting account of the co-operative societies

of Bulgaria.

The Bulgarian house communities, according to Mr. J. E. Gueshov, called there "knpshing are very like the "zadrugas" of the Serbs and Croats.

The head of the society is called "domakin," the man of the house, and is usually either married or a widower, but may be a single man. The "domakin," or lady of the house, is generally the wife of the "domakin," or the widow of a previous one, or, if there be no such person, the oldest woman of the community is elected to the place. She regulates the work to be done by the women of the household; as, for sinstance, who is to bake or cook on particular days; and she arranges the domestic labor so as to allow the women time for attention to their ohildren and to other duties. The principle of the community is that each member must work according to his capacity, for the common good. Any nity is that each member must work according to his capacity, for the common good. Any one who is dissatisfied with the work assigned to him can leave the community, but the only goods which he is allowed to carry away as his own are his clothes. If one of the women contracts a second marriage with a man who is not a member of the community, her childen by her first husband remain in the society, ren by her first husband remain in the society, although she herself quits it. When the girls marry, they receive nothing from the community, except a "zestra" of clothes and bedfuniture, for which the bridegroom makes a money payment. These house communities are spread over Bulgaria from Leskovatz on the north to Macedonia. Details are given by Mr. Gueshov of the community of Gornya-Ranga, not far from Sofia. Its head is a priest. Some four years ago it consisted of twenty-Banga, not far from Sofia. Its head is a priest. Some four years ago it consisted of twenty-sight and thirty-five members. With the "domakin," Todorin, work his six brothers, one of whom is a priest, the second a farmer, the third a shepherd, a fourth the keeper of an inn, and another a tailor. No property is private among them except their clothes. All work for the house community; even the priest, if he gets money from any quarter, from a wedding, christening, or funeral, is obliged to bring it into the common fund. The "domakina," the wife of Todorin, arranges which of her sister-in-law shall bake one day and which her sistem-in-law shall bake one day and which hall cook. One oven and one kettle suffice for all. Concord and love prevail in the community; and the priest assured Mr. Gueshov that, if they had possessed in severalty, they could never have passed through the terrible period of the last Russo-Turkish war. No legal sanction has been given since the independent period of the last Russo-Turkish war. No legal anotion has been given since the independ-ence of Bulgaria to this customary right, but it remains deeply rooted as an institution in the public mind. A case is told of a member of a community who bought two plots of land and secured a confirmation from a court of law

of his property in them. The whole village rose against him, and he was obliged to hand the plots over to the society to be common There are also co-operative market gardeners in Bulgaria, who travel about and raise regetables on plots which they hire. The unit of the gardeners' co-operative society is the working gardener. If a man has gained ex-perience in this calling, he can easily enter one of them, even if he has no money. The union, called a "taifa," is great or little acording to the size of the garden which it is proposed to cultivate, and that of the town proposed to cultivate, and that of the town which offers a market for their products. The largest shareholders are the master, who holds the purse and keeps the accounts, and the salesman; but the funds of the society are distincted.

saleman; but the funds of the society are dis-tributed in proportion among the workers in the garden.

Other co-operative societies exist among shepherds, reapers, masons, bakers, tinkers and potters.

Walking for Health. A sexagenarian writes to Belford's Maga-

It is astonishing how many half-sick people to meet in the course of a day. They have

It is astonishing how many half-sick people we meet in the course of a day. They have not succumbed to illness, and have no thought of doing so. They expect to wear out the discreter, whatever it may be, and perhaps put on strasteam for the purpose, not realizing that they, instead of the disease, are wearing out. Most of these people are not seriously ill; that is, no vital point has been fatally affected. Taoy can be restored to perfect health. All they need do is to give nature a chaace. It is long work—the wasting grind of unremitting tol—not hard work that kills.

Lugi Cornaro, of Venice, was a man of wak constitution. Moreover, he tells us that how a constitution. Moreover, he tells us that how early manhood until he was thirty-five he led a reckless life, indulging in every form of disspation in the fastest city of Europe. His health gave way, and for the next five years he was a constant sufferer. At forty he was told by his physicians that nothing could propage his life beyond two or three years. Then he resolved to change his whole mode of living. He became an ascetic in diet, and in the matter of occupation, gave his mind to "the motemplation of fine scenery, noble buildings, beautiful combinations of color and music." Such studies kept him most of the time in the open air, and compelled him to take many and nonaderable pedestrian tours. He attributed his recovery largely to dietary reforms; but it is evident that his active life in the fields and in the cities he visited, had much to do in unliding up his system. The result was that it say of eighty-three he began a series of written discourses on "The Advantages of a Amperate Life," the last of which was prepared when he was ninety-five.

Raph Waldo Emerson was not only a puny by, but he came of a consumptive family. These of lour of his brothers died young. But hap was intense student of nature, and not happen air. It was his habit to take long malt, working at his desk in the forenoon, and imagen. He happed he had not a desk in the forenoon, and

"Inever enjoyed such good health as I have the least began this practice of taking long alk. I began this practice of taking long alk. I began experimentally, but found that the least and sleep at the like a warm. I eat three immense meals every and sleep soundly at night. I think the like groundly of dyspeptics and sufferers are greatly for dyspeptics and sufferers in the near future. I have not called upon dector to prescribe for me for years—all due my little tramps."

Least Dr. Felix L. Oswald:

Lastad of raw March winds and cold as the least words, outside air of a low

temperature—being the cause of colds and catarrinal affections, it is the warm, vitiated, indoor air that is the cause, while outdoor air is the best remedy."

He declares that there is no doubt that by exercise a catarrh can be gradually worked off, "and that the cembination of exercise, abstinence, and fresh air will cure the most obstinate cold. There is no reason to question the accuracy of this prescription. It is the teaching of experience. Air is both food and drink to the lungs. It is more. Like water to the body, it washes them clean. It is best when pure and bracing. One great advantage the persistent bracing. One great advantage the persistent walker has is in being attuned to all kinds of weather. Exposure to cold and damp will do him no harm, although it might be fatal so

Few things, if any, are so effectual in build-Few things, if any, are so effectual in building up and sustaining the physical organization as walking, if resolutely and judiciously followed. It is a perfect exercise, which taxes the entire system. When you walk properly, every member and muscle, every norve and fibre, has something to do. Every sense is employed, every faculty alert. Progress under such conditions is the very eloquence of physical motion. What is the effect? The flesh is solidified: the lungs grow strong and sound: cal motion. What is the effect? The fiesh is solidified; the lungs grow strong and sound; the chest enlarges; the limbs are rounded out; the tendons swell and toughen; the figure rises in height and dignity, and is clothed with grace and suppleness. Not merely the body, but the whole man is developed.

Remember. From the French of Alfred De Musset.

Remember, when the Dawn sets open wide Her bright enchanted palace to the Sun; Remember, when the Night, the pensive-eyed, Comes dreaming under veils, all silver-

When thy bosom beats high with a pleasure su-When the twilight alluros thee to brood and to

m; Hark! the forest profound Has a voice in its sound— "Remember!"

Remember me, when fate has drawn our ways Afar, for evermore afar apart; When sorrow, exile, and the flight of days Have withered like a flower this breaking

heart,
O, forget not our parting, my love and its tears;
Love laughs at the malice of space and of years;
While my hosom shall beat
Will its pulses repeat—
"Remember!" Remember me, when, nevermore distrest, This heart of mine shall slumber in the

This heart of time shall suffice it the tomb;
Remember, when above its house of rest Softly a solitary flower shall bloom,
Thou wilt see me no more, but my spirit shall be,
Like a sister beloved, forever with thee,
When the midnight is nigh
Thou shalt hear a voice sigh—
"Remember!"

Progressive Mormondo The Rocky Mountain News has the follow

ing interesting piece of information: ing interesting piece of information:

There is to be a territorial election in Utah in August, and the indications are that the old division of Mornons and anti-Mormons will be abandoned, and the people will organize on the lines of the two regular parties. The Mormon church has formally withdrawn its sanction of polygamy. The younger generation of the church forced this action on the older and higher dignitaries of that organization last year. They recognize the fact that polygamy has been a bar to the prosperity of the territory and its admission to the sisterhood of states. There is every indication of the death of polygamy. In the alignment of the Mormon element the majority is found in

The Citizenship of Women.

The house of commons refused, by a vote of 78 to 52, to pass a resolution in favor of allowing women to sit as county councilors. This throws a wet blanket over the efforts of women to take part in the government of London. Speaking of the debate on the resolution, Ed-

itor Stead says: More than the usual amount of nonsense was talked by the opponents of the resolution, ap-parently for the purpose of showing that no matter how illogical female citizens may be, matter how illogical female citizens may be, they cannot be more illogical that many of the elected (male) representatives of the exclusively male electorate. Mr. Cremer, for instance, declared of half the human race that "they toiled not, neither did they spin," a remark which ought to cost him his seat at next election; while Mr. Labouchere, posing as the traditional conservative and representative of the wisdom of our ancestors, likened the inability of women to sit on county councils to the inability of himself and his fellow members to inability of himself and his fellow members to suckle children. Of course in the interest of the children a good deal might be said in favor of an act of parliament forbidding Mr. Labouchere to assume the functions of a wet nurse; but as everybody is content to rely upon the disability imposed by nature, why cannot he show the same confidence in the natural incapacity of women to act as county councilors, instead of insisting upon reinforcing nature by ead of insisting upon reinforcing nature by an act of parliament? The fact is that the question will not be put upon its true footing until one insists upon the entire abolition of all artificial barriers between capable persons and the due discharge of all the duties of citizenship. There may at least be claimed for women as absolute a right to sit in parliament or to command a regiment as for Mr. Labouchere to suckle his wife's babies. The more obvious the unfitness of either man or woman for certain functions, the less need is there for statutory interdicts. The Women's Liberal Federation, however, notwithstanding the earnest and elequent appeal of the countess of statutory interdicts. The Women's Liberal Federation, however, notwithstanding the earnest and eloquent appeal of the countess of Carlisle, refused, although by a narrow majority, te insist upon the political enfranchisement of their sex. The majority is still content that women should be the Gibeonites of politics, doing the drudgery for the dominant male, but denied any opportunity of molding a policy in support of which they are exhorted and expected to speak, to canvass and to toil.

To a man at a distance, there appears to be a world of good sense behind Mr. Labouchere's uncouth remark. There may be fretting and fuming on both sides of the discussion, but for the great mass of our race, nature is going to control this question.

Home Rule for Scotland. It is strange so little has been said on this

subject, but much is likely to be said about it The rapid growth of the cities and many other complex causes demand local control. A writer in The Scot's Magazine says:

Many important matters might be mentioned in which Scotland, although ripe for legisla-tion, can get nothing done, owing to the congestion of parliament and the more pressing and powerful claims of England and Ireland upon its limited time-measures, for example, touching the churches, disestablisment and disendowment; the land laws, game laws and deer forests; the right of access to our highland mountains and glens; the fishing and mining industries; the liquor laws; harbors of refuge, and other means of lessening the disasters which draw a dark line every year around our rocky coasts; the crofters and the neglected population, not only of the Highlands but of our overcrowded towns. As regards private bill legislation, the delay and expense of going to London have become such an intolerable nuisance that the government are now dealing with it in a sort of bastard home rule measure, but they must either delegate what are really legislative duties of inquiry to an irresponsible tribunal, thereby endangering the most important interests of the country, or devolve them on a joint committee of members of the two houses of parliament, who will find the duty too burdensome for its proper discharge. Private members find it hopeless to carry bills. Mr. Maclagan can scarcely now expect during his own lifetime to witness local option, for which he has sacrificed so much. Mr. Bryce complained bitterly the other day that for nine sessions he had been trying unsuccessfully to bring on his "access to mountains bill." disendowment; the land laws, game laws and

Sir Morell Mackenzie on the Grip,
The Review of Reviews says:
As everybody has either had or is going to
have influenza, every one will be interested in
Sir Morell Mackenzie's paper on the popular
pestilence of the hour. The first thing that
Sir Morell establishes is that so far from influenza being a new malady, it was called the
new acquaintance in 1562, and there were ten
epidemics of influenza in the eighteenth century in this country. There have been six

reat epidemics and five smaller ones in this

century.

The first step toward a right understanding of the nature of influenza is to get rid of the notion that catarrh is an inseparable adjunct of the disease. It is really an acute specific fever running a definite course like measles or scenerious.

rever running a definite course like measies or scarlatina.

There is a superficial complexity in its symptoms, but under all its disguises the disease is perfectly simple. All the trouble arises from disordered nervous action. What it is that disorders the nervous system Sir Morell says nobody knows. Whatever it is, it seems to be borne on the air. The great practical question, however, is not what it is, or what it has been before, but how to act when it does come. On this point, Sir Morell's advice to the patient is to go to bed and stay there until he gets quite better. The great prostration which it occasions could be combatted by a judicious use of stimulants and as generous a diet as the patient can be induced to take. Keep up your strength and ward off complications; remember that the mildest attacks usually have the worst sequels, and beware of anything which reduces the temperature and at the same time reduces the strength of the at the same time reduces the temperature and at the same time reduces the strength of the patient. The really dangerous time does not end until after recovery, and extra precaution should be taken against catching cold for some considerable time after the disease has disap-neared.

THE SHATTERED TREE

By Which the Position of a Battery in the War Was Located.

War Was Located.

SUMMERVILLE, Ga., July 18.—[Special.]—
Messrs. Isaac Woodard and H. M. Buckhalter, of Lavender, and J. I. Woodard, of Holland, went up to Chickamauga to take a look at the battle ground. Mr. Isaac Woodard was a member of a battery in the confederate army, which took part in the famous fight twenty-seven years ago, and was desirous of locating its position. The party started from Lee & Gordon's mill, and Mr. Woodard was able to follow the route taken by his command able to follow the route taken by his comma by landmarks which he recognized. Finally, after looking over the ground carefully, he was able to locate the former position of his battery exactly. This was done by the aid of a tree which had been shattered near its base by a shell, and which he had described minutely to his region of the property of the state of a shell, and which he had described minutely to his friends before reaching the spot, although he had not been on the ground since the battle twenty-seven years ago. Mr. Woodard looked over the scene which was now peaceful enough, but had years ago been the theater of carnage and bloodshed which had tried the souls of the bravest.

FROM THE DEAD SEA.

An Editor Possesses Two Pebbles Which Have a Sacred Charm.

Have a Sacred Charm.

Perry, Ga., July 18.—[Special.]—The editor of The Home Journal, of this place, has two large pebbles, or small stones, that came respec ively from the Dead sea and the Sea of Galilee. They were picked up by Dr. R. G. Willingham, pastor of the First Baptist church of Chattanooga, Tenn., who has just returned from an extended visit to the Holy Land. He brought with him a number of relics of Biblical character, as well as water from the Rivers Jordan and Nile, sand from the Sahara desert, pebbles from the Sea of Galilee and the Dead sea, etc. He visited all the places prominently memioned in Biblical the places prominently mentioned in Biblical history and gathered a vast store of information while enjoying thoroughly the associa-tions suggested by the noted places. He is son of Mr. B. E. Willingham, the veteran cotton factor of Macon.

CANOOCHEE, Ga., July 18.—[Special.]—Mr. Gideon Brown is one of our model farmers. He has been farming twenty-three years, and during that time has never bought a pound of bacon, nor a bushel of corn, but has raised enough for his own use, and to spare. He has sold about three hundred bushels of corn this year of his own make, and can sell that much more, and has enough bacon in the smokehouse to last him two years.

An Elberton Missionary.

ELBERTON, Ga., July 18.—[Special.]—Rumor of riots in China, and the murder of American or riots in China, and the mutuer of American missionaries, have greatly alarmed a family in this place, but a letter from Rev. George R. Loehr, from Shanghai, to his parents in Elberton, advises them of the fact that they need entertain no fears as to the safety of himself, and family, as the city in which they live is well fortified and defended, and that there is no dearer as concerns them. no danger, as concerns them.

He Is a Good One.

CANOOCHEE, Ga., July 18.—[Special.]—Mr. James Canady is one of the most remarkable men in our county. He is now sixty-five years men in our county. He is now sixty-n'te years old, but works every day and can do more and stand it better than a majority of our young people. He is strong and athletic, and in a wrestle or a race would prove more than a match for any of the young men of the present

his table for one year. He thinks that variety much better than the old kind.

Sunday School Convention. HARLEM, Ga., July 18.—[Special.]—The Columbia county convention of Sunday schools will be held at Berzelia on July 24th. The distinguished orator, Mr. J. C. C. Black, will deliver an address. Judging from last year's experience, we feel at liberty to predict a joyous and successful remains.

A Tall Chicken. ALPHARETTA, Ga., July 18.—[Special.]—
J. M. Dodds has a Shylock chicken, one month old, that is fifteen inches high. The eggs were imported from Venice at \$12 a dozen. By the time this chicken gets grown it will be two and a half feet high.

The Largest Beet. PERRY, Ga., July 18.—[Special.]—The largest beet we have seen this season was sent in a few days ago. It was thirty inches in circumference, and weighed five pounds and three ounces. This beet was raised on Ross Hill by Mr. G. H. McDowell.

FORT VALLEY, Ga., July 18.—[Special.]—Mrs. J. A. Evans set a trap in her pigeon house last week and caught a trio of peculiar pigeons, a sleek-headed one and two with top knots. They are indeed rare birds of strange and beautiful plumage.

To Change the Mail Route

ALPHARETTA, Ga., July 18.—[Special.]— There is considerable talk of changing the mail route from Alpharetta to Duluth, and let it go to and from Norcross, via the new iron bridge at Medlock's ferry. Some favor and some oppose the change.

Baking

A Pure Cream of Tartar Powder. Superior to every other known. Used in Millions of Homes—

40 Years the Standard.

Delicious Cake and Pastry, Light Flaky
Biscuit, Griddle Cakes, Palatable
and Wholesome.

THE STRANGE LIFE OF BOBERT BUCHANAN.

Poet Who Knew the Thieves of London as Well as the Literary Lights-Beware of Literature.

Robert Buchanan, the Scotch poet, tells the strange story of his life, in The Echo. It is the life of a Bohemian grown wise, and his closing words are full of wisdom;

words are full of wisdom:

It is not quite thirty years ago since I, a lad under nineteen, came to London to seek my fortune. I had neither friends nor money. My studies at Glasgow university had been broken off abruptly by the failure of my father, a newspaper proprietor and one of Robert Owen's band of socialists. I arrived in London one Sunday with half a crown in my pocket, wandered about friendless and homeless, until, in Hyde park, I made the acquaintance of a professional thief of the "Dodger" species, with whom I struck up an immediate friendship, and who took me home with him to a "ken" in Shoreditch. I date my affection for thieves and improper characters from that moment, for my new friend treated me like a brother. Having no aptitude for stealing anything (exfor my new friend treated me like a brother. Having no aptitude for stealing anything (except ideas from the poets), I parted from that good fellow, not without having acquired some little knowledge of the seamy side of London, and drifted to the house of an old friend of my father, where I found a temporary shelter. I speedily found work of a kind, chiefly on The Athenseum, then edited by Hepworth Dixon: and thus encouraged I removed to an attic in Stamford street, Blackfriars, where I spent a solitary but memorable year. olitary but memorable year.

The Days of Bohemia. In these days Bohemia still existed: all the green trees had not been lopped down. The smile of Dickens was still making the streets sunny. Thackeray was twinkling through his spectacles, and his fidus Achates, George Augustus Sala, was young, devil-may-care and nerry. Robert Brough, a genius in posse, had merry. Robert Brough, a genius in posse, had only just died: but a band of merry Cockneys were still gamboling in the magazines. John Moriey, a grave youth fresh from college, and of infinite ambitions, was editing The Literary Gazette. "I well remember the time," he wrote me some time since, "when yon, a boy, came to me, a boy, in London." He gave me books to review, and I reviewed them with the splendid insolence of youth. Later came the starting of Temple Bar, and an invitation from Edmund Yates that I should become a regular contributor. He did not even ask what I could Edmund Yates that I should become a regular contributor. He did not even ask what I could contribute but naming the date of the issue of the first number, asked me "to send in my copy as soon as possible." I had, therefore, even at that early date, acquired a certain obscure standing. Then I was asked by Mr. John Maxwell to edit the almost moribund Welcome Guest, and I did so until its death, which reminds me how Miss M. E. Braddon, whose first book, "The Secretary and Other Poems," I had reviewed in The Athenæum, came to Stamford street to talk to me about came to Stamford street to talk to me about

came to Stamford street to talk to me about her first story. She war young, interesting and clever—a girl in a thousand.

All the first year, however, I was solitary, dwelling in what David Gray called "the dear old ghastly bankrupt garret" in Stamford street. For a short period Gray stopped with me, dying of consumption; and to us, from time to time, came Richard Monckton Milnes, afterwards Lord Houghton, Laurence Oliphant and Sydney Doball. Through Dobell I made and Sydney Dobell. Through Dobell I made the acquaintance of Westland Marston, whose house I visited now and then, and of Dinah Muloch, the author of "John Halifax." Miss Muloch was living in a lovely little cottage at Hamstead, and the days when I went there were days of sunshine. She lent me books, gave me good advice and told me "I should be a great man!" Dear soul, if she could have looked forward thirty years and realized all my follies and my sorrows! "The pity of it, the pity of it, Iago!"

Break Stones Rather Than Write. Why do I pen these preliminary recollections? Firstly, because to go back to that time, even in imagination, is a curious pleasure; secondly, because there are many youths now fixing their gaze on the Mirage, as I did then, and they may be warned. The profession of literature is not for dreamers, or for be-lievers in the ideal; above all, it is not for anynevers in the deal; above all, it is not for anyone who has any epinions of his own. A heterodox person might as well hope for happiness in the church as an opinionated person
may hope for happiness in literature. To bow
and scrape before bogus reputations—to give
no hint that Marsyas is not Apolio—never to speak the truth, but "to hint a rault or hesi-tate dislike"—to be amiably hypocritical and studiously conventional—is the way to success in all professions—above all, in literature. in all professions—above all, in literature, match for any of the young men of the present day.

Italian Bees Again.

Cumming, Ga., July 18.—[Special.]—Brother

N. T. Pirkle, of Coal Mountain district, has twenty swarms of Italian bees from which he has taken enough honey to supple his shift of the staken

A POET'S CONFESSION. ing by breaking stones, but beware of litera-

The Fight for Bread.

After the first flush of youth and hope there is nothing so cruel, nothing so hopeless and sad, as the literary life, as the writer's daily an W. Proctor (Barry Cornwall) wrote to me, before I ventured to London, and warned me against literature. "If you pursue it, what you now enjoy will become a torturer; try to secure some little independence, but never take your talents into the market." I called take your talents into the market." I called on the beloved old man shortly after I came to the metropolis. He sighed when he heard what I had done, and when I left him he pressed into my hand an envelope containing six golden sovereigns—a little fortune. Another early correspondent, George Henry Lewes, had also written to me thus, after reading some of my early poems: "Wait for three years! Write as much as you please, but publish nothings If you publish now you will get classed, and the public is slow, very slow, to recognize in anyone so classed anything but a clever writer, whatever he may have become."

These were wise words and came of a life's

These were wise words and came of a life's experience. Lewes was regarded as "the cleverest man in England," and nothing more, though he had become an open as well as a secret power. When the three years had elapsed I went to him, and informed him that I had acted on his advice and waited. He was pleased and told the tale to George Eliot, as we sat together over the luncheon table, in the Priory, North Bank.

But since I was no longer quite friendless, I hear the reader ask, why do I describe myself as solitary? Because there was no living sonl near, apart from the dying friend of my boyhood, with whom I could have any real companionship; and he, after a few terrible weeks, had left me to go home to die. Day after day, night after night, I was utterly alone. A visit to an editor's office, a stray meeting with a suto an editor's office, a stray meeting with a su-perior acquaintance, a hand-shake, a nod, were perior acquaintance, a nand-snake, a nod, were the only events in my life. And even then my intellectual pride—my vanity, if you please— was so colossal, my soul so full of dreams and aspirations that all the beings I met seemed ghastly and unreal.

Companions In Misery.

"I don't like that young man," said a wellknown publisher whom I once or twice visited. 'He talks to me as if he was God Almighty or Lord Byron." The only creatures who appealed to me, who seemed to have anything in common with me, were night-birds and out-casts. I have walked for long hours by midcasts. I have walked for long hours by midnight between Stamford street and the Bridge
of Sighs, almost crying for companionship.
The street-walker knew me, and told me of
her?life as we stood in the moonlight, looking
down upon the Thames. From the loafer and
the tavern-haunter, as from my first friend,
the thie, I got help, friendliness and comfort.
But I wanted something else, and I knew not
what. I was full of insane visions and aspirations. Poetry possessed me like a passion. Reticent by nature, idiosyncratic, opinionated,
hating to show my heart upon my sleeve, I
had no one to share my sorrows or my hopes.
Sometimes a vagrant Bohemian crossed my
way, chirping like Autolycus, and for a time
the streets seemed full of the singing of larks.
Elsewhere there were pipes and beer, Mimi,
loose raiment and loose jokes. But my yearning was not for these, but for the dead poets
and the dead gods. My society was composed
of phantoms—the Madonna and the Magdalen,
Jesus, Balder, Vishru, Apollo, Venus, Aphrodite, Massalina, Antigone, Miranda, Rosalind,
Christebal Keats and his Dark Ladge, Heine
Christebal Keats and his Dark Ladge, Heine dite, Massalina, Antigone, Miranda, Rosalind, Christabel, Keats and his Dark Ladye, Heine speechless and Milton blind. What had I in common with the Cockney gospel of cakes and

A NEW JUDICIAL CIRCUIT. A Bill Which Will Be Introduced by Hon.

S. W. Johnson.

Baxley, Ga., July 18.—[Special.]—It may not be generally known that a bill will be introduced in the present legislature by our representative, Hon. S. W. Johnson, for the purpose of organizing a new judicial circuit to be called the "Altamaha" circuit. and will be pose of organizing a new judicial circuit to be called the "Altamaha" circuit, and will be composed of the counties of Appling, Coffee, Tattnall, Telfair and Montgomery, and probably Pierce and Wayne. The circuit is sadly needed. It is a physical impossibility for Judge Atkinson, from whose circuit most of the counties are taken, to dispense with one-half the cases which are upon the docket. I learn he, as well as all the other people of this section of the state, urge the passage of this measure.

A Wonderful Old Man.

Madison, Ga., July 18.—[Special.]—Mr. Benjamin F. Torbert, of Greenesboro, is visiting his son, Mr. J. O. Torbert, of our city, for a few days. One would take Mr. Torbert to be about sixty years old. But he was born in 1809, in Pendleton, S. C., and is therefore eighty-two. He uses no eye glasses, has scarcely a wrinkle on his face, no tremulousness of frame, and is very cheerful. He refers with pride to his father, who fought seven years in the revolutionary war. tionary war.

Richard Jeffreys, writing his masterpiece for a hodman's wage. Think of James Thompson, neglected and scorned until after his piteous death in University nospital. If you are commonplace and aquiescent, if you are a clever tradesman, if you believe in no God but Cæsar, and accept the modern journalist as his prophet, you may live in fair comfort by youx pen, and men will like you, critics will praise youere the New Journalism will respect you. If you are made of different stuff, or if you lack the power to trample down hatred, calumny, and all uncharitableness, go and earn your liversections. It is tonary war.

In Hard Luck.

HARLEM, Ga., July 18.—[Special.]—Mr. Ed Inglett, of Berzella, reports bad luck for the last three months. First he was robbed of money, notes and a handkerchief; next, in camp, he was robbed of his blankets, rations, etc., and had to fast for forty-eight hours. This we think his worst luck, but he bore up bravely. A day or so ago his handkerchief returned, but no money. The notes have been heard from, and he fasts no longer. HARLEM, Ga., July 18.—[Special.]—Mr. Ed Inglett, of Berzells, reports bad luck for the last three months. First he was robbed of money, notes and a handkerchief; next, in camp, he was robbed of his blankets, rations, etc., and had to fast for forty-eight hours. This we think his worst luck, but he bore up brayely. A day or so ago his handkerchief.

Cabinet size \$3 per doz. Crayons, the finest in

figures.

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Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.



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Orders may be direct to comp'ny.

Brosius Motor Sewing Machine Co., Wells St., and E. T., V. and G. R. R. Atlanta, Ga.

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if you find it necessary to buy a suit at this stage of the season. We have Each Suit is many desirable styles sold at \$3 to which must go, so that in addition to having choice patterns and excellent qualities yet to select from, you get the benefit of reduced prices.

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THE SOUTH IN COMPETITION WITH THE EAST.

The Grimm Brownstone and Improve ment Company of North Carolina.

Colonel R. M. Evans, of Carthage, N. C., is In the city looking after the interests of the foregoing concern. He comes to Atlanta ked by men of means and influence. He

backed by men of means and influence. He furnishes the following for publication:
Whereas, The Grimm Brown Stone and Imprevenient Company was incorporated at the last session of the general assembly of North-Carolina, and it is now proposed to raise the capital stock thereof and organize the same; and Whereas, The holders of the contracts for the land and stone interests and timber rights propose to sell the same to the company for the sum of \$125,000, \$100,000 of which is to be paid for in stock in the said company at par, and the balance in cash.

in cash.

Now, therefore, We, the undersigned, do hereby agree with the other subscribers to the capital stock in the said company that we will subscribe to and pay for the amount of the capital stock of to and pay for the amount of the capital stock of the said company set opposite to our names re-spectively; and that we will pay to the said com-pany 20 per cent of our subscriptions upon the organization of the said company, and the bal-ance thereof at such times as it may be duly called for by the said company, no call to be made for more than 20 per cent at any one time, and not oftener than once a month and not more than 30 per cent of the subscriptions to be paid during the year 1891.

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Hon. Louis Hilliard, late judge superior court of North Carolina, Norfolk...
W. P. Bachelor, chief clerk to secretary T. M. Holt, governor of North Carolina, Raleigh, N. C... Captain Oct Coke, secretary state, Raleigh,

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Baltimore, Md.
Dr. W. J. Hawkins, president City National
bank, Raleigh.

V. B. Moore, capitalist, Raleigh, N. C.
Josefus Damiels, editor State Caronicle, Raleigh, N. C.
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bank, Raleigh.
Dr. James McKee, physician, Raleigh, N. C.
Leo D. Heartt, cashier First National bank,
Durham, N. C.
R. H. Wright, treasurer Durham Consoliidated Land Company.
B. N. Duke, of Duke, Sons & Co., Durham, N. C.

ham, N.C.

J. S. Carr, president Blackwell's Tobacco Company, Durham, N. C.
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Thomas T. Hey, insurance agent Raleigh, N. C.
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D. A. McDonald, clerk superior court, Moore county. county.

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Raleigh

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T. P. Devereux, assistant United States district attorney, Raleigh, A. C.
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Dr. J. W. Welms, minister, Lincolnton, N. C.
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Captain Pulaski Cowper, insurance adjuster.

N. C.
Captain Pulaski Cowper, insurance adjuster,
Raleigh, N. C.
Captain John W. Thompson, clerk superior
court, Wake county, N. C.
Charles J. Merriman, attorney at law, Raleigh, N. C. Merrimon, chief justice of North Caro-A. C. Hales & Co., lumber merchants, Car-Major C. H. Scott, civil engineer, Sanford,

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ck, attorney at law, Carthage, N.C.. I. Branson, capitalist, Carthage, N. C. les A. McNeill, attorney at law, Car-Charles A. McNelli, arterias, thage, N. C. Pourlass & Shaw, attorneys at law, Car-George S. Graves, merchant, Carthage, N. C. George H. Makepeace, postmaster, Sandford, C. Shaw, attorney at law, Fayetteville,

N. C.

E. Murchison, lawyer, Jonesboro, N. C.

A. McNeill, lawyer, Lumberton, N. C.

C. G. B. Patierson, physician, Fayetteville, . W. Lilly, manufacturer, Fayetteville, Sinclair, lawyer, Fayetteville, N. C... Smith, sheriff, Cumberland county.... V. C. McDuffle, physician, Fayetteville,

N. C.

C. Stronach, merchant, Raleigh, N. C.

T. Pate & Co., Richmond, Va., machinery and commission merchants.

C. Lewis, stone broker, Washington, D. C. ajor W. C. Petty, manager Carthage rail-

Vake county
tain J. M. Rogers, of Brown, Rogers &
O., Winston, N. C.
J. F. Shaffner, Winston, N. C.
R. Winders, Warsaw, N. C.
R. Vail, Danville, Va.
W. Whitehead, editor Fayetteville Obgreen, N. C.
Martin, magaziner, F.

Borver, N. C.

J. M. Martin, merchant, Fayotteville, N. C.

J. E. Fleming, Fayetteville, N. C.

Major J. W. Hardin, contractor Coast Line
railroad, Fayetteville, N. C.

J. S. Leary, Fayetteville, N. C.

Hon, G. M. Rose, attorney for C. F. and Y.
V. railroad, Fayetteville, N. C.

A. H. Slocum, commission merchant, Fayetteville, N. C.

R. T. Gray, lawyer and director C. F. and Y. R. T. Gray, lawyer and director C. F. and Y. V. railroad, Raleigh, N. C.
G. W. Williams, merchant, Wilmington, N. C.

nston & Elliott, stone dealers, Charlotte, Dr. Frank S. Stockton, Atlanta, Ga.....

Adopted by the school commissioners of Fulton county, Ga., July 7th, 1891, to be used in all the chools of Fulton county, Ga. Endorsed by the leading musicians of the Juited States and Germany.

Mr. E. A. Nelms, Atlanta, Ga., July 7, 1891.
Please deliver at

Please deliver at once 55 of your large "Charts of Rudiments of the Music," size 22x36, with "Let-ters of Instructions," at prices agreed upon. By order of the board.

ter of instruction accompanies each cost all orders to E. A. Nelms, 87 White

Adopted. elected:
President—C. S. Evans, Assistant Superin-SPPFF E

Real Estate.
Attorney—H. L. Culberson.

Directors-C. H. Florian, Germania Life Insurance Company; O. I. Culberson, merchant; Frank J. Cohen, real estate; S. W. Mangum, Western and Atlantic railroad; and R. R. Kime, physician.

The board of control of the parent office are

among the most prominent and influential bus ness men of Nashville, as follows: Dr. William Morrow, president. Thomas Parkes, vice president. Frank M. Morrow se retary and treasurer.

## CHEAP MONEY THE POOR MAN'S FRIEND.

ARE YOU INTERESTED IN BUILDING

And Loan Associations?—Then Read This.

GUARANTEE FUND BUILDING AND LOAN

tion-The Only Oue that Guarantee Maturity of Stock, in Case of Death, Without Additional Cost to the Widow and Children.

We protect the family. No forfeitures. Stock non-assessable. Security permanent. Failure impossible,

Cash value to stock. Borrowers share the profits. No auction system.

Mortgages non-negotiable. Payments equal.

Stock can be withdrawn after one year with interest.

\$1,000 in eighty-three months for 20 cents a day.

A home in eighty-three months for \$16 a month. More secure and profitable than

deposits in savings Banks or investments in stocks or bonds.

Building and loan associations have grown apidly in popularity and importance. delphia, the city of homes, is indebted, to a great extent, to building and loan associations for much of its present greatness. Atlanta, in this regard, is stepping nobly in Philadelphia's tracks. It affords us pleasure to note the fact that the Guarantee Fund Building and Loan Association, of Nashville, Tenn., has organzed a branch in the city of Atlanta. Theirs is an enterprise that needs only to be under stood to be adopted. The most prominent o the special features of this association is that t guarantees to the stockholder the maturity of his stock in case of death without additional cost to his wife and children. This feature, which is found in no other association, ac crues alike to the benefit of the investor and the borrower. In the former this feature averts the danger of sacrifice of his stock, and in the latter case protects the home against foreclosure and sheriff's sale.

The association also sells stock without the guarantee feature, superior to all. No lapses, and a subscriber may change from one class of stock to the other at will. Below is appended approximate estimates illustrating the cost of en shares in the several classes:

ILLUSTRATION, CLASS A .- GUARANTER STOCK Profits on Ten Shares to an Investor. At maturity he withdraws..... 1,000 00

ILLUSTRATION OF BORROWER, CLASS A .- GUAR-ANTER STOCK. Cost of Ten Shares. three months...... 1,427 60 Total......\$1,437 Amount borrowed...... 1,000 00

Cost of house with guarantee ..... \$ 437 60 ILLUSTRATION, CLASS B .- WITHOUT GUAR-ANTER. Profits on Ten Shares to an Investor. Entrance fee...... 10 00 Monthly dues, \$6.00, for eighty-three months ..... 498 00

Total.....\$ 508 00 At maturity he withdraws..... 1.000 00 Profits.....\$ 492 00 ILLUSTRATION OF BORROWER, CLASS B .-WITHOUT GUARANTEE. Showing a Cost of a Loan of \$1,000 if Ob-

tained at Date of Certificate. three months.....

Total cost in seven years......\$1,338 00 Amount borrowed...... 1,000 00

As will be seen by the foregoing, the profits to an investor are very large, amounting to nearly 100 per cent in seven years, while the actual cost to the borrower over and above the \$1,000 loaned will be less than \$350. and the borrower has a home during all of this time, rent free, after which he receives a perfect We know of no other association that loans money so cheaply, and the guarantee feature is more than the ordinary association has ever done for the protection of its patrons. This is certainly a most benevolent scheme

and one which should commend the Guarantee Fund Building and Loan Association alike to the good graces and the financial interest of all

The Local Branch was organized in this city on last Tuesday, and is composed of many of the most expert building and loan men in the city of Atlanta. The following officers wer

tendent Western and Atlantic railroad.
Vice President—M. Wiseberg, Capitalist.
Secretary and Treasurer—Harry Krous

J. L. Pearcy, general manager.
J. M. Lindsley, assistant manager.
Stokes & Stokes, attorneys.
General Laps D. McCord.
Jordan Stokes.

Union Bank and Trust Company, trustee.

The Guarantee Fund Building and Loan
Association is chartered under the laws of
Tennessee, and is subject to state supervision
and inspection, in Tennessee law, unlike that
of Georgia, exacts a deposit of \$25,000 for the protection of stockholders. This feature will at once commend itself to every one. There are other important advantages connected with this association which are possessed by no other. For further information call on either E. R. Pierce, state agent, or E. H. Hirsch, local agent, 31½ Peachtree street, or send your address and one of these gentlemen

Local branches are to be formed throughou the state. Agents are wanted everywhere.

will call on you in person.

16 Whitehall.

At the First Baptist Church.

Maxwell, member of the house of repre Rev. S. Maxwell, member of the house of repre-sentatives for Taibot county, will preach at the First Baptist church this morning at 11 o'clock. There will be no night service.

Slaughtering hardware, and it's going fast. Morrison & Co.'s bankrupt stock. Come quick. Logan & McCrory, No. 32 Wall street. Extra fine dinner on Sundays at Vignaux's,

## Sam'l W. Goode & Co.'s Real Estate Offers.

Two of the best and most complete Peachtree homes in the city, on large lots, your choice for \$25,000.

Forest avenue home—Complete, 6 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, parlor, sitting room, dining room, kitchen, large storeroom and closets; bedroom on first floor, whole dwelling brick, in perfect order, with all modern conveniences, double servant's house, barn and stables, lot \$63.300 feet to another street, with alley entrance also at side, choice fruit and vineyard, good garden; one and a half blocks from Peachtree, half block from electric carling, neighb-rhood first-class; terms of sale liberal, price, \$21,000.

home-New, modern, 2 stories, bath y street home—New, modern, 2 stories, bath rooms up and down stairs, every modern convenience, nice halls fand verandas, oil finish inside, belgian and brick pavements, corner lot, one block from Peachtree horse car line, and one block from electric line; 10 rooms; only \$6,000, casy payments.

y street home—Next to the above, new, with 7 rooms, like finish and conveniences; only \$4,500.

\$4,000.

Simpson street—New 5-r. cottage, late conveniences, central, good neighborhood, corner lot, \$2,500.

McAfee street—3-r. cottage, neat and nice, rening at \$10 per month, for \$1,400. A cosy home. Jackson street home—10 rooms, modern convenient to two car lines, fine lot, near Highland ave., \$6,800.

West End home of beautiful design, every modern convenience, a shaded corner lot 100x300 feet, handsome barn and stable, directly on car line, \$20,000.

handsome barn and stave, line, \$20,000. od street—2-story, 8 r. dwelling, water, gas, Hood street—2-story, e.r. days a miles from Kim-paved walks.

24 acres on McDonough road, 3 miles from Kim-ball House, with 750 feet on that road, and about 800 feet in rear on E. T., V. & G. R. R., covered with oak grove, high, almost level land, with street along west side, whole dis-

land, with street along west side, whole distance; \$500 per acre.

30 acres on Capitol and McDonough road, with rear on E. T., V. & G. R. R., beautiful growen in front, high, choice land, with 5-r. cottage, new barn and stables, fruit, vineyard, plank fences, only 3 miles from Kimbail House, at \$500 per acre, on easy terms.

100 acres 3 miles west of the city for \$200 per acre. Very choice for the money.

South Boulevard lots, high, givel, shaded, on dumny line, at \$1,000 each.

Park avenue lot, 50x90 feet to alley, near Lake Abana at Grant Park, only 300 feet from dum-

rk avenue lot, 50x90 feet to alley, near Lake Abanaat Grant Park, only 300 feet from dum-my line, \$500.

iston street lot, 70x140 feet for \$650.
SAM'L W. GOODE & CO.
Corner Marietta and Peachtree Sts

WANTED-Agent.

WANTED-An energetic agent to sell lace curtain on commission to the trade only. Address B care Atlanta Constitution. care Atlanta Constitution WANTED-Three good general agents by a new building and loan association. Manager, care

Constitution.

WE OFFER agents big money, in exclusive territory. Our new patent safes sell at sightlin city or country. New agents first in field actually getting rich. One agent in one day cleared \$85. So can you. Catalogue free. Alpine Safe Co., No. 363-371, Clark street, Cincinnati, O.

WANTED—Live agents in every town in Georgia to take erders for our famous \$1 pants; exclusive territory given. Address Plymouth Rock Paats Co., 39 Whitehall st., Atlanta, Ga. FOR SALE-Horses. Carriages, Etc

WO good gentle horses, between 5 and 10 years old state price and where they can be seen. Ad-ss J. C., 44 Church street. dress J. C., 44 Church street. july17-d45

TOB SALE—Lot ladies and gents saddles, carriage and buggy harness, riding bridles, whips, lap-dusters, imported harness and riding bits; those articles are the best; will be closed out this week at prices never before dreamed of. D. Morgan, 80 Whitehall street.

hall street.

TOR SALE OR EXCHANGE for real estate a good,
from large, young combination horse; any lady can
drive or ride him; not afraid of anything; also a good,
sound young mule. Apply at 110 Whitehall, Monday.

FOR SALE—Two good mules, cheap; call at 69 FOR SALE, CHEAP—A new top, tony photon buggy, also a light spring wagon. Apply at 110 Whitehall, Monday. LOST.

IT IS TRUE-A stitch in time saves nine. Ben T Johnson, the stove repairer, No. 3 Marietta street. LOST-A locket in shape of a book with S. A. F. on L'outside. Finder will please return to 49 W. Hun-ter st. and get reward.

ter st. and get reward.

NOTICE—Have your stove repaired and save the expense of a new one. Ben T. Johnson, No. 3 Marietta street, Telephone 56.

INSTRUCTION.

OLDSMITH & SULLIVAN'S business college Fit ten building. Most practical college south. Life such larship 80, which includes scationery, books and diploma. Reference to the street of the street, success guaranteed; every graduate em-

street; success guaranteed; every graduate em-ployed; special rates to ladies; lessons by mail a specialty; catalogue free.

WANTED-Rooms, Houses, Etc. WANTED-To rent furnished or partly furnished house, close in, suitable for boarding house. O.

WANTED-A room for gentleman, furnished or unfurnished, on or before August 1st. Refer-ences exchanged, Address C., care P. O. box 295, city MISCELLANEOUS.

M. J. WALKER, Stenographer and Typewriter,
494 Whitehall st., solicits all kinds of stenographic work, copying, manifolding, etc. Telephone
667. July12-imsun 3ue thur
IT 18 TRUE-A stitch in time saves nine. Ben T.
Telephone 66.

NOTICE—Have your stove repaired and save the expense of a new one. Ben T. Johnson, No. 3 Marietta street. Telephone 56.

SEE Sam'l W. Goode & Co. if you wish to buy or sell or exchange real estate. FOR SALE-BICYCLE.

FOR SALE—A 52-inch bicycle, in good order, for \$25; a bargain; can be seen at 122 Wheat street. ROR SALE—Bicycle, Columbia light roadster safety, Bist pattern, brand new. Half cash, balance on time. Price reasonable. Address "Bicycle," Constitu-tion office. "July14-10t

MONEY TO LOAN—Purchase money notes war P. W. Miller & Co., 22 South Pryor street. July 15 im

Large Amount of money to loan on improved deity property at a low rate of interest. D. O. Stewart, No. 4 North Broad street, telephone 1084.

C. P. N. BARKER negotiates real estate ions at low rates. Room 37, Traders' bank building.

FOR SALE-Machinery. ROR SALE—One first-class, 3%-horse power electric motor; a bargain. Call at 27 Marietta street. WANTED-Real Estate.

WANTED-To buy a modern 6 or 7-room installment plan. Good references. preferred. Address H. H. H., care Constitution july 15, d-lw.

FOUND—Gold badge at Salt Springs. Owner or get same by proving property at Folsom's re-taurant, and paying for this ad. wed-fri-sun LADIES' COLUMN. T IS TRUE—A stitch in time caves nine. Ben T

HELP WANTED-Male.

WANTED—casesmen on salary or commission bandle the New Patent Chemical Ink Krasii Penell. The greatest selling novelty ever produce Erases ink thoroughly in two seconds; no abrasion paper; 200 to 500 per cent profit. One spent's sal amounted to 800 per cent profit. One spent's sal amounted to 800 in six days; another \$32 in two house was the english of the seconds. We want one energetic general agent for each stand territory. For terms and full particulars addresses and territory. For terms and full particulars addresses the Monroe Eraser Mig. Co., La Crosse, Wis.

WANTED-CLOTHING SALESMAN-We wan agent or firm in every county of the Unit States to handle our line of merchant talloris Hunter Manufacturing Company, Cicicinnat, Pants to order, Si; suits, 15 and upward. Write is samples and rules for self-measurement. measurement. june 18 19, july aug sept HORTHAND—Crichton's school, 49 Whitehall street; success guaranteed; every graduate employed; special rates to ladies; lessons by mail appecialty; catalogue free.

WANTED—an intelligent boy of about 17 years;
must come well recommended and must not be
afraid of work; good chance for advancement. Call
after 8 o'clock at Atlanta Suspender Manufacturing
Company, No. 22 East Mitchell st. WANTED-A good person in each southern city and town who is well acquainted with railroad nen. P. O. box 461, Atlanta, Ga.

W ANTED—An active, energetic man to manage an office. Salary \$100 per month and interest in the bnainess. Must have \$500 to \$800 cash. Do not answer unless you have the money. Address Box 401, St. cours, No.

Louis, Mo.

WANTED—Traveling salesmen to sell baking powder to the retail grocery trade. We are going
to put our goods in every city and town in the United
states if possible and have adopted this method to obain salesmen acquainted with the different sections States if possible and have adopted this method to of tain salesmen acquainted with the different section of country. We want men now on the road to carr our goods as side line. This is also a good oppor tunity for clerks, or any live men who want to get or the road. Experience not absolutely necessary. We mean business, and to the right man a liberal contrac-will be made and steady employment given, as we pan not less than \$75 per month salary and expenses, or 2 per cent commission. Address, with stamp, The U. 8 Chemical Works, \$40 and \$42 Van Buren street, Chi-cago. Ills.

ago, ills.

DOKBINDER WANTED—A practical man wanted
Dimmediately at The Times-Union office, Jacksonille, Fls. Correspond with M. G. Johnson, superinendentjob department. WANTED-Active salesmen to sell leading lines to the trade on commissions netting \$200 monthly. H. S. Hunter, Manager, Savannah, Ga.

A TEACHER wanted for the Stephens High school at Crawfordville, Ga.; salary guaranteed. WANTED-A first-class bookkeeper and office man.
Only one of experience need apply. Address
"C. Clarke," care Constitution. july 19-d3t

TWO boys about 18 years old to learn the business. Must have good references. L. Snider, 84 White-W ANTED—An honest man to take general agency; amail outlay only required; fast selling article and big profits. Call between 9 and 4 o'clock at room 11, 20;5 E. Alabama street.

WANTED-Plasterer; a good cornice hand. Apply to S. S. Webster, at Barracks or 87 Loyd st., city. WISH to employ a good man or a bright lady, or salary, to engage in the soap business in your locality. Steady work, a nice position, not difficult to fill. State what salary you will work for, and how much time you can give me. Address with stamp, J. M. Bain, Zanesville, Ohio. july 12-sun wed. WANTED—20 salesmen to carry as a side line on "Cash on Delivery" Cigar, with gold-filled watch; big pay. C. O. D. Cigar Co., Winston, N. C. july18-38.

TRAVELING SALESMEN WANTED—Three good men to travel in the Carolinas, Georgia, Alaban etc.; must have thorough acquaintance with all muchants handling suspenders. Address, with referen

HELP WANTED-Female. ADIES, to sell our goods at their homes. Every body buys them. \$10 to \$25 per week easily made to experience necessary, goods beautiful, sell themelves. Address Royal Garter Co., Cincinnati, Ohio, june28-3t sun wed

WANTED-A good tailoress; good wages. Apply, H. Woolf, 4% Alabama street. july 19 3t EXPERIENCED sales ladies and trimmers can find good situations in our millinery department. Apply The Surprise Store, 40 Whitehall st. SITUATIONS, WANTED-Male.

W ANTED—By a young man, of good morals, position in a store as clerk, assistant bookkeeps or both. Best of reference if desired. Address "Jim care Constitution composing room." july 15 7t TEACHER with university education and first-class testimonials wishes to secure principalship of some good Georgia school. Correspondence with trustees solicited. Address P. O. box 342, Atlanta. july 17 fri-sun-tues-thurs-sat-mon

WANTED—Copying of all kinds; rates very reason able. M. J. Walker, stenographer and type writer, 49½ Whitehall street. Telephone 587. WINET, 1972 Whitehalt airest. Telephone ost.

WANTED—Position by an all-round newspaper man; book, news and job printer; best references. Address R. E. Cherry, Albany, Ga.

WANTED—A position—A young man desires a position with some commercial house, bank or insurance company in Atlanta or Savannab; has a thorough knowledge of double entry bookkeeping, an expert accountant, fifteen years practical experience in commercial and ralirond work; capable of attending to correspondence. Well acquainted with commercial law. The very best of references, including present employer. Address, W. M. D., care Atlanta Constitution.

WYOUNG MAN with experience in the fire insurance.

YOUNG MAN with experience in the fire insurance business, is open for engagement after the first; references past and present employers. If you wish a competent man, I will be pleased to communicate with you. Address 'linsurance,' care Constitution.

WANTED—Position by young man in wholesale of retail grocery business. Has had some year experience and can give best of references. Addres C. J. R., care Constitution. WANTED—Position in railroad or real estate office or anywhere by young man, married, not afraid to work for small salary. Can furnish city reference. Address "Beville," care Constitution. WANTED--Position by intelligent young man' married, not afraid to work for small salary can keep books or do anything about office; must have work. "Klt," Constitution.

SITUATION WANTED by good stenographer and typewriter; former employer as reference. I. H. C.

WANTED—A situation to teach, by gentleman was experience. Qualification consists of English higher mathematics, German and French. Best references given. Address Atlanta Constitution. WANTED—Position in office or shipping clerk. A reference. Address Worker, this office. jul7-4

SITUATIONS WANTED-Females. W ANTED—By a young lady with four years' ey perionce a situation in a private family or school to teach the English course and beginners in French Terms moderate. References exchanged. Address Miss Webb, 715 East Marshall street, Richmond Villes WANTED—A position by lady stenographer who can furnish her own machine. Address Miss C.

WANTED—Consent of 18,00 csmokers to send each
a sample lot of 150 Sc. cigars and 20-year gold
filled watch, by express C. O. D., \$5.25, and allow examination. Key West Cigar Co., Winston, N. C.
june 28, 6t, sun. WANTED-To buy for each stock in local loan and building associations; also installment banking company stocks. Address Newcomer, care Constitution.

tion.

CASH PAID FOR second-hand furniture, carpets
stoves and other household and office goods. L. M
Ives, 65 and 67 Peachtree steect. WANTED—A second-hand Shetland pony and vehi-cle. Address with description and price, Simeon Bell, Waynesboro, Ga. su, wed-thu. WANTED—Good carriage horse for lady to drive; give age, price and where can be seen. Ad-dress "Lacey," care Constitution.

WANTED-Everybody to know that the old razor grinder sin't dead yet. You can find him at 11 Whitehall, where you can have your razors concaved WANTED—To buy \$1,000 to \$5,000 purchase money.
Notes not over twelve months. Liberal discount. 13 North Broad st. july17-1w

WANTED-Boarders OARDERS WANTED at Moreland park at Pro-WANTED—A couple or two gentlemen to board in private family; nicely furnished front room; mod ern conveniences. "Fairlie street, near Peachtree."

MYRTLE HOUSE-14% Whitehall street; has been DOARDERS WANTED—Nicely furnished roo with board in private family. Four blocks fr mion depot. 149 Loyd street. FRONT BOOM with board, and other rooms for gentlemen at \$6 lyy street, old number. sun-tu

WANTED, BOARDERS-Newly furnished from room to rent with board. Terms reasonable 34 Washington st. GENTLEMEN can get first-class board, pleasa rooms, bathroom, etc., at 58 Loyd street; also nice room for gentleman and wife; house newly fu WILLARD COTTAGE, Taliniah Palis, Ga. M. eral water unsurpassed, tempins, dancing, bat

we eral water unsurpassed, tenpins, dancing, bath on the large, alry rooms. Mrs. W. D. Young. WANTED-Board. W ANTED—Board by a young couple. If far c must be close to some ear line. Referen-given and required. Address, A. B., P. O. box 451. WANTED-By a young gentlemen, board wate family. Must be convenient to h

FOR RENT-Houses, Cottages, Etc.

FOR RENT—A desirable new brick 20-room house with modern improvements (gas, water and bath conveniently located; suitable for first-class boarding house. Only responsible parties need apply. Address "Suitable," Constitution office.

july 18 thur fri sat sun

FOR RENT-ist of August, new 8-r residence, on ner Spring and Fourth sta., one block from Hot Frank Rice's beautiful home. For terms apply

house.

TOR RENT-Two of those nice six-room cottages,
Nos. 71 and 78 Smith street; papered; electric care;
modern improvements. Apply, 853 Whitehall.

TOR RENT-Four-room house with side hall; No. 85
Kelly street. Apply, W. C. Brown, No. 83 Kelly

TO RENT-4-room cottage, 138 Thompson at. Good water, near in. Apply to J. Schane, ahoe department Keely Co's.

ment Keely Co's.

FOR RENT-Elegant 7-roomed house, gas, water, good neighborhood, close in. Two rooms now occupied by couple and reserved; 82 Luckie street.

WAREHOUSE-A large warehouse, corner of Forsyth st. and W. & A. R. R. Well lighted, essily accessible and good sidetrack facilities. Apply Nelson, Morris & Co.

Rooms.

FOR RENT-Three connecting rooms; water and gas. 170 South Pryor, corner Garnett. FOR RENT-Two nice connecting rooms, unfur-nished, for housekeeping. Gas, bath, etc. Call at FOR RENT-Two or three desirable rooms at 20 Clark street, on car line.

TOR RENT-Four rooms and bathroom; modern improvements. Inquire at 11 Garnett street.

TOR RENT-Rooms with private family; comfortable, near in and in first-class neighborhood; bathroom privileges. Address, W. X., care Constitution. FOR RENT-A nicely furnished front room in private family, at 88 Lyy street; suitable for gen

FURNISHED ROOMS to rent at 29 Ellis st.; close in; good room, well ventilated and cheap. FOR RENT-Front room, furnished, or two unfur nished rooms for light housekeeping. 43 Crew

FOR RENT-Two nice, large rooms furnished of unfurnished with gas on Pryor street dummy, No. uth Pryor street FOR RENT—A pleasant furnished or unfurnished room. Call Sunday or Monday, at 23 Brotherton FOR RENT-Four or five elegant unfurnished rooms; single or in suites; 88 Luckie.

THREE or four unfurnished rooms on first floor, also a nicely furnished front room on second floor; gas, water and every convenience. Apply No. 71 Fairlie street. FOR RENT-Two nice, unfurnished, conner rooms at 25 Formwalt st.; close in.

FOR RENT-Miscellaneous, FOR RENT-Maddox & Rucker's warehouse; will be divided up to suit many different purposes call and examine. July 19 28 FOR RENT-A large, well-lighted hall, up stairs,

For Rent by G. J. Dallas, 43 South Broad Street.

of the city. Call and examine cleasure in showing our property. for Rent by Smith & Billings, No. 12 W. Alabama Street, Hillyer Building. Telephon

4-r h, Ira street. 12 06
t-r h, Jones street, near Capitol avenue. 13 06
Store and three rooms, West Peters street. 15 06
Whitehall street store, very central. 20 06
The best corner store on South Broad street. 120
Broad street store, near Mitchell. 20
Broad street store, near Mitchell. 20
Very large hall, the size of two stores, running
through from Whitehall to Broad. 100 06
11-r h, Jones avenue. 30 06
4-r h, Glynn street. 10 00
Large, clegant 28 room boarding house, near
West Feachtree street. 20
Also splendid 25-room boarding house, near
Peachtree street. 150 06

G. W. Adair's Rent List

I 8 AS complete as any in the city. I have all size houses in all parts of the town, rauging from 3 to 25 rooms. Some are bleased with the modern improvements, while others are plain. Office rooms a specialty. Some good stores on main business streets, G. W. Adair, No. 5 Kimball house. BUSINESS CHANCES. GENTLEMAN who has had considerable experience in real estate in the north would like to a partnership in that line in Atlants; one who is business with one well acquainted wicity. Apply to Box 203, Athens, Ga.

WANTED-Partner with \$300 or \$400 capital to en gage in bakery, fruit and shipping business Good location. L. L., 35 Orme st. FOR SALE—Small stock groceries, hor and fixtures; good line customers; goof or selling. A bargain. Address "Bargain YOUNG MAN, good bookkeeper wishes to buy an interest in an established business in some country town. Address, giving sparticulars, "Sam," care

T HAVE FOR SALE the good will of a first-class boarding house, newly furnished and full of boarders; ten minutes' walk from carshed; also on ear line Answer for three days Millan, this office.

TOR SALE—\$2,500 worth of stook in one of the best manufacturing concerns in the south. Well established and paying. Address "Seller," care Constitution. PHOSPHATE—Wanted to sell one-half interest in PHOSPHATE—Wanted to sell one-half interest in a splendid tract of phosphate land, 860 acres in tract. Will give a bargain to right party. Address J. E. Barco, Bronson, Fla.

NOR SALE—At cost to close out business, our stock of mantels, hardwood lumber, consisting of cak, plain and quartered, cherry, maple, burch, sycamore and poplar, from 1 to 4 inches show cases and store fixtures, new and second hand. Will also sell the business and sell or rent the plant. Atlants M'Pg Co., 19 Courtland ave. june 18, sun 1 tues and thurs m

FOR SALE-Misestlaneous. 20 SECOND-HAND carpets very cheap Monday P. H. Snook & Son. O P. H. Snook & Son.

TOR SALE CHEAP—Two good Jewey cows at Collins's livery stable, 206 W. Peters street. Call early and get a bargain.

TOR SALE—At half price, a lot of full concaved razors for fi each and all warranted barbers take notice of this for you miss the chance at the Atlanta Cutlery Works, 110 Whitehall, Charles Vittur. FOR SALE—Apple mill and press, for cider; in per fect order. Apply 129 Whitehall street. TO EXCHANGE \$3,000 equity in St. Paul, Minn, residence property for equal value in Atlanta. Suburban property preferred. Woodford M. Davis, 303 Jackson street, St. Paul, Minn. july 19, 2t sun. T HAVE FOR SALE six new, first-class Davis sewing machines, which can be bought at a bargain. Apply to or address W. J. Campbell, manager Constitution job office.

PERSONAL PEAD Sam'l W. Goode & Co.'s real estate offers today in this paper.

A TTENTION LADIES!-Mail two-cent stamp for Assaled instructions how to enlarge your bust five inches by using "Emma" bust developer; guaranteed; twenty-four page illustrated catalogue mailed for 4 cents. "Emma" Tollet Bassar, 224 Tremont street, Boston Mass.

T IS TRUE—A stitch in time saves nine. Ben T Johnson, the stove repairer, No. 3 Marietta street PLACE your real estate for sale with Sam'l W.

M. J. WALKER, Stenographer and Typewriter, 49% Whitehall st., solicite all kinds of stenographic work, copying, manifolding, etc. Telephone

FUR NITURE .

FOR SALE-Real Estate

SAM'L W. GOODE & CO. will suit you or lot of an investment. FOR SALE-Handsome vacant lot on street. Apply 17% Peachtree street FOR SALE—A neat 3-room cottage r avenue dummy line; \$200 cash, balance Apply 17½ Peachtree street, Room & FOR SALE—Good cottage, third ward in Fair street school. Apply 17% Peacht

WANTED—To exchange Demorest 1
and Improvement Company's stochorse, or will sell for cash at a bargain,
Call early. Address R. E. L., 124 South 27 ACRES well-timbered land, near Bathana, care Constitution. HOR SALE—That beautiful lot 19916 alley with 8-room cottage. No. 20 Why W. H. Turner, owner, Peters street company

W. M. Scott & Co., Real Estate Agenta WE submit a list of special bargains, while

De sold:

Golook at 88 Jackson street; it cost w. ...
ham, of Chattanooga, between 8 and at it is now owned by a Chattanooga, between 8 and at it is now owned by a Chattanooga, provided in mortagaed for \$1,000; we will take \$1.70 on ments and let the buyer assume the mortagaed oan be carried as long as desired. W. M. Soni & O. No. 2 McDaniel road; a large, 3-story built by the first superintendent of the works; lot 100 feet front; go and look at it; was to find \$4,250. W. M. Soni & C. O. S. C.

4 WASHINGTON street; 100x178; eastern the nothing nicer on the street; owner referred for it six months ago; hard up and will take only \$1,500 cash, balance easy. W. M. Scott 26 GRANT PARK—Lot fronting the park, Tank Wworth \$1,500; a gem; owner paid \$1,300 or \$1,000; a gem; owner paid \$1,300 or \$1,000; a gem; owner paid \$1,300 or \$1,000; a gem; owner paid \$1,500 or \$1,000; a gem; owner paid \$1,500; a gem; own

OUTH PRYOR STREET—One of the beel B-2-story residences on the street; large lot, handed; can be bought for \$2,000 cash, \$3,000 ly balance 3 years; only \$7,500. W. M. Scott & Ch. PULLIAM STREET, very close in; 4-room con on to for 189; only 15 minutes' walk from street laid with belgian blocks; this is a vary tend little place, close in for business man, and very that \$2,250. W. M. Scott & Co.

FORMWALT STREET—New and nest little on lot 49x160, for \$1,700; this is a bargain. L'AST AVENUE—9-room residence in perfect che on lot 50x214, to an alley only 3 bleet be boulevard and electric car line. We conside to one of the most desirable little homes in that seem of the city. W. M. Scott & Co.

340 LUCKIE STREET—Go and see it, 6-rees at W. M. Scott & Co. N EAR E. T., V. and G. shops, and to the distinct of carline, for cash, we can offer some hir large in rent paying property at 70 per cent less than his market value. W. M. Scott & Co. COOPER STREET, one block from Whishal a room residence with all modern improved for \$7,000; well worth \$9,000. W. M. Scott & Ca ONE block from capitol, 6-room cottage vill as water, etc., \$3,000. Easy payments. W. L.

W HEAT STREET...2-story 8-room re lot 40x120; has every modern convenies very close in; \$5,000. W. M. Scott & Co. OUTH PRYOR STREET—New and med tree cottage on lot 49x160, \$2,300; \$1,000 cash.

22 per month and no interest. W. M. Scott & Co.

WE ARE INSTRUCTED for out-of-town owns be sell on South avenue vacant lot, during for worth 300; three blocks from Georgia arens. W. M. Scott & Co. R. H. Randall, 14 South Broad St

\$12000 -7-R H, lot 120x200; control. \$7,000-10-r 2-story residence

street,
500—5-r h, lot 100x210, South Pryor.
500—5-r h, lot 100x210, South Pryor.
600—New 5-r house, Pulliam street; essy tem
500—5x2120, Logan street; very close in.
600—5x2120, Logan street; Bellwood; cheep
600—5x2168, Bellwood avenue; very fine.
600—Choice vocant lot, South Pryor street.
600—Choice vocant lot, South Pryor street.
600—Choice vocant lot, South Pryor street,
600—6x2150, corner Crew street; very fine.
600—6x2150, corner Crew and Ormond. R. H. Ba Harry Krouse, Real Estate, 7 Wall St

\$500 CASH and \$50 a month for an base house; very central; modera convenient \$4500 BEAUTIFUL corner lot; 100 feet from \$16500 FIRST-CLASS residence proper ansum. \$25000 FOR 270 FEET front, 20 had a \$5600 FOR TWO STORES realing by 100 \$1050 FOR BEAUTIFUL corner let at the

\$4500 FOR CORNER LOT 100 feet from a

Agent, No. 47 E. Hunter Street. HERE is my chance to get a small home street, near the State street schoolhous, task a sell for \$50; ever your easys that it is worth it is cash, balance in three years, only 7 per cent disperses.

out interest, just as you like. The lot and house to be will only cost you from \$800 to \$1,000. Calc see the vice president, D. Morrison, 67 East Instruct.

O. R. H and lot 30x100 on Badger street; god O neighborhood; easy payments, \$30 cash, \$10 per month. Have you ever had as god I think not, when the price is considered; only NEW house, just finished, four rooms and he level lot 58x120, on Kolb street, near South yard, right where property is advancing in vary. vard, right where property is advancing is what fast. Call and get this bargain. I will take the balance \$15 per month; \$1,250. PAST POINT is a nice place to live the weather. I have two splendid bargans his out there. One is a good er brick house on its live 10 1002295 to an alley, on easy terms and si be price of \$2,500. The other is a good er brick live 1002314 to alley; terms one-third cash, balance and two years; only \$1,000.

5-R new house, near the Decatur dummy line fact, a choice garden, good well, easy in fact, a choice home and very cheap, because its moving down to south Georgia in September, and low price; only \$2,500. FOR RENT. 

For Sale by G. J. Dallas, 43 South

1 O-R H, Cooper st., elegant ho
5-r h, near new capitol...
5-r h, Smith st., big lot.
5-r h, Formwalt st., 86x160...
1-r h, Nelson st., near in, easy ter
9-r h, Rawson st., easy terms... Bilis st.
Kimball st., (Installments).
Luckie st., large lot.
North Atlanta, nicely finished.
East Ellis (New).
Alexander st., good lot.
Fraser st.
Cariton st. (Installments).
Delvridge st. (Installments).
Davis st. (Installments).
MoAfee st. (anstallments).
Highland ave.
Crew st.

For Sale by Smith & Billings, No. 13 W. bama St., Hillyer Building, Telephone \$125 PER FRONT FOOT will buy as a with street at both ends of lot. \$7000 WILL BUY a bargain on Coopera, lences, on lot 62 x 137 %.

\$5500 FOR A BEAUTIFUL North Side beautiful State of a rooms with all convenience of a room with \$800 GETS A CLARK ST. los near Fran \$650 CASH BUYS the cheapest lot is a second by the cheapest lot in the second by the cheapest lot is a second by the cheapest lot in the second by the cheapest lot is a second by the cheapest lot in the second by the cheapest lot is a second by the cheapest lot in the second by the cheapest lot is a second by the cheapest lot in the cheapest lo

or Sale by Johnson & Johnson Kimball House Wall Street WE ARE making a specialty of summer had and have on our list some very shoots, and small houses and lots, that we will mail cash payment and liberal terms on sectors.

ments.

We have a few nice dwellings for rest and a number of large modern residences on and south cide, if parties who have such police it on our results;

We give the rest department carefules in tention, and make prompt returns.

THIS PAPER 28 Pa

OL. XXIII.

HE MINERS

THE MEN HELD ANOTH

NASHULLE, Tenn.,

Prisons Wade returned no and from the states he situation at Briceville



d will await the re ers was heard with ther he nor the mili that there would be no the military were kept dier boys, Governor I good spirits, though the tough time. They have ade floor, and they have are close. After the miners' day night, the miners and fired at least of of them hitting the at

them hitting the st ing was so close dered back into the ere for fear some of THE SPE len silence, without a of the most incendiary That night a meeting

cided to take no furt the penitentiary to se to sending guards to thinks that at least fi The military, he says, stockade is complete about five days. He The News COAL CEREK, Tenn Another day passed a night that it has pass ing came with om a cloudless day. the most peaceful as Last night was or troops, citizens, mis Each person went to ment might see troub

came. This morn

men were pouring in all the surrounding of strike and turmoil away the thy with the m nd excited actio any time to aid in the convicts; but so the day wore along betokened trouble. sident occurred whitement among a litement among a litement among a litement among a favor resulted serious to of indignation ran ti increased the perfe screased the perfect anse was a very sen Knexville Journal. Set, and an angry cro They pointed out the it was a lie, and one and, shaking his fist liar, and used words print. Other men, it he should leave here the words that said b return. But the rawith good humor, an This afterneou, how

STARTLED B at night by a ter street not far from set fire to a keg of picked the camp was lituminated. The entire force, but no disturb the aerenity again. The militia this morming. The be but little sleep since complained of mo fare of belly and boiled suit them. They it o'clock p. m., and o'clock this mor equipped with blank hard to go to the set of the s ant lot on

between \$8,000 and hattanooga syndicate it take \$8,750 on the take the mortrage sired. W. M. Scott

100x175; eastern ex-street; owner refused and up and will take by. W. M. Scott & C

One of the best 15-restreet; large lot, beauti 2,000 cash, \$2,000 l restreet. W. M. Soott & Co.

y close in; 4-room comminutes' walk from the cks; this is a very desiral iness man, and very desiral comminutes of the cks; this is a very desiral comminutes of the cks; this is a very desiral cks.

block from Whitehall, all modern improvem W. M. Scott & Co.

outh Pryor.

liam street; easy terms,
very close in.
t, Bellwood; cheap.
nue; very fine.
South Pryor street.
opposite glass work.
ge, Sylvan avenue.
street; very fine.

street; very fine. ad Ormond. B. H. R.

L corner lot; 100 feet from

LASS residence propert or \$1,920 per annum.

FEET front, 200 fest despers street.

STORES renting for 100 on three years' lease.

TIFUL corner lot at Gr.

ER LOT 100 feet front o

Hunter Street

get a small home chi r h, and lot 45x120, on I schoolhouse, that he that it is worth \$1,000 only 7 per cent simple

adger street; good ments, \$50 cash, baver had as good and is considered; only

place to live this he plendid bargains in home brick house on fine, and asy terms and at the loss a good 4-r brick home-third cash, balance on

to on Penchiree,

K ST. lot near France e cheapest lot in

& Johnson, Wall Street

House.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

THE MINERS ARE SULLEN MD WILL BELEASE THE CONVICTS AS SOON AS THE TROOPS LEAVE.

THE NEN HELD ANOTHER MASS MEETING.

por Buchanan Returns to Nashvill and Reports a Serious State of Affairs at

Briceville—The Miners Will Wait.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., July 18 .- [Special.]-Governor Buchanan and Superintendent of Prisons Wade returned to the city this morn-ing and from the statements made by them, ing and from the statements made by them, the situation at Briceville is not all reassuring. The miners are simply awaiting the departure of the military, when they will release the convicts. That there was no trouble last night is shown by the following telegram re-ceived today:

KNOXYILLE, Tenn., July 18.—Governor Bu-

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., July 18.—Governor Bachana: I came from Briceville this morning Last night was the quietest since the troublem. Miners at other mines are at work.

CHARLES T. ALLEMAN.

THE GOVERNOR TALKS. Governor Buchanan was asked as to the tion today, and said that the miners are determined, so they say, to release the prisoners as soon as the military are re-moved. They do not desire to have bloodshed,



GOVERNOR BUCHANAN. and will await the removal of the military Governor Buchanan says his speech to the miners was heard with sullen silence.

mor Buchanan received assurances that either he nor the military were censured, also that there would be no disturbance so long as the military were kept in the field. The so dier boys, Governor Buchanan says, are in good spirits, though they are having a pretty tough time. They have to sleep on the stock-ade floor, and they have no blankets.

AT CLOSE QUARTERS. After the miners' mass meeting, Thurs day night, the miners passed by the stockade and fired at least one hundred shets, some of them hitting the stockade fence, the houses in the stockade and the trees near by. The fring was so close that the convicts were ed back into the mines, and barricaded there for fear some of them would be injured. THE SPEECHES MADE.

Governor Buchanan's speech of Thursday len silence, without a cheer. Two of the men, named Turner and Lewellyn, then made two of the most incendiary speeches he ever heard. That night a meeting was held, and it was decided to take no further steps during the presence of the military. Mr. Wade went out to the penitentiary to see Dr. Morrow in regard to sending guards to the mines. Mr. Wade thinks that at least fifty guards are necessary. The military, he says, will remain until the stockade is completed, which will require about five days. He will return to East Ten-

The News from the Mines.

COAL CREEK, Tenn., July 18 .- [Special.]-Another day passed and all feel relieved night that it has passed without trouble. The aing came with rain, but the clouds soon ssed away, and the last streaks of day were rom a cloudless day. As the sun sank behind mountains, its parting rays were cast or the most peaceful and quiet scene known in his valley for days. I last night was one of intense surprise to the

troops, citizens, miners and even convicts. Each person went to bed feeling that any moment might see trouble, but nothing serious came. This morning there was a feeling of uneasiness, which seemed to increase as the hours passed. One reason for this was that men were pouring into the mine hamlets from all the surrounding country. The news of the strike and turmoil here had spread, and from away the men came. Each of them was in full symathy with the miners, and their words ad excited actions told that they were ready any time to aid in capturing and driving off e convicts; but sober reason prevailed, and the day were along with no incident which betokened trouble. Later in the day a little at occurred which caused a ripple of exlament among a large crowd, which might ously. When the train cam from Knozville, bearing the daily papers, every the was anxious to see them. Soon a murm of indignation ran through the crowd, which increased the perfect storm of anger. The canse was a very sensational article in The Knowille Journal. The reporter was singled out, and an angry crowd gathered around him. They pointed out the article to him, and said it was a lie, and one was rea may to the recorder. They pointed out the article to him, and said is was a lie, and one man ran up to the reporter and, shaking his fist in his face, called him a liar, and used words too rough to appear in pint. Other men, in excited groups, declared he should leave here, and he was in hearing of the words that said he must leave and never return. But the reporter acted coolly and with good humor, and the matter passed over. This afternoon, however, he left.

STARTLED BY AN EXPLOSION. militia in camp here was greatly startled in night by a terrific explosion, which ocand of a terrific explosion, which occurred not far from the barracks. Some one at fire to a keg of powder, and when it exploded the camp was for one instant brilliantly luminated. The pickets called out the arise force, but nothing more occurred to disturb the serenity and soon all was quiet again. The militia was entirely worn out his morning. The boys have had no rest and his interest of the corn bread, sow boiled cabbage does not mit them. They had dinner yesterday at o'clock his morning. They are poorly quipped with blankets and what little sleeping and to is on hard boards. The soft side of the plank has not yet been found. The complaints are come long and loud this morning, and have come long and loud this morning, and have come long and loud this morning, and have one or or orders, unless the control of the complaints are come long and loud this morning, and have one long and loud this morning, and have one long and loud this morning, and have one or orders or no orders, unless the control of the contro

AN OFFICERS' MEETING.

cussed. Many of the boys say Governor Buchanan left them in the hour of need.

The reports sent out from here last night that Colonel Sevier, the commanding officer, and on the governor's staff, had been shot at, were probably false. The miners deny the reports, and claim that such was not the case. It was not by any of their men. The militia are exceedingly anxious that the governor send two or three companies as reinforcement. Several of the militia have said openly that if the miners attack the camp to openly that if the miners attack the camp to release the convicts they would surrender. The dissatisfaction of the state guards has be-come known among the miners.

Programme of the Unveiling Next Tuesday at Lexington

LEXINGTON, Va., July 18 .- Mrs. General Jackson and her granddaughter, little Julia Jackson Christian, six years old, arrived this evening, The town is profusely decorated with bunting and flags of every description, United States flags having a prominent part. The programme for Tuesday is as follows:

The parade will form on the parade ground of the Virginia Military institute, at 10 o'clock ton and Lee university campus, where seate There the oration will be delivered by General Jubal A. Early, and the poem, "Stone-wall Jackson's Way," recited by Colonel Thomas M. Semmes, of the Virginia Military

The proceedings will be opened with prayer by Rev. Dr. Hopkins, of West Virginia, and the orators will be introduced by General

The parade will be reformed after the speaking and march to the cemetery, where the statue will be unveiled. The Rockbridge Artillery, which followed Jackson during his life, will fire a general salute as the veil falls from the statue. On Monday night there will be a grand reunion, with a banquet of the Rockbridge Artillery, with their guests—400 in all. Captain Robert E. Lee will preside.

THE DESERT LAKE. An Engineer Finds the Stream Which Supplies the Water.

Los Angeles, Cal., July 18.-Engineer Swayne, of the Southern Pacific, has returned here, and reports that about twenty miles southeast of Flowing Wells his party to the stream which supplies the desert lake at Salton, and which flows at this point north and south. The river was found to be all the way from two hundred feet to several miles wide, and averaged about two feet in dapth. The current was rather slow, though onsiderable water was flowing through the

The party was not able to cross the river and the extent of the lower or Indian wells basin was not ascertained, but it was thought to be larger than that at Salton. The lower lake is connected by Hardy's, Colorado, with the gulf and the water flows with the tide. Swayne does not think it possible to repair the breaks in Colorado, but does not take a serious view of the flood and considers the railroad track in no danger. He thinks the stream from Colo rado is a permanent one, and that there is a good deal of country near the Mexican line which will be rendered valuable by the availibility of water for irrigation.

THE LIGHTNING STROKE

Kills One Man and Fatally Injures Two CHARLOTTE, N. C., July 18.—[Special.]—
Five men took refuge from a storm in a ginhouse in the Hopewell section of Long Creek
township yesterday afternoon. During the
progress of the storm the ginhouse was struck
by a bolt of lightning. A negro named Edmund Anderson was instantly killed, and Mr.
Neal Sample and a young negro how were fa-Neal Sample and a young negro boy were fa-tally injured. The other two men of the party were not in the least injured. The bolt came from the stormy cloud seen to the west of Charlotte at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, which threw such a dark shadow over Char-

and residences.

Mr. Sample and his tenants had been at work in the field, and the storm coming up suddenly, they hurried to the ginhouse for shelter. They had been there scarcely five minutes when the fatal bolt descended. It was at first reported fatal bolt descended. It was at first reported in the city today that Mr. Sample had been killed outright, but a messenger, direct from the scene, told your correspondent that Mr. Sample was living, but was barely alive, and Sample was riving, our was barely arry, and no hopes were entertained that he could survive. The negro boy was in about the same condition, and the probabilities are that both are dead by this time. Mr. Sample was badly burned by the fluid and had not regained consciousness up to the time the informant left this morning.

BIDING ON A TALLY-HO.

The Georgia Editors Make a Trip to Long

New York, July 18 .- The Georgia editors now visiting this city, went on an excursion today to Long Branch. They rode to the pier at Rector street on tally-ho coaches and took a sandy Hook boat for the branch. On arriv ing there they were driven in coaches along the beach to the West End hotel, where they dined. They will return to this city this even ing and will leave for their homes tomorrow fternoon via the Pennsylvania road.

THE WALL CAUSED TROUBLE. The People Were Determined to See What

Was Going On. DALLAS, Tex., July 18.—[Special.]—Last fall the commissioner's court of Dallas county contracted with S. L. James to build the new courthouse at a cost of \$366,100. James built a high wail around the premises, which caused so much suspicion on the part of the inhabitants of the county that one of the county commissioners has been badly beaten, and the policeman in charge was almost fatally shot, the trouble in each instance growing out of morbid curiosity. Matters came to such a morbid curiosity. Matters came to such a crisis recently that James, the contractor, turned over the job to the commissioners less 15 per cent of the whole contract retained by

the county. THEY FOUGHT WITH HOES. A Riot Among the Negroes Near West

Point, Miss. WEST POINT, Miss., July 18.—There was a riot among the colored population on Captain Fred Broll's plantation, west of this place, last night. Two young men had a difficulty about a girl and proceeded to cut each other to pieces with hoes. Some fifteen or twenty men, women and children then took a hand in the fray and an inventory showed one woman with her brains oozing out of a frightful hole in the back of her head made by a hoe. One boy was in the same condition and two

of the men were frightfully cut and bruised. Every one engaged in the affair was more er less hurt, and at least two deaths, perhaps

He Opened the Prisoner's Mail.

Lagrange, Tex., July 18.—The sheriff of Fayette county has been indicted by the United States grand jury for unlawfully interfering with the United States mails. It has been the custom of the sheriff to open all the mail matter of prisoners in his charge, whether received or sent by them, hence the indictment.

A THIRD PARTY MEETING GERMANY AT THE FAIR.

A Vigorous Campaign to Be Waged in Ohio. Who Will Be at the Conference Today-Other News.

CINCINNATI, O., July 18 .- [Special.]-There will be an important meeting of the people's party leaders of Ohio and other states in this city tomorrow. Among those who will be present are H. E. Taubeneck, chairman of he national committee; National Secretary chilling Jesse Harper, of Illinois; Senator of Kansas; J. H. Davis, of Texas, and all the members of the state committee in this state. Steps will be taken to conduct a vigorous campaign in Ohio. It is the inten-tion to put at least 100 speakers in the state after the 1st of August, and efforts will be made to capture the disaffected democrats in this county and get them to work with the new party. A large number of meetings in this city have already been arranged.

WEATHER CROP BULLETIN, Showing the Condition of Crops in All

Sections.

Washington, July 18.—The weather bureau's weekly crop bulletin says: The week has been cool in all districts east of the Rocky mountains, except in New England, New York and southern Texas, where a normal temperature has prevailed. Over the western and central portion of the cotton region the mean temperature of the week was but slightly below normal, while in the south Atlantic states and over the wheat

the south Atlantic states and over the wheat and corn regions of the central valleys the mean daily temperature for the week was about 6 degrees below normal. In the spring wheat region the deficiency in temperature was less, and amounted to about 3 degrees per day.

The same deficiency in temperature occurred in southern California, out it was slightly warmed in northern California, Oregon and Washington. Areas of excessive rainfalls during the past week are much broken and widely distributed, the largest area extending from Lake Superior westward to Oregan, including the greater portion of the spring wheat region.

ward to oregan, including the greater portion of the spring wheat region.

The area of excessive rain next in extent covers the west portion of the cotton region, while the east portion of the cotton region was favored with abundant rains in sections where the seasonal rainfall was deficient. rainfall was deficient.

The rainfall was generally less than usual in that portion of the central valleys where the harvest work is in progress, extending from the southern portions of the lake region to southern Minnesota. Light showers occurred on the Pacific coast as far south as San Francisco, and in the central and southern Rocky mountain regions.

Alabama—Farming interests in excellent condition; crops doing well in most sections; cotton in a few localitues is suffering from disease.

Mississippi—Heavy showers at a few places in

in a few localities is suffering from disease.

Mississippi—Heavy showers at a few places in the central part of the state, elsewhere none, or very light; favorable weather for cultivation and growth of cotton and corn.

Virginia—Low temperature and deficiency in rainfall, injurious to corn; tobacco promising.

Arkansas—General weather conditions favorable, although the rain was badly distributed, particularly in the eastern portion of the state; cotton somewhat retarded by cool weather; corn excellent, and the crop assured; fruit will be an average crop.

excellent, and the crop assured; itus was average crop.

North Carolina—Heavy rain in some portions of the state, generally favorable to corh and tobacco, which shows a slight improvement, but weather too cool and cloudy; cotton is at a standstill.

South Carolina—Cool, dry weather, unfavorable to cotton and corn. The drought continues in some portion of the state.

Louisiana—Rainfall deficient, but beneficial; the corn crop is made and the yield promising, cotton is fruiting well, cane growing luxuriantly. The laying by of stubble cane is nearly completed; early rice heading; crops somewhat grassy; all reports favorable.

-Warm and dry weather have injured Texas—Warm and dry weather have injured cotton in west and southwest Texas; in other portions good showers have greatly benefited the crop, which promises a heavy yield. The corn crop is below the average. The fruit crop is an average. Tennessee—Wheat mostly threshed; in good condition and fine yield. Cotton blooming late; bad stands and prospect poor. Corn and tobaccoding well. Oats but half a crop. Hay crop large and fine.

James McCormick Dies from a Blow Beceived in the Prize Ring. CRYSTAL FALLS, Mich., July 18 .- Jan

Cormick died today from injuries received in a prize fight with William Daniels, of Rhinelander, last night. The fight was ten rounds with light gloves. In the seventh round McCormick appeared dazed, and fell unconscious under a ter rific blow from Daniels, dying a few hours later Daniels and his two seconds, Frank Brouletti and John Daley, were arrested today on the charge of

HUNG TO THE CELL DOOR. A Murderer Lynched by a Mob at Spence

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., July 18 .- This more ing fifty unknown men entered the jail at Spencer Ind., and lynched Frank Dice, awaiting trial for the murder of Chaney. They hanged him to a cell door.

The Sun's Cotton Review.

The Sun's Cotton Review.

New York, July 18.—Futures were variable, closing steady at one to three points decline from yesterday's closing prices. The market opened weak, but there was something of a raily on the drought report in this morning's Chronicle. Then the marked depression in the Liverpool market began to be felt, and there was some decline. That we did not more fully respond to lower prices for futures at Liverpool was, no doubt, due to these drought reports, but the southern advices mentioned general rains, quite heavy at some points. The feature of the market was the very large business in spot cotton for home consumption, said to

The Railroad Strike in Paris.

The Railroad Strike in Paris.

Paris, July 18.—The strike of railroad men continues here. Large bodies of strikers this morning surrounded the depots and endeavored to prevent men who have not struck from continuing to work for the railroad companies. The police, after a struggle, managed to disperse the strikers, and many railroad depots are now occupied by the troops. The strikers have held several meetings and determined to continue the strike. The men are generally disposed to be pacific and have abandoned the projected procession in order to avoid disorder.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., July 18.—Particulars of a bloody encounter in the Creek nation were re-ceived here this evening. Partisans of Chief Pipieche and Wesley Smith, candidates for principal chief, came together at a barbeone near Fisher's. While Smith was making a speech the followers of his opponent precipitated a fight. Guns, pistols and knives were used with terrible nces, and four persons were fatally

Will Shut Down for a Time. Will shut Down for a Time.

Houston, Tex., July 18.—Overproduction in the sawmill industry is having its effect in the great milling section of Texas. From today several east Texas mills will shut down entirely, and a large number will only run on three-quarters time, and some, of course, will temporarily run full time. All would shut off at least a part of the time, but for the law, which would punish them for forming a trust.

Another Test Case.

New York, July 18.—An appeal was entered in the United States circuit court today by E. T. Mason & Co., protesting against the imposition of the duty of 14 cents per square foot and 20 per cent advalorem on jute carpetings imported by them. They claim that the McKinley act under which the duty was imposed is unconstitutional, in that the bill was not passed in the manner and form provided for in the constitution, and was not signed by the president.

CHADERS IN THE MOVEMENT WILL THE EXHIBIT FROM THE PATHER

IN CINCINNATI TO ARRANGE MATTERS. WILL BE SECOND TO NONE FROM ABROAD. Gossip Generally from Germany-The Threa ened Crisis in France—De Freyeinet Threatens to Resign.

> BERLIN, July 18.—[Copyright, 1891, by the New York Associated Press.]—Mr. Edwards, American consul general here, has invited all American consuls in Germany to a conference in this city with Herr Wermuth, imperial com nissioner to the world's fair, to be held in Chicago. The consular body will also meet the American committee which is now in London. Numerous public receptions are being arranged to be held during the presence of the committee in Germany. Mr. Edwards hopes, through the consular conference and public meetings, to dispel the German mission options in regard to the severity of the McKinley bill. Consular statistics on the operation of the tariff will be published in order to show that the McKinley bill is not inspired by hostility against foreign trade, but that it is mainly in

against fereign trade, but that it is mainly intended to encourage American manufacturers.

HOW THE WORK WILL BE DONE.

Mr. Edwards proposes to facilitate the labors of the American committee by centralizing the sources of information concerning German industries. If the committee were to
visit every industrial center much time would be absorbed with probably less satisfactory results than if the information were close at hand and readily accessible. Great commercial points, such as Hamburg, Chemnitz and Frankfort will be visited, but having a focus of information will enable much to be ac-complished in the shortest time. Herr von will be the first minister to receive the com

The members of the committee will subsequently be given receptions by Herr Miguel, minister of justice; Chancellor von Caprivi, and probably the emperor will give them an

SALISBURY AND THE TRIPLE ALLIANCE. Lord Salisbury's adhesion to the triple allince appears to have been made with due regard to the protection of English interests in Egypt and India.

The conferences of the emperor and Von Bieberstein, Prussian minister of state, and imperial secretary of state for foreign affairs, with Lord Salisbury, have materially altered the whole course of the German foreign policy. Only a partial indication of the drift of the entent concluded at the Hatfield house has transpired but enough is known to suggest that Lord Salisbury obtained assurances from the emperor that the Franco-Russian projects against England's possessions in the east will be met with open German support of England. An entente is thus established all round, the arrangement siming at an Asiatic as well as European equilibrium. Diplomatic opinion here concurs that Lord Salisbury has got the est of the bargain, securing a positive check upon the French schemes against Egyptian occupation and Russian encroachments on India, without committing England to armed intervention in support of Germany.

The parte, which has become alramed at the movements of French diplomats towards the reopening of the question as to the dandenelles in the interest of Russia, has communicated with the German embassador at Constantinople on the policy of the triple alliance matter. It is understood the Turkish government received assurances that the present position would be maintained.

WATCHING THE FRENCHMEN. The French ministerial crisis was watched here more with curiosity than with emotion. It was recollected how, just before the chainber of deputies adjourns, the deputies, maneu-ver to ring down the curtain with a sensational squabble. The recent squabble has no genuine basis in the exceptional treatment of the French commercial travelers in Alsace-

the French commercial travelers in Alsace-Lorraine.

The German embassy in Paris does not refuse to vise commercial traveler's passports. Necessarily the visa is not granted to men who are known to the officials of the embassy as members of the secret political clubs in Alsace-Lorraine, or who are suspected of distributing revanche badges, medals and pamphlets, of which many commercial travelers carry a stock. In every case the refusal of the visa is duly noted, and is open to the inquiry of the French foreign office, which knows better than to stir an inquiry.

The czar, after the reception of the French squadron at Cronstadt, will sail for Copennagen, escorted by United Russia and French

The latest rumor regarding attempts The latest rumor regarding attempts upon the life of the czar, which rumor caused momentary terror in St. Petersburg, was that an officer had tried to murder the czar with an ax. The report arose from the fact that the czar was amusing himself in the forest chopping trees, when the head of the ax flew off and struck an attendant in the face and wounded him. The czar went to the assistance of the wounded man, and got some blood on his hands and clothes, An officer of the guard approached them and thought that the czar was in danger. He called upon some soldiers to rescue his majesty and thought that the exar was in danger. He called upon some soldiers to reacte his majesty and before an explanation could be made the wounded attendant was out down by overzealous soldiers. The exar caused the officer to be punished for his action.

The emperor arrived today at Bronce, beyond Frondhjem, and continued the voyage towards Loffodens.

ON THE RETIRED LIST.

It is officially announced that the generals commanding the Second, Fourth, Seventh, Eighth and Ninth army corps will be placed on the retired list. This sweeping out of old and tried men is only partly excused by their age. General Baron Von Meerscheidt is only sixty-six, General Albedyll sixty-eight, while others are still fully equipped with powers of mind and body. Prince Bismarck and his wife are at Kis-

ngen. Princess Bismarck is seriously ill.

DE FREYCINET WILL RESIGN Secause the Chamber of Deputies Rejected

His Proposals. PARIS, July 18.—The chamber of deputies today approved the remaining clauses of the tariff relating to the temporary free admission of certain imports. The entire new tariff measure was then passed by a vote of 387 to 110.

The chamber of deputies today rejected the proposals made by Freyeinet, president of the council and the minister of war, to grant \$120,000 to the Ecole Polytechniqua. As a result the assaion of the chamber was suspended and a cabinet council was summoned to consider the situation. It is reported that Freyeinet has decided to tender his resignation.

The vote of the chamber of deputies yesterday expressing confidence in the government has not satisfied the extremists, who are continuing the agitation in regard to the Alsace-Lorraine passport regulations, and who have not ceased their attempts to incite feelings Paris, July 18.—The chamber of depu

"treachery and cowardice of the government."

During the past night the Strasburg statue on Place de la Concorde was, by some parties unknown, enveloped in a large crepe veil. The police removed the veil and are hunting for the perpetrators of the outrage.

TRYING TO AVERT A CRISIS.

Members of the council of ministers have persuaded DeFreycinet not to tender his resignation. The cabinet ministers have represented to Freycinet that the rejection by the chamber of deputies of the credit asked for in his capacity as minister of war for the Ecole Polytechnique did not imply a want of confidence in the government. When the ministers returned to the chamber the assision was resumed, but was immediately afterwards closed.

MINISTER REID WAS PERSISTENT,

And the Prohibition Was Taken Off the

American Pig.

Paris, July 18.—The decree rescinding the prohibition of American pork, which takes immediate effect, simply enacts that the duty on American salt pork, hams and bacon, which paid 8½ francs before the prohibition, will now be 20 francs per 100 kilos. In accordance with the new system all prohibitions will be abolished. The immediate application of the decree is due to the persistent pressure brought to bear by United States Minister Reid, especially during the last few weeks, when M. Ribot, minister of foreign affairs, who was hesitating over the matter of rescinding the prohibition, finally agreed to do so, but wanted to postpone it until the whole tariff bill was passed and promulgated.

Mr. Reid urged that if the government postpone the rescinding of the prohibition until the end of autumn, it ought to pass a special law without delay. M. Ribot consulted his colleagues, and, finding no opposition to the matter, introduced the project in the chamber of deputies. American Pig.

FLOODS IN PENNSYLVANIA. Trestles Washed Away and Several Land-

PITTSBURG, Pa., July 18.—A temporary trestle of a new Panhandle railroad bridge

across Corks run, six miles below this city, was washed away by a sudden flood shortly be fore noon today, and three workmen drown The body of one was recovered and identified as that of Thomas Coleman. The others were foreigners and their names have not yet been

About the same time an immense landslide came down the hill below Duquesne Heights, and fell on a Chartres street car. The root was crushed in, but none of the passengers were injured.

It has been raining hard since 11 o'clock last night, and considerable damage by washouts and landslides is reported along the lines of railroads. All small streams are running bankful, but no other accidents of a serious

nature have been reported. A GREAT BANK SUSPENDS.

The River Platte, of London, Closes Its Doors-Cause of the Trouble. LONDON, July 18.—The English Bank of River Platte (limited) of which A. E. Smithers is managing director, has suspended payment in consequence of the failure of the bank to secure assistance that was expected to be received to enable it to tide over its troubles.

The difficulties of the bank are due to the locking up of South American securities. The capital of the bank is \$7,500,000, half paid in. It has received \$2,100,000 and paid dividends of 10 per cent a year. The directors of the bank have issued an official statement an-nouncing that the bank will go into liquida-

nouncing that the bank will go into liquida-tion owing to the impossibility of collecting its debts in the Argentine Republic. The direct-ors say that they find it impossible to carry on business without assistance, which, in the present financial conditions prevailing in the Argentine Republic, they are unable to ob-tain.

Natives of Panama Burn a Child Covered

With Hair. PANAMA, July 18.—A horrible crime was committed in Falenco. A few days ago a child was born in that village horribly deformed. It was one of those monaters seldom seen in was one of those monsters seldom seen in human nature. It was completely covered with hair, and had not the slightest shape of a human being, the only thing about it that somewhat resembled mankind being its hands and feet. The native Indians determined to get rid of it, and they did so in the most in-human and cruel manner, burning the creature numan and cruel manner, burning the creature to death. As soon as the authorities had notice

the fact they arrested the culprits. A NEW RAILROAD PROJECT.

By Which Greenville Will Be Put On An-

other Trunk Line. GREENVILLE, S. C., July 18.—Big railroad deals seem to be the order of the day, and as every place benefited, or likely to be benefited, thereby usually rejoices over the prospect, our little city and vicinity being no exception to the rule, is feeling unusually cheerful over the prospect of the Cape Fear and Cincinnati railroad soon running through it. This road is projected from Southport, N. C., via Cam-den, Winnsboro, and this place to Knoxville, Tenn. It will develop an entire new sec-tion, and is close ito a number of magnifition, and is close ito a number of magnificent water powers which are only awaiting
the building of this road te be soon harnessed
to machinery of all kinds. Colonel George B.
Morton, of fBaltimors, vice president of the
road, is here, and has just had recorded
a nine million dollar mortgage on everything
it now owns or will own, including franchise,
roadbed, right of way, rolling stock, etc. The
mortgage will draw 5 per cent interest, and
will run fitty years. It is in favor of the Massachusetts Loan and Trust Company, of Boston. There are to be branch lines from Camden to Gaffiney City and Charleston, S. C.
The projectors of the road say they will not
ask for any assistance from the counties
through which it passes until it is an assured
success. Efforts have been made for a number
of years to get a road across the mountains from of years to get a road across the mountains from this riace to Knoxville or Chattanooga, and ne present outlook seems the brightest since the failure of the Carolina, Knoxville and restern railroad several years ago.

A VILLAGE DESTROYED.

Lightning Strikes a House and a Ge Configration Takes Place.

Configuration Takes Place.

Lina, O., July 18.—The village of Boundhead, in Hardin county, was destroyed by fire this morning. A large wheel factory was struck by lightning, and the whole village nearly destroyed. No particulars have been received as yet. The town is inland. The loss is estimated at \$500,000.

Death of Colonel Prior LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 18.—Colonel John Polk Prior died at Frankfort, last night. He was a near relative of President Polk, and before the war edited The Eagle and Enquirer at Memphis. He was in Europeatic command in the American

He was in Forrest's command in the coarmy, and wrote "Life of Forrest." He in Frankfort for twenty years as a s Suicide of a Chinaman. Suleide of a Chinaman.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., July 18.—[Special.]—Yee
Mon, a Chinese laundryman employed at Sam
Wah's isundry, committed suicide by shooting
himself through the head and cutting his throat
with a rasor this afternoom. He came here ten
days ago from New Orleans. No cause is known
for the deed. It is said Yee was crasy. One hundred and five dollars were found in his pocket.

The New Papal Secretary.

Roser, July 18.—The tribunal announces the Cardinal Vannutelly is to replace Cardina Rampolla as papal secretary of ptata.

SEIZED BY A RUFFIAN

DRAGGED INTO THE BUSHES AND SHOT TO DEATH.

FATE OF A PRETTY NEW HAMPSHIRE GIRL

While Returning Home Late at Night With Her Mother and Sisters She Is Seized by a Rejected Suitor and Murdered.

HANOVER, N. H., July 18 .- As Miss Christie Warden, accompanied by her mother, her sister, Fannie, and Louise Goodel, was returning on foot to their home, located one mile from the village, at a late hour last night, Frank Almy, about thirty years of age, jumped into the road in front of them, and seizing Christie by the arm, said:

The mother and sister attempted to defend her. Almy fired at them, but missed. They ran for assistance. Then Almy dragged his victim into the bushes from the road and shot her twice through the head, one shot tearing ont har left are.

out her left eye. When help arrived, the girl was dead, and

her body was stripped of nearly every article of clothing. Almy had fied.

Miss Warden was a beautiful and most estimable young woman about twenty-five years old, a graduate of the state normal school, and old, a graduate of the state normal school, and a popular teacher. Almy was a former em-ploye of her father, and his attention to Miss Christie had been repulsed. She was a daughter of Andrew A. Warden, a wealthy

farmer and leading citizen. The town is in a state of great excitement No trace of the murderer has yet been found. Business in town is practically suspended to-day and a large number of armed men, among them nearly all of the Dartmouth professors, who are spending their vacations here, are soouring the country.

One theory is that suicide was the second

act in the tragedy and that his body will be found within a few hours. Another is that having long premeditated the act, be planned such speedy and effective means of escape that he is already a considerable distance away. Atmy first came here about a year ago, claiming that Savannah, Ga., was his home. He worked at Wentworth for some time under

It is pretty certain that Almy has been lurking around for several weeks watching for a favorable opportunity to do his devilish work. Twice within three weeks members of work. Twice within three weeks members of the Warden household have been startled by discovering a man looking in at the windows after dark. On the night of the commencement concert, June 24th, a man was seen skulking around the residence of Professor C. H. Pettee, whose guest Miss Warden was at that time. He undoubtedly intended to kill her as she returned from the entertainment, and would have done so had he not been frightened by a neighbor who saw him about the dwelling.

Several young ladies resembling Miss Warden have been followed by a man of Almy's appearance, which shows that he has been in hiding during the daytime, coming out at night to search for his victim.

THE SEARCH FOR ALMY. The SEARCH FOR ALMY.

The ringing of the college bell at 2 o'clock this afternoon called out an additional force for extending the search. Lectures in the medical college have been suspended, and many of the students have joined in the hunt. Up to 7 o'clock no very promising clues have been found unless at White River junction, where Frank Osmer, who lives on the fair

ground, was awakened by a man said to answer Almy's description, much fatigued and who anxiously inquired the way out of the fair ground enclosure.

REWARDS OFFERED. The town of Hanover offers \$500 reward, and

Miss Warden's father offers \$500. An examination made by Professor Frost, dean of Dartmouth Medical college, and Professor E. J. Bartiett, shows that one bullet entered the girl's brain and the other severed her spinal cord. Her funeral will take place

A NEW PHASE OF THE MOTE CASE, Which It Is Believed Will Revolutionize

Public Opinion.

Charlotte, N. C., July 18.—[Special.]—
Your correspondent has just returned from Lincolnton, the scene of one of the most terrible tragedies that ever occurred in this state, namely that of the Motz boys, a full account of which appeared first in The Constitution of last Sunday.

When the case comes to trial the Motz brothers will introduce evidence that will not so actively different face upon the matter.

When the case comes to trial the Motz brothers will introduce evidence that will put an entirely different face upon the matter, and there will be a complete revolution in public opinion. They will be able to prove that they met Michal in the road for the purpose, with his companion, Sam Motz, assistance of making a prisoner of Michal, and taking him to their father's house and forcing him to marry their sister then and there. They were armed for the purpose of intimidating him. They had had frequent consultations with Sam Motz, and he had consented to ald in the plan. They had engaged the services of the minister to perform the marriage ceremony, but their plans miscarried, and ended in the death of their cousin and confederate. The poor girl, once bright in intellect, robust in health, beautiful and amiable, has become a mental and physical wreck, and will soon be beyond the reach of the sneers of inhumanity and in the tender presence of a merciful God.

A VIOLENT PRESUMPTION.

A Negro Goes Out of Sight in Village Springs, BIRMINGHAM, Als., July 18.—At Village Springs, in Blount connty, on Thursday, a negro named Mack Brown went to Mr. James Cowder's house. He found nobody at home but Mrs. Cowder, whom he assaulted with criminal intent. Before his purpose was accomplished her screams attracted the attention of a chance passer-by, who came to the rescue. Brown fied, but was captured by a posse yesterday at Compton mines. Last night Mrs. Cowder positively identified him, and the posse started with him to jail. A short distance from the road he was turned loose and then a number of shots were heard. The posse came back seemingly satisfied, and it is presumed he did not escape.

Fell Over the Embankment. LIVERPOOL, July 18.—A train passing along ithe railroad running along the line of the Manches-ter ship canal fell over theglatter's embankment,

ter ship canal fell over theglatter's embankment, near this city, killing eleven men who were working on the canal. In addition to the men killed, many workmen were injured.

The accident was due to the fact that the pointsman, or switchman, a boy seventeen years old, mistook the points and turned the railroad train, consisting of twenty-two wagous loaded with ballast, into the siding leading into the cutting. The train then crashed into a slight buffer at the end of the cutting and toppled over upon the men at work below the embankment. The boy ran away when he saw the accident, but was captured later in the day, and was charged with man-slanighter.

Senstor Jones's Son Shot. The Little Rock, Ark., July 18.—Nat R. Jones, on of United States Senator James K. Jones, of Arkansas, was shot and perhaps fatally wounded at the senator's home. Washington, Ark., this afternoon, by a school teacher named J. F. Shepley. The two men had a row up town and Jones followed Shepley to the depot and into a passenger coach, where the tragedy occurred. Jones cannot recover.

### THE CONSTITUTION.

UBLISHED DAILY, SUNDAY AND WEEKLY 

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ATLANTA, GA., July 19, 1891.

The Constitution and Governor Hill. The readers of THE CONSTITUTION do not need the assurance that in this campaign, as in the past, our fight is for democracy—its principles and its measures—and not for any particular man or set of men.

In this great uprising of the people to rescue the government from the monopolists and corruptionists who are straining every nerve to perpetuate their domination we cannot afford to encourage the growth of what Ben. Hill denounced as "personalism in the party." The success of this great crusade for relief and reform depends upon the maintenance of democratic principles and the triumph of the democratic party.

Warned by past experience, we should scrutinize and test our leaders, and decide upon their line of work while there As yet time for consideration. In the coming struggle we need at the front as standard bearers democrats whose availability is as undoubted as their ability. We need tried and true leaders whose names will be a tower of strength. We must push the laggards and the doubtful to the rear.

Briefly, this is THE CONSTITUTION'S sides of the line of conduct that will win a democratic victory next year. We have urged it in season and out of season, and there can be no possible excuse for misunderstanding our position. We have shown how vitally important it is to defeat Marrison or the republican nominee for the presidency who represents his policy. We have put our people upon notice that a republican triumph fasten upon us McKinleyism, the monetization of silver, and cause the force bill to again loom up as a real

In the midst of these preparations for the fight, when we are literally drilling in front of the enemy, there are men in the democratic camp who respond to no rallying cry, and who turn deaf ears to every alarm. These few malcontents have no plan of campaign, but they are ready with their objections to every plan that is proposed. When they can sound a discordant note they are happy. Just now they have dropped everything else in the effort to show that THE CONSTI-TUTION is for Governor Hill.

For the benefit of those who are not familiar with the facts of the case it may be well to say what we have said before in reference to this matter. THE Constitution has discussed Governor Hill just as it has discussed Mr. Cleveland, General Palmer, Governor Campbell and other prominent democrats. The discussion is timely, and it is more profitable now than it will be later on. If, in a year from now, the issues and features of the campaign point to Governor Hill as our most available leader. then we are for him. If the nature of the situation calls for the leadership of Mr. Cleveland or Governor Campbell or Senator Palmer or some other able and faithful democrat, then he will be our choice. We are not for any one man against the whole democratic field; we are for the success of the democratic field under the trustworthy leader who is best able to win the fight!

But, let it be understood that while we would make no invidious distinctions, we still insist that the head of the democratic presidential ticket should be a democrat first, last and all the time-an active democrat ready to aid his party at; all times and everywhere-ready to turn aside from his local affairs to fight the force bill and push the work of reform in other quarters. This is plain enough even for the wayfaring man. We must win this fight, and in order to win we must choose for our leader the best and most available man in the democratic party. This is what THE Constitution has been saying to its readers from the very first, and these ideas cannot be made too prominent.

Free Silver in Ohio. me of the Wall street organs are making

an effort to show that there was division of sentiment in the Ohio convention on the silver question. This effort is based on the fact that a minority of the committee on utions carried into the convention a olution which differed in expres

eclaration approved by the majority.

There was really no difference of opin in the convention on the silver question a minority thought that the best policy would be to make something of a co mise by using ambiguous language. The majority thought the safer and sounder policy would be to recognize the importance of the issue, and thus do justice to the purpose of the democratic party.

We think the result will completely justify the judgment and foresight of the majority of the convention. The free coinage issue is not to be slurred, or postponed, or hidden under language that is ambiguous; it must take its place alongside the tariff issue.

There is no respectable or serious opposition to the free and unlimited coinage of silver among the democrats of Ohio; there was simply a difference of opinion as to whether the demand of the people should be clearly and unmistakably expressed.

The State and the Veterans' Home.

Next Tuesday the bill providing for the acceptance by the state of the Confederate Veterans' home will be acted upon by the finance committee, to which the matter was referred at the last session of the legislature.

There is a general feeling throughout the state that Georgia will be fortunate in securing this handsome and completely equipped home, with its spacious grounds, for nothing. Of course, if the gift is accepted, the state will have to support it as a soldiers' home for the next twenty-five years, but the property is worth about one hundred thousand dollars now, and at the end of twenty-five years will be worth. experts say, from three hundred and fifty thousand to five hundred thousand dollars. So, even if the expense of keeping it up should amount to \$10,000 a year, the state will still come out ahead.

So much for the economic standpoint. The argument from the loftier plane of duty need not be urged here. Every southern state, except Kentucky, has provided a refuge for its helpless veterans. When they stood between us and an invading enemy we thought that they would never be forgotten or neglected if they survived the war and needed help. And we cannot think that Georgia will neglect them now. If we are not rich enough to build them a home, we are certainly to accept one as a present and keep it up, especially when every cent that it costs us will be returned with about 100 per cent

Pauperism in the United States. The census office has made public some very interesting information in regard to the

pauper population of the country. The number of paupers in almshouses in 1890 is 73.045, as against 66,203 in 1880. These are divided as follows: White males, 37,387; colored males, 3,354; white females, 26,191; colored females, 3,113.

While the number has increased since 1880, the ratio has decreased with our growing population. Of the white paupers, 36,656 are native born, and the others are foreigners. The following gives the statistics by

New York, 10,272; Pennsylvania, 8,653; Ohio New York, 10,212; Feinsylvania, 6,005; Onto, 7,400; Illinois, 5,305; Massachusetts, 4,725; Indiana, 2,927; New Jersey, 2,718; Wisconsin, 2,641; California, 2,600; Missouri, 2,378; Virginia, 2,193; Michigan, 2,016; Iowa, 1,621; Maryland, 1,509; Kentucky, 1,578; Tennessee, 1,545; North Carolina, 1,493; Connecticut, 1,438; Maine, 1,161; New Hampshar, 1,442; Caosria, 601; Wast Virginia, 789; Alashire, 1,143; Georgia, 901; West Virginia, 782; Ala ma, 603; Kansas, 593; South Carolina, 578; Veront, 543; Mississippi, 494; Rhode Island, 490; Texas, 464; Minnesota, 365; Delaware, 299; Ne. braska, 291; Arkansas, 223; District of Columb Dakota, 53; Nevada, 43; North Dakota, 25; Florida, 24; Arizona, 23; Idaho, 20; New Mexico, 1.

Besides the unfortunates in the almshouses, we have the outdoor poer, supported at public expense at their own homes or in private families. These are said to number

It will be seen that Georgia has only about five hundred paupers to a million inhabitants, while Illinois has 1,410 to the million. and some of the eastern states have 2,000 to the million. Georgia and other southern states make a good showing in these statistics. One phase of the matter, however, is impossible to investigate, and that is the big total of our tramp population. Some of our stump speakers estimate it at a round million, but more careful students of the situation think that 600,000 will cover this class of people. Even if we accept this estimate, we are far better off than the countries of the old world; but we should not rest satisfied with such a comparison. Under a just system of government that would permit the fullest possible expansion of our commerce and industries, there would be no considera ble percentage of pauperism in the United States for a century to come.

Most of our poverty is the outcome of the artificial conditions imposed upon the people by the monopolists and money kings who are trying to run this government.

"Currency Levels."

The Boston Herald remarks in a casual way that free coinage of silver would inevitably reduce the United States to the currency level of British India. Well, what is the currency level of India? The Herald seems to intimate that it is a terrible thing to contemplate, but if it fits the needs of the people there, what is wrong about it? The mints of British India are open to the free coinage of silver, and, as a result, silver is on a par with gold, but even from the point of view of a financial mugwump and monometallist, the condition of affairs there is not without its attractions. With the free coinage of silver as its settled policy, British India has caught the knack which is the heart's desire of American monometalliststhe knack of drawing a large part of the world's supply of gold to its coffers and holding it.

Let us see what the "currency level" of British India is, so far as gold is concerned. There is no ebb and flow under the reciproca action going on between nations which employ the single gold standard. The vast stock of gold in India undergoes no diminution, but is, and has been, increasing year by year. It is estimated that India adds to her store of gold about \$15,000,000 of bullion, and by this much is the world's depleted, since it never returns to the supply depl

had absorbed gold amounting to \$651,-463,790. Since that time enough of the world's supply of gold has been absorbed by india to bring the amount up to nearly \$728,000,000—a pretty snug sum for a silver untry to accumulate. It will be seen the the "currency level" of India is as high, if not higher, than that of any of the m metallist nations. We have here the spectacle of a country which, having clung to binetallism in the face of the world's opposition, is gradually drawing fold from the pockets of its worshipers and storing it away, and at the same time holding silver up to the gold standard.

As to the Third Party.

A little less than a year ago, when certain sensitive democrats were making arrangements to bolt the nominations of conventions controlled by alliance democrats, THE CONSTITUTION warned them that their course was undemocratic and unpatriotic; that such a movement, persisted in, could but result in irreparable damage to the only party pledged to carry out the wishes of the people; that o disrupt or weaken this party was to remove and destroy the only barrier that stood between the south and danger of negro domination. The movement did ot go far for the reason that it had nothing to go on. The oldest and soundest of democratic principles gave to the lemocratic alliancemen the right to take in active personal interest in the affairs of their party. All that was new in the illiance movement was the fact that the people took charge of the machinery of the party, and gave the old managing politicians an opportunity to sit on the spectators' benches. This was not agreeable to a great many worthy men, and the result of it was the protest to which we have alluded.

There was the same protest in South Carolina, but of a more serious and threatening nature. In that state it took the shape of a bolt headed by so-called straight-out democrats, and if the republican party had been organized the result would have been disastrous to every interest in the state. In both states-in Georgia and South Carolina—the fight on the alliance has been undertaken by men who call themselves democrats, and in both states their position has been and is indefensible.

In spite of this opposition on the par of politicians who have heretofore been carrying their bailiwicks in their pockets. the alliance continued to grow in power and influence until, so far as Georgia is concerned, it controls the democratic party and the machinery of legislation, What is true of Georgia is true of most of the other southern states. The alliance is now a power in the land, and its influence grows out of the fact that it is a movement of the people in the direction of reform-a movement which has as its incentive the corrupt legislation of the republican party in behalf of money and monopoly, and which has for its purpose the repeal of this legislation and the enactment of laws in be half of the true interests of the people,

But now that the alliance has be power in the south we hear whispers of a third party-rumors of a movement which proposes to take the southern alliancemen out of the democratic partyand the reason for this, we are told, is the attitude of the democratic leaders and bosses. We have paid little tion to these whispers and rumors, for the reason that we are not prepared to believe that a movement so full of promise as that of the alliance is to be deliberately sacrificed to a project which

leads into the wilderness of defeat. The alliance has everything to gain and nothing to lose by carrying on its fight for reform in the democratic party. The considerations that prevent the alliancemen of the west and north from uniting with the democratic party are purely of a sectional character. They cannot overcome the prejudices which they have been taught to feel against that organization. In spite of this, however, they are antagonizing the republican rather than the democratic party. Consistently with the alliancemen of the south, they are opposing the McKinley law, the financial legislation of the republicans and the laws which place the masses at the mercy of the classes. They are opposing the partnership that now exists between the treasury department and Wall street, and they are striving to restore silver to its old place

in the currency of the country. All this the southern alliance is trying to bring about, and the democratic party is engaged in the same work of reform. It would be interesting to know how the reforms demanded are to be brought about by breaking up the democratic party in the south, and thus destroying the strength and efficiency of an organization which is not only working with the alliance, but which is practically controlled by it. Such a movement would have neither reason nor common sens behind it, for when the democratic party of the south is weakened the alliance is weakened in the same proportion, and its hopes of success postponed. There is no gainsaying this proposition. There is no hope outside the democratic party for the success of the reforms which the people are demanding. This is the common sense of the situation, and amon the farmers of the south common sense has its abiding place.

As the democratic party carrying out its well-defined purposes eform, so will the alliance hose who are going about declar there is no difference between the d cratic and republican parties would devote a little time to building up

work not only for the farmers, but for the whole people.

Congressman Livingston hits the nail on the head when he says "there is no third party." It is the declaration of an allianceman who is a democrat, and who understands how vital to the success of the alliance is the success of the democratic party. Reforms that are worth fighting for are worth a few compromises. But when the alliance builds up a third party in the south it deserts the high ground it has taken, and inevitably postpones the reforms which are necess to the prosperity of the farmers.

Mr. HARRISON declares that he is perfectly content with Wanamaker's explanation.
man who could be satisfied with Quay's defe of himself can assuredly swallow

A Boston STREET and an East Ten baby have been named for Mr. Blaine. He ought to whirl in and get well now.

BAR HARBOR will be compelled to add an other bar to its attractions if the newspape reporters continue to go there in search of in-

MR. HARRISON'S doctor is not attending Mr.

Ir is said that Mr. Wanamaker will retire from the cabinet on account of a press of business at his bargain counter. There is no busi ness pressure to call Mr Quay away, and so he will remain the leader of the republican party. WHILE HE is moving restlessly about in

Ohio, Mr. McKinley should make a spec MAYRE RAUM could be induced to take Mr.

Wanamaker's place in Mr. Harrison's gifted

EDITORIAL COMMENT.

FIFTY-NINE YEARS ago Hon. John E. Ward, fo merly of Savannah, but now of New York, grad-nated at Amherst college. He went out into the world, achieved success at the bar, went to China as United States minister, and held other posi-tions of honor and trust. This summer be deliv-ered an address at the commencement of Am-herst, and jhis old alma mater conferred upon him the degree of LLD. It goes without saying that the honor so gracefully bestowed by this fathat the honor so gracefully bestowed by this fa-mous college is highly appreciated by its distin-guished son.

A PAPER READ before the international medi against drunkedness as follows: "Several marked advantages have already been secured. Rich and poor are treated alike. Those who are sentenced to go to prison because they have been drunk, an not because they are poor. Whenever imprisement is thought to be the proper punishment drunkenness, it is imposed directly by the count and does not come indirectly on account of poverty of the prisoner. Though the law has been in operation but two weeks, and was greatly misunderstood by police and other officials, many habitual drunkards have a drunkard, even for his first offense, to imprison nent for a year, and compelled to decide ho ong the term shall be the courts try these case of other classes. When the guilt of the prisone has been established, either upon his old plea guilty or by the testimony of the officers, inqui is made very carefully into his past record. If cannot show that he is only an occasional offen he is imprisoned. It is not nec essary for the government to alleg or prove anything except that the person wa drunk. That alone is punishable by a year's im

prisonment. The government has nothing to do with previous offenses. If the prisoner wishes leniency he may show that he deserves it by satisfying the count that he is not an habitual offender. The government may, if it chooses, show previous arrests after conviction, but not before is generally done, but it is not obligatory.

MRs. PARSONS, the widow of the no suaded by her to leave his wife and board with her. Both parties showed black eyes and bruise

A FEW SNAP SHOTS.

The Absent Editor Wears something like a lonely and dilapidated

night's caress,
The spider spins his silver thread down to the old
hand press.
For the editor has gone away,

And will not come again; And the windows bar the sunlight

And whither has he gone? the last subscriber, old and gray, Who thinks of him with eyes made dim by tear that force their way, Pauses beside the weedy door, beneath the wind-

And lets his hand fall tremblingly upon the rust But the editor has gone away,

And the roof lets in the rain. ne! And the last subscription's paid; b The printed sheet, with news complete, mailed or

and never any sound shall break the stillne

the place,
Nor any light, nor any night bring back
wanished face. For the editor has gone away, And will not come again;

And the windows har the sunlight

Joe Cain, of the bright Chattooga News, should go on a starring tour with Bill Nye. But Editor Cain could give Nye points in the game, and then We predicted a dearth of Georgia weekly new

papers last week, but they came in just as The creditors of the absent editors doubtles and seized their opportunity. THE POET'S REVENCE

"Is the editor in?" asked the poet, with a that was far from bright. "He is," said the drowsy printer; "they run him in last night.

Then the poet laughed—for revenue gratefully went his ways, gratefully went his ways, aftly hummed as he trod the street: "Ten days!"

Sid Lewis has on his war paint, and his thank is flying right and left. Sterling Roonly saves his scalp by being out of the way.

ONE STRIKE AND OUT.

The Editor—There is one bill that is not likely The Delinquent—And what bill is that?
The Editor—It is that \$10 bill you owe

A PEW BILLS FROM BILLVILLE. A bill to make town loafers try their hands grocery store; bill to kill the men who snore, the parson's

Will Wynne is keeping The Fort Valley Lead in the front rank, and he has been pulling single harness for a week past.

The esteemed Brunswick Times is now devo-ing its whole time and attentian to local issues the building up of Brunswick and surrounding country. We presume that the silver, wheth free or not, is rolling in.

OF COURSE HE WOULDN'T. Old Citizen-We want an epitaph for the sheriff's embstone.

Editor—Well, it should be short, and to the

Old Citizen—What would you suggest?
Editor—"We would not call him back again. Some one on the staff of The Rome Tribune has been going to church. Witness the following faint parody on an old verse:

"There never was a house of prayer But what the devil roosted there; And though to tell it makes us weep He giveth his beloved sleep."

notable item appears in The Cur Clarion of yesterday:

"The Clarion's fighting editor packed a borrowed valise with two celluloid collars, a testament, a copy of Marquis of Queensbury rules, a pair of socks minus heel and toe, and two bricks to make it heavy, and took his departure Monday morning singing softly, 'The Summer Girls I Leit Behind Me.' No reward is offered for his return."

He Is a Fraud. Port Royal, S. C., passing himself as a representative of THE CONSTITUTION, The Chicago limes, and other papers. We understa this man has defrauded the people of Port Royal on his assurance that he represented the above papers.

whatever about him.

The traveling representatives of this bear with them credentials showing their au-thority to act for us. Allein is a fraud-pass

From The Fort Valley, Ga., Leader. The Savannah Morning News reproduced E. W. Barrett's article from Bascom, Ga., describing "Dick Kilgore's Beaver Farm" as coming from the St. Louis Globe-Democrat. The News well knows this article was first produced THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION—and, if it doesn't, shame on its staff. It ought to be sufficiently generous and loyal to true-born Georgia writer to have given Mr. Barrett—who is one of the brainiest writers in Georgia—the credit for the when it waits for an article from a Georgis writer to be reproduced in several northe and in this case they invariably give the farthest off paper credit for it. Shame on The News

GENERAL GEORGIA GOSSIP.

It is said that the Sunday school library at Cairo contains, perhaps, the oldest publication io be found anywhere in that part of the state. It is a "Confession of Faith," owned and consented to by the elders and messengers of the churches in the colony of Connecticut, assembled at Saybrook, September 9, 1708, and was printed by a publishing use in New London, Conn., in 1710. The wor not worn much. Their system of rules were of the simplest kind, being for the most part such as now common politeness would dictate.

Rule 17 says: "Whilst the moderator is putting any question, or addressing the body, no one

shall walk out of or across the house, nor in suc case, or when a member is speaking, shall enter-tain private discourse, or read any printed book or paper, nor whilst a member is speaking shall pass between him and the chair."

The book is a genuine curiosity, and a high value The recent purchase by the Savann

trade of the Waples property, in that city, was what might be called a big deal with little money. tion, of Philadelphia, at 6 per cent, for five years second mortgage on the property, and, with the \$5,000 already in hand this makes the \$30,000 suf-\$5,000 already in hand this makes the \$50,000 sufficient to pay for the building and make the proposed improvements. Part of the second mortgage bonds are already placed. In fact, a sixty-thousand-dollar lot has been bought and \$75,000 borrowed on it, with only \$5,000 in hand! The object of securing the building is to give the board of trade a permaneht home and furnish appelers upon which to center, the interests of a nucleus upon which to center the interests of and distributing commercial information, and to develop its field of usefulness in every direction. It was a notable transaction, and will bear notable fruits.

pired term of Judge Fort, of the Southw circuit, seems to be meeting with general ap-proval from press and public. The new judge is the recipient of many flattering compliments in the columns of the state press.

The question as to the authority of the board of roads and revenues to use the convicts on the streets of Rome, is being discussed in different parts of the county. The grand jury meets on Monday, the 20th instant, and The Tribune throws

Monday, the 20th instant, and The Tribune throws out the following for their consideration:

"In view of the fact that the law giving Floyd county the right to use convicts on the public roads and works of this county, was not so understood and voted upon by the taxpayers, as to authorize the board of roads and revenues to use them in working the streets of any incorporate town in the county, and as it comes in contact with free labor, and for other good and sufficient causes.

causes,
"We, the grand jury, ask our immediate representatives in the legislature to have the law so amended as to authorize the board to turn over one-third of the amount of the tax levied for the convict fund to the proper authorities of the city of Rome to be used in working the streets."

The Brunswick Advertiser has been interview The Brunswick Advertiser has been interviewing a number of rallroad men in regard to their
experience with tramps. Said one of them:
"I rather like the way of a conductor friend of
mine in north Georgia. He was about fifty miles
from Atlanta when he found a tramp. He took
him back to the cab and demanded the fare. Of
course the tramp had no money, and, reaching to
the end of the bell-cord, proceeded to use it on the
tramp.

tramp.

"There now,' he said, 'I have hit you one cut
for every mile to the next station, and you can
ride that far.'

"After the next station the tramp was found se"After the next station the tramp was found se-

renely sitting on a box in the corner of the cab.

"Trampie still had no money, but mildly intimated that he was ready to pay that station's fare in the same way the first had been paid. My friend assented, and fairly tiptoed to his work, the beli-cord playing a lively tune.

"Between every station the same performance was repeated, land as they pulled up in Atlanta the conductor said: "Well, old boy, you've got more grit than anything I ever saw, and any time you want to ride on my train on the same sort of a ticket just come on.

"That's all right, cap, was the cheerful reply; 'I rode from Atlanta to Macon once in the lion cage of John Robinson's circus, and wasn't to be downed by any half-handed conductor and a bell rope."

Baseball did not seem to be very pop throughout the state until it became known the a bill had been introduced in the house of repre-sentatives providing a tax of \$50 on each game of sentatives providing a tax of \$50 on each game of baseball played in the state. Then the editors arose in their wrath and declared against it, the general verdict being that the legislature might as well impose a tax on each military company every time it has a drill. The Georgia editors are

The Constitution's Campaign Docu

Not only the people of Georgia, but thou-sands of persons outside of the state, have read with great interest and profit the articles

with headquarters in New York ATLANTA CONSTITUTION AD 6 hat Jones's articles were the mos ion of the committee. The chairs 50,000 copies now, and said the might increase the order to 1,000,000 Thus a Georgia newspaper furnish campaign material on the great silver that has yet been produced to STITUTION will be a great factor in a

tions in the west this fall; and in the dential campaign next year.

Georgians have long since lear follow THE CONSTITUTION is to be tight people of the entire country are

COMMENT ON THE SPEED

From The Albany News. in its columns for a long time.

in its columns for a long time.

From The Columbus Enquirer.

The public utterances of Hon. Thoms to since the congressional bee first began bin his hat, have created the suspicion in the soft his friends and the thinking public that he has planted his feet in the punt of demagogue. He is pleased to call it, break the consecration" to the service of the possibly unjustly, that it is more a constant to Mr. Watson.

From The Savannah, Ga., News. In his speech at Atlanta Hon. Thomas or reported as saying that he could not see an dinal difference between the democratic appablican parties. There are three platfers said, the democratic, republican and one. of the three the Ocala is the best. It platform was adopted by the people's part is fair to assume, therefore, that Mr. We preparing to join the people's party if he already done so. He cannot say that then a effort to drive him out of the democratic He himself has made a declaration which the people himself has been declaration to the himself has been declaration and difference between the democratic main doctrines, however, see a very great diffused difference so marked that it pritty evenly drive the people of the whole country.

the people of the whole country.

And it is safe to say that Mr. Watson's ments see the difference so clearly that it is made the declaration last fall which is made the declaration last fall which is made the declaration of the manual transport of concress.

Congressman Tom Watson seems to I gotton that he was elected as a democratic Tom Watson also thinks the democratic rom watson also thinks the democratic will be responsible if a third party a same agreeing with President Polk. A flut of names of the bosses in Georgia, whose som driven Mr. Watson out of the democratic product would make interesting reading, see if we short.

The Constitution's Silver Letters. From The Macon, Ga., News.

sands of persons outside of the state, read with great interest and profit the ar read with great interest and profit the arise by Henry Jones on the silver question, a recently published in TRE ATLANA Com-TUTION. These articles were ably and in-estingly compiled, and gray more informastingly compiled, and gave more is on the subject in a condensed manner the anything else we have seen or rud a

Yesterday the national demo mittee, with headquarters in New York, see THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION AR Order for copies of those silver letters. The chai the committee wrote THE Community
Jones's articles were the most company that have yet come under the observant of the committee. The chairman ordered 20,20 com now, and said the committee might increase.

order to 1,000,000 copies. Thus a Georgia newspaper furnishes the campaign material on the great question of a ver that has yet been produced. The Comm-

paign next year. Georgians have long since learned that i low The Constitution is to be right. The pie of the entire country are also min

I LOVE HER SO.

Sweet Sickness! ah, but yet so hard, Altho' my Love, I love her so!

That might awake with love to me; That might permit us hand in hand, To look and love and understand, That might bid team to fly away, And summon love to us for aye Yet if she loves I do not know,

She has a face 'tis fair to see

Itho' my Love, I love her se Sweet thought of love! Sweet sickness, What all thy uttermost can be, I love her so!

I cannot see, but this I know: Altho' thou dealest blow on I would not have thee, Sickness, po

-HUGH CALHOUS MIDELE PEOPLE HERE AND THESE

HAMLIN.-Hannibal Hamlin's gran seventeen sons, the eldest of respectively, Europe, Asia, Africa and A This was not nearly so bad as the name a Lyme democratin Connecticus his sons: Kansas-Nebraska Bill ton-Constitution Bill.

WALKER.-Miss Minerya Walker, who is a twenty years old, has just retired Harper, Kas., Graphic. She has done itorial and local work of the paper n bills, attended every politics has been her own foreman, if that such is missible in reference to such a many woman, made up the

inous scrapbook filled to the connotices of her husband, clipped fine columns of the daily newspapers. In the uncomplimentary as well as the mentary notices have been religiously must furnish interesting reading to its contract. LOBILLARD.-Pierre Lorillard is a sportsman. He has a large stocking Jersey, where he owns a fine racing a good kennel of dogs, is an experi owns a fine steam yacht, the Reva. cas is a tall man of the past week he has been cruising on the sound.

THE WEATHER REPORT

WARRINGTON, July 18.—Porcent in

ATLANTA, Ga., July 18-Fa . 20.36; thermometer, 71; dew point, southwest; velocity, 8; rainfall 36; 7 p. m.—Baremeser, 20.32; therm dew point, 66; wind northwest; velocity Maximum thermometers of the second secon NOONDAY

APPEABS W

time it's a day

his on the porch of a led neighborhood, when

Smith. Mrs. Smith ca two ladles sat together of re was the statue

ry room and every closes.
Is found no one, and not
as nature. When he satis
as around of this fact th
aly locked and the wi
m. The neighborhood wa
better success. better success.

ETCHED AND S They live high, die p sly said about his pro and hear them tell sches of each other, ther, as they unmer in that brotherly was

willing always to adm d points of one another. I saw a group of them of Byan case had closed. hile they praised all of d upon those of d Colonel Nat

They recalled the and laughed over them. In commenting on S ict, Mr. Spalding said: was sorry, and had spreer that affidavit. I can se his cheek, but, sir, that hat headlight which glitte en he was illustrating how te joung Icarus, who wanted his father's wings and pur ax—he flew too high, came sited his wings and down he and drowned.

Colonel Hammond went

Colonel Rammona wassies again and recalled lasten, the son of Phebus. father for his sun chariot nl not to drive near r over Mars, but to keep in e road. Young Phebus s red up his head and said: heavens, where ine," and as he east and snatched another finger. (Referring to very

everybody nt ability. m to do just what he did-sy like a storm. It's a

"Bill" Glenn recalls th n "kiting" ever came ce. Nearly a hundred or. He was noted for o a joke and an utter absence il as for his great les

soliation of certain bills of ish barrister noted for his ser

rdship, being an Englishman, e difference between kites in tee in Ireland. In England, e wind is used to raise kites, its are used to raise the wind. If de not understand you, I de lordship, not notice.

in New York, Wrote THE C yet come under the interest of the chairman newspaper furnishes on the great que t been produced to a great factor in this fall; and in the next year. long since learned illurion is to be fig

ire country are ale

ews.

atlants Hon. Thomas Win-that he could not see my tween the democratic as-tween are three platform ic, republican and Ocals. Ocala is the Dest. The Ocal ted by the people's party therefore, that Mr. Was-

two ladles sat together on the porch. Mrs. he people's party, if he has been cannot say that there are out of the democratic d seen, when Mrs. Smith, who was facing There was the statue—an Apollo Belvidere, it were. For an instant it stood, and then sappeared inside.

The ladies talked and watched. In a few oments he reappeared, folded his arms, cod quietly for a little and again went back. In a few moments this was repeated again. The ladies were horrified, and did not know say that Mr. Watson's commerce so clearly that if as tion last fall which he made

Ga., Telegraph.

m Watson seems to have the selected as a democrat. Ho thinks the democratic "bose is f a third party is former resident Polk. A list of the se in Georgia, whose score in out of the democratic particle sting reading, even if re-

eard in the house and an officer was tele-noned for. Call Officer Ivy responded, un-cked the front door, carefully went through very part of the house and found no one. And that's the last of the matter. outside of the state, has erest and profit the a When the man went into the house. in THE ATLANDA or what he is, are all mysteries. ted to the fact that he was drunk or crazy le was certainly sober enough, however, testoff in a hurry.

ver letters. The chai

on the great question of a

UTION is to be right. The country are also

LOVE HER SO. ess! ah, but yet so hard, of hope seem double-barr does not seem to know! ove, I love her so! love her so! e 'tis fair to see,

id team to fly away, love to us for ayel res I do not know, t of love! Sweet

uttermost can be, ove her so! but this I know: love her so! -Hugh Calhoun Mi

TERE AND THERE. bal Hamlin's grandfather the eldest of whom were a trope, Asia, Africa and Am arly so bad as the names

onds shining on Mr. Ryan's bosom and eard these two speeches myself. I never expect to hear better ones. When Mr. Spalding closed he was congratulated on every side. ade a most powerful speech. It was strong, irresistible. That effort him among the front rank of cates of this state. As to Colonel mond, everybody knows of his do just what he did-sweep everything

cleveland preserves a version of filled to the covers husband, clipped from ally newspapers. Insommutary as well as the contained by the conta ee Lorillard is a three has a large stock farm in owns a fine racing stable dogs, is an expert about yacht, the Reva. The is a tall man of comments and the stable In trying a case in his court involving the negotiation of certain bills of exchange, an Irisk barnister noted for his sense of humor, in the sense of humor, in the sense of humor.

EATHER REPORT July 18.—Forecast

July 18.—f a manufacture, 71; dew perst, 91, 8; rainfall At; doubt noter, 20.92; thermosty and postsymmetry and postsymmetry

A NOONDAY GHOST APPEARS WITHOUT ANY

chosen for his appearance.

This on the porch of a house in a thickly

stled neighborhood, when the noonday sun ive forth the brightest light.

The house is one of four pretty little cot-

es, and which is now vacant. The cottages

ges, and which is now vacant. The cottages clong to Mrs. Hugh Smith, who lives just cound the cerner on Falton street. Just at the corner, a distance of about one hundred et, lives Mrs. Robinson.

is lady was sitting on her front porch

d chancing to glance up, saw the man stand-

with arms folded in the costume above

She saw the figure go in, and then sent for

Smith. Mrs. Smith came at once, and

nson began excitedly to tell her what she

hat to do. There was no one around who

uld render them assistance, so Mrs. Smith rried off and telephoned to the station

ouse for an officer.
Patrolman Wooten arrived in not many

utes, and immediately entered the house. the meantime the specter had not been

He searched the house from top to bottom.

rery rom and every closet.

He found no one, and nothing of a suspious nature. When he satisfied himself and lose around of this fact the house was senely locked and the windows fastened own. The neighborhood was searched, with o better success.

o better success.

Just before 3 o'clock a suspicious noise was

me from, when he left it, where he went.

object in acting so can only be attrib-

may. But that doesn't by any means clear othe mystery.

ey live high, die poor, and go to the

that's what some lawyer has face

ing. It's a delight to get in a crowd of

es of each other, and guy one

that brotherly way that has no

They are always so generous

applause of the efforts of each other

illing always to admit the ability and

saw a group of them on the street after

that case and the speeches made in it

Colonel Nat

Byan case had closed. They were talking

le they praised all of them they set-

est. They recalled the bright things in

ch and laughed over them. One quoted a stence from Jack J. Spalding, which I re-

II. In commenting on Steve Ryan's affi-

wit, when he was so sorry about his prodigal

was sorry, and had spread his sorrow all

h his cheek, but, sir, that tear is not half so

rilliant as the diamond that stude his bosom, or that headlight which glitters on his finger."

One quoted from Colonel Hammond's speech,

hen he was illustrating how Steve Ryan wa

ke young Icarus, who wanted to fly too high,

ot his father's wings and put them on with

ax-he flew too high, came near the sun,

nelted his wings and down he came into the ea and drowned.

Colonel Hammond went back into the

assics again and recalled the example of

se old man gave it to him, telling him to be

he read. Young Phebus seized the reins,

ful not to drive near the milky way

p his head and said: "I will mount

the heavens, where my gleaming star

shine," and as he dashed along he hed a star here and stuck it on his

ast and snatched another and stuck it on finger. (Referring to very large, brilliant

everybody knows of his

like a storm. It's a great thing t

son "kiting" ever came under judicial ance. Nearly a hundred years ago, he

or. He was noted for his inability to joke and an utter absence of humor, as

nent, characterized them as mere

a? Kites? Mr. Plunkett," said Lord

ale, "What do you mean, Mr. Plun-

being an Englishman, does not know stence between kites in England and Ireland. In England, your lordship, d is used to raise kites, but in Ireland

ased to raise the wind."
of understand you, Mr. Plunkett,"
legiship, not noticing the audib

"Ah!" said Mr. Plunkett, "I see that his

as for his great learning as an equity

Hon "Bill" Glenn recalls the first time the

great lawyer.

Everybody expected

ton, the son of Phebus. Phaeton asked is father for his sun chariot to drive one day.

r that affidavit. I can see a tear standing

ct, Mr. Spalding said: "Yes, no doubt

upon those of Jack Spalding

Hammond as

ther, as they unmercifully do, but

hear them tell jokes, quo'e the

sly said about his professional brethren.

ETCHED AND SKETCHED.

ion reached is that the man was

vacant house, gave a little scream.

ined than described.

ioned. Her feelings may be better im-

"Thank heaven for that rain," said Judge Noon on the Porch of a Crew StreetHouse-A Mystery. Andy E. Calboun the other day, as the cool breeze dried the perspiration on his forehead and gently wasted the delicate aroma, always present in the recorder's courtroom, out into the hall and on through an open window. a sequel to the West End mystery. ay be it's a companion piece.

dime it's a day ghost, and one that
is sick to the old white draping. In

"Yes, sir," said he, afterward, "you may talk about the heat, but you don't know anything about it until you spend a few hours in "You see there are windows on only one side

here was a painful want of any sort of the, and the unghostly hour of noon was of the room, and unless there is a mighty strong breeze coming from the right direction was simply a perfectly nude man, who we are not in it. red gmeefully out upon the front porch the new recent cottage at 158 Crew street.

He meandered to the head of the steps, ided his arms, gazed steadfastly at nothing r a few moments and then withdrew into the

ple a great deal of the time, and a majority of hese people give one an exceedingly strong impression that they are quite warm at the time and hadn't gotten over the effects of the

And a dilapidated citizen standing near added, as the recorder walked off: "Yes, and the judge made it a d-d sight hotter for

"My wife's grandmother took dinner with us the other day," says Judge S. H. Landrum, "and I tell you she's one of the sweet est old ladies you ever saw. She is eightyseven years old, and I believe she'll live till she's a hundred. I got her to give me some music and she played and sang 'Swanee River' in a manner that suited me better than I've heard it in a long time. She has a whole host of great grandchildren, and"—here the judge smiled happily-"we've got the newest one in

"Say," said a man yesterday-a man on this the legislature is not going to allow a doctor, druggist, judge, or a justice of the peace to drink. Now, I tell you what ought to be done. A law ought to be passed not allowing a legislator to drink, and for the second offense he ought to be discharged, and the county he

epresents be fined \$1,000.

"That is in keeping with the great reform novement started, and from what I have seen a good many vacancies would be caused, and a fat and new revenue gotten in."

"And you know a legislator can't be arrest for being drunk," put in another man. "He may get as drunk as he pleases, and the law

revents him from being arrested.
"Not many years ago there was a very porty crowd in Georgia's lower house, an nost of them didn't mind getting very, very happy. As a consequence, more stayed at th police station than at the capitol, and a

ighty little business was done. "And that's why the law was passed pre venting policemen from arresting legislators.

When the Georgia editors of the weekly ress passed through Atlanta the other day there was among them a young man well known over the state as one of the best news

paper workers. He is about twenty-three years old, and made a statement to a group of brother editors

that was startling.
"Do you know," said he, "that I have a ecord unsurpassed?

"In my life I have never straddled a horse swam a lick, shot a gun or kissed a girl." "Well," put in one of the group, "you are ertainly a phenomenon. If you never stradiled a horse or shot a gun, you have never been in the country. If you have never swum a lick, your lavations have been short, and if ou never kissed a girl-why, you just ain't

And the young fellow is good looking, smart and popular.

"Atlanta may talk about her 'Q' club," says Major W. L. Glessner, "but if you really want to go to a barbecue, go to Americus. There is the best club in the world. Let Joe Roney Pat Williams, John Felder, Luke Forrest, Henry Allen, John Pilsbury, John Cobb, Jim Stallings and tha that you down to Magnolia take deil, the prettiest and coolest spot on earth. There by the side of Muckalee creek, and under the boughs of hundreds of magnolia with the beautiful and sweet blossoms, right there on a perfect carpet of grass, they will let you lie, and give you the est meal you ever read of.

"Barbecued meat, fixed only as they can fix t, soup that reaches the exact spot needing an installment, and at this time of the year the very best watermelons in the world. Now those fellows enjoy life, and eat! Why, the only time they were ever beaten was by an Atlanta drummer, a little, slick, dudish fellow, who wasn't used to eating, and I'll venture to say hadn't had square meal in years. He cleaned up the crowd, and didn't have to charge it to the "Folks know how to live down there, and I

want you to come and try it."

notes," said Bud Kernodle, the popular manager of Durand's restaurant, "that I received this week from fellows I have known for years. There don't seem to be many folks who know how to spell my name, though it sn't hard.

"Here's the first, 'Cannodle'; the next 'Kno dle,' and the fellow like to have made it Noo dle; here's 'Knardle,' 'Carnodel,' 'Kannodle, 'Cunnodler,' 'Cunnodle,' 'Conodle,' and 'Kar

"A fellow told me the other day that he looked at every 'C' in the directory hunting

"Every person while young ought to take a European trip," says Colonel A. J. West. "I have just received some letters from my folks, who are in Rome, and I tell you they are enjoying life. They have been with Miss Minnie Caba niss, who is over there at school, and write glowing letters concerning her. They are w with Miss Millie Rutherford's party. It's the best thing a young person can do, to go man can make with his money."

"We are going to have a great time at Tallulah." says Lieutenant Kendrick, of the Gate City Guard. "We leave here on Monday, oguiance. Nearly a hundred years ago, aid, Lord Redesdale, the eminent equity lawer, who had been Sir John Nutford, was Irish to inability to August 3d. and remain a week. It will be an elegant party, and we are going

> "It's an ill wind that blows nobody good, said Harry Silverman the other day, as a little bootblack accepted a dime for chasing and picking up a hat that had been blown off by the breeze created by the fans in his sods water establishment.

the top of his head, the place where the hair ought to be, "right in here is the best place to find wind of any sort these hot days."

Bank Teller—Will you take it as presump-tion, madam, if I offer you these few roses? Miss Caramella Golddust—I don't know you,

are the only woman in the history of this bank who ever endorsed a check on the right end!

ANOTHER BILL FILED

smile—if the expression may be used—caused by the counsel's remark.

And he never did; but his brethren of today IN THE MATTER OF THE BAST TEN-NESSEE'S WHITEHALL DEPOT.

> The Injunction Amended by Judge Clark-Mr. Charley Harman Has a Word to Say About the Matter.

other restraining order was granted Judge Richard Clark in the Western and At-lantic-East Tennessee case yesterday morning. And Superintendent Beauprie is restrained from constructing the proposed ticket office and baggage room over the property in dis-

ing that he expected to go ahead and constructed by buildings, and that the East Tennesse trains would run to Whitehall street pending he decision in the injunction case.

Yesterday morning the attorneys for the Western and Atlantic went before Judge Clark and asked that the restraining order be so amended as to stop the construction of buildings on the property in dispute, and the order was granted. So the building of those buildings will be

postponed, for a time at least. Mr. Harman Talks.

General Passenger Agent Harman, of the Vestern and Atlantic railroad, was asked yes erday if he had anything to say about the inunction of his road to prevent the East Tenessee, Virginia and Georgia railroad from

using the Whitehall street pavilion.

He laughed and replied that he doubted the correctness of the interview with Superintenlent Beauprie. "If the interview," he said, "is correct, Superintendent Beauprie, who has been in Atlanta only a few weeks, has learned great deal in a very little while as to the rights of the Atlanta roads to their terminals "I do not care to say anything about the legal rights referred to by Superintendent deauprie. Our attorneys have that in hand, and I am confident are capable of attending to heir business without any help from me. In reference to his statement, that 'in six months we will have all the Western and Atlantic's business, as our lines are shorter and our time faster,' I must be allowed to suggest as amusing to the traveling public. Between Atlanta and Chattanooga the Western and Atlantic mileage is 138 miles, and the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia railway mileage is 152 miles. The schedule of their fastest train between Atlanta and Chattanooga is five hours and fifty minutes, and the schedule of the fastest train on the Western and Atlantic railroad between the same points is five ours, which will show to an old resident that the Western and Atlantic is the shortest line, and that the time of passenger trains is faster. There is an impression among the merchants of Atlanta—at least there used to be when I was in the freight business—that the freight train schedules of the Western and Atlantic

railroad were faster.
"I will thank you to add that the Western and Atlantic is still running three passenge trains daily, each way between Atlanta and Chattanooga, besides the accommodation trains, and that all our trains are still using the union passenger depot in Atlanta, and that our trains are being run with regularity and such speed as will insure the safety an comfort of our passengers, and that Lookout mountain and Catoosa Springs are the finest and best summer resorts in the south and that we are selling cheap round trip tickets to both By which the genial G. P. A. works in

small but pointed "adv."—and it goes. FROM OUR NOTEBOOK.

At the First Methodist.

The Marietta street mission will hold its seventh anniversary at the First Methodist church this morning. Dr. Morrison will assist in the services. -Reformatory Committee

This afternoon at 5 o'clock the committee on the house of refuge will meet at the Young Men's Christian Association building. All who are interested in the great reform work that the committee has in hand are invited

Next Tuesday will be the Woman's Christian Temperance Union Day at the chautauqua. Addresses will be made by Mrs. Mary C. Lathrop, of Michigan; Mrs. Dr. W. H. Felton, of Cartersville, and Mrs. Dr. Griffin, of Ala-

-Badly Cut.
Matthews, the proprietor of a saloon on
Marietta street, was badly cut by a drunken
tough last night. He and a fellow by the name
of Will Hatcher became enraged at one another and blows followed. Hatcher drew a
knife and dealt Matthews an ugly gash on his
left cheek, just under the eye. Hatcher fied left cheek, just under the eye. Hatcher fled and has not as yet been caught by the police -A Lecture on Spiritualism.

At Knights of Pythias hall tonight Mrs. M. C. Thomas will lecture on "Spiritualism and Who Are Spiritualists." -At Bufton.

The confederate veterans of Pike and ad The confederate veterans of Pike and adjoining counties will hold a grand reunion at Bufton, near Barnesville, on July 23d and 24th. A large number of veterans meet every year at Bufton and spend a day or two together. Senator John B. Gordon, Judge W. L. Calhoun and Hon. W. C. Glenn have been invited to address the meeting. Mr. Glenn have been invited to address the meeting. Mr. Glenn have been invited to address the meeting. Mr. Glenn have been invited to address the meeting. Mr. Glenn have been invited to address the meeting. Mr. Glenn have been invited to address the meeting. Mr. Glenn have been invited to address the meeting. Mr. Glenn have been invited to address the meeting. Mr. Glenn have been invited to address the meeting. Mr. Glenn have been invited to address the meeting. Mr. Glenn have been invited to address the meeting. Mr. Glenn have been invited to address the meeting. Mr. Glenn have been invited to address the meeting. Mr. Glenn have been invited to address the meeting. Mr. Glenn have been invited to address the meeting. Mr. Glenn have been invited to address the meeting.

-The New Orleans Boys. The Southern Athletic Club battalion of New Orleans, which has been in camp on Lookout mountain for the past ten days will pass through Atlanta on their way back home again y evening. They will come on a special leaving Atlanta over the Atlanta and West Point road.

-Piedmont Lodge of Carmen -Piedmont Lodge of Carmen.
The membership in the Piedmont Lodge of Railway Carmen is rapidly increasing. The lodge was organized June 22d, with 100 charter members. ICharles M. Hudson is chief carman, John B. Harris vice-chief carman, Henry T. Johnson recording secretary, William L. Jones financial secretary, George W. Daily treasurer, C. I. Stamps, J. W. Hinton, wardens, T. N. Tanner sentinel, R. W. Hay, S. D. Hurst and B. M. Harrison trustees.

MONDAY NIGHT'S MEETING. They Will Discuss the Soldiers' Home

Methods of Supporting It. The Fulton County Confederate Veterans' Assosociation will hold their regular meeting Monday night. They will meet promptly at o'clock, and after the transaction of ne siness will march to the capitol, and will as emble in the representative hall. The exer

cises will begin at 8 o'clock. cises will begin at 8 o'clock.

A number of prominent speakers have been invited to address the meeting at the capitol.

Those invited are Governor Northen, who will be preient if his health will permit; Hon. A. S. Cutts, representative from Sumter; Hon. John T. Crowder, of Monroe; Hon. Robert G. Mitchell, president of the senate; Hon. Robert Whitfield, of Baldwinstern.

of the senate; Hon. Robert Whitfield, of Baldwin, and Congressman Livingston.

The meeting will be a great rally of the veterans, and much enthusiasm is manifested by them in looking forward to the meeting.

The purpose of the meeting is to discuss the confederate home and the best plan to use it if the state will take it, and in case the sentiment of the legislature is adverse to receiving the home, to discuss some other method of supporting it.

the home, to discuss some other method of supporting it.

The veterans are very anxious that the state accept the home, now that it is completed, and it is believed that they will. There are a number of old confederate veterans in the legislature and it is believed that they will exert their influence in favor of accepting the home.

The meeting Monday night will be a large one and a large number of legislature will be present and can hear the advocates of the loome discuss the matter.

ON TUESDAY WEEK

THE CELEBRATED RYAN RULE WILL

The Argument Concluded Yesterday and th Case Is Now in Judge Gober's Hands-Wide Comment on the Fallure.

The argument in the Ryan case was finished On Tuesday week the case will be decided. Judge Gober will then decide whether Mr. Ryan has assets in his hands which he re-

uses to turn over to Receiver Kingsbery.

If the judge finds that Mr. Ryan has ass he will have to say what the amount is. Mr. Ryan will then be ordered to turn over the amount found or go to jail for contempt of

group of lawyers were discussing the case.
"It has excited, much interest in the entire commercial world." remarked Mr. Alex King; "there never has been a legal investi-gation or a failure in the south that has

"There is no doubt of that," said Mr. Dick Gray; "yesterday I heard a gentleman from New York say the result of the case was looked for with interest in that city." Judge Gober took his seat on the bench and

the conversation ceased. "You may go on with the argument," said the judge.

Mr. Walter B. Brown, in behalf of Mr. Ryan, arose and addressed the court.

Mr. Brown made an elaborate argument in favor of his client, forcibly presenting the details of all the intricate transactions embodied

when in discussing the evidence he reached that part of the case relating to the kiting operations, he asked the privilege of filing another amendment to the answer.

The amendment was to strike out certain parts of the answer relating to the redeposits and to leave the case as though that part of the answer had not been filed. The sums stricken by the amendment amounted to difference of \$17,000 in the kiting operation By the time Mr. Brown had conclu argument the courtroom was filled with those who were anxious to hear the speeches

Georgia.
Judge Hopkins then addressed the court "It would be useless and profitless," said be for me to go over this entire case. My ob servation has been that repetitions simply consumed the time of the and the case has been clearly and ably presented by my associates."
He then declared the allegations made in the bill for a receiver as insufficient, and too indefinite to sustain a rule for contempt. "The question before the court," said he, "is

not whether there has been fraud, but whether the respondent, Mr. Ryan, had money in his hands at the time the bill was filed. Whether he has improperly disposed of it or not, is the uestion, and remember that on the very hreshold they charge that the money was not in the bank, but had been withdrawn from it." The rulings of the courts in contempt cases vere read and commented on.

One of the authorities seemed to show that

man could not be imprisoned for failure to turn over money.
"Did you read that, judge, for the purpose

of showing that a man can't be imprisoned for refusing to turn over his assets?" asked Colonel "Yes," replied Judge Hopkins. Then, orrecting himself, he said: "No; I read it to show it was not fair for you fellows to put a

Continuing, Judge Hopkins spoke of the severe criticisms made by Mr. Spalding on the mistakes in the answer of Mr. Ryan. "These gentlemen," said he "with all their umbers, and a learned array it is, condemn

us who are pressed beyond measure for the mistakes we have made, yet they, with all their leisure and all their talent start out by making a mistake of the simplest kind to the extent of \$24,000."

Of the kiting operations he said, "We bring indisputed evidence here that the bank accounts were kited!

"I have heard so much of kiting that I have become interested in it. I have heard it abused and condoned. Kiting is nothing but an illusion, and the world is full of illuions. I believe the hymn says

This world is all a fleeting show For man's illusion given.

"Now, on the 1st of January one of the banks swaps checks with Steve Ryan for \$50. 000. Why? Because it would show a large balance and give the bank credit. Kiting-it' an illusion; everything is kiting nowadays. The man who parts his hair in the middle kiting, The woman who paints to look young, I don't blame her—they are all The story of the Indian who attempted to scalp the man with a wig, whose onfidence in human nature was thereby shaken, was told, creating much amuseme "The counsel on the other side have had

such to say of figures," continued speaker, "and right here I want to say that the colossal liar of the age is the man who said that figures would not lie." How openly everything was done in the

ent of the Rvan establishment was commented on, the judge concluding with graphic picture of a young man starting out in the world with boundless hope and bound-less ambition to enlarge his business. "The gentlemen say it was done secretly.

it not published in the daily newspapers of the day—the most public place in the world— a place that immediately, better than from the house top, proclaims the news to the world. Did he purchase his goods in secre and bind all the men to secreey whom these learned counsel represent? No. Everything that was done was in the broad open light of

The Last Speech. Colonel Hammond made the concluding argument for the creditors.

•He began discussing the of Judge Hopkins on the original bill and the status of the case since the filing of the answer, contending if the bill was indefinite Mr. Ryan in his answer had made a clean-cut issue, and that issue was whether the order of the court demanding the assets had been com alied with.

Ryan the day of the failure the first answer was read to show that nothing was said in it bout these debts. "The silence in this first answer shows that

such sums were due," said Colonel Ham-ond. "The records of the court show that mer have been hanged for having failed to answer. Amid all these elaborate details of his dealing with John F. Ryan not one word is said of this \$30,000 paid him on the day the crisi came. Judge Hopkins says nothing has been concealed, yet it takes two or three answern under great pressure to bring to light transactions said to have taken place with thousands

Attention was then given to what Colonel Cox had said about the ambition that caused

ir. Ryan's fail.

"I wish that every young man in Georgia could have heard my brother Cox's speech on the rise and fall of this young man. It was pretty, but the and was not well. They say that Mr.

court and confess he was a gambler. It was no secret. He was known as a sport from Saratoga to the creecent city. Cæsar bleed-ing at the foot of Pompey, or Napoleon in ing at the foot of Pompey, or Napoleon in exile on Elba, excites the sympathy; but that is not the picture. He is here with all his personal ornaments, which thrice in his answer he says he has reserved. Still he is a pauper who can't take his case to the supreme court because, as he says, he is broke. Broke how? Honestly? In keeping his books, he says he followed the example of his father. Why, there is more difference between John Ryan's business and Steve's than there is between a small boat on a pond and a big Cunard steamer plowing the waters of the Cunard steamer plowing the waters of the Atlantic ocean. One by honest toil, adding to his earnings; the other saying get out of the way, John, let me spread. Show me new worlds to conquor! I will make High's walls totter.

"Daedalus gave his son Icarus wings with which to fly, and he fastened them on with wax. The boy, in his upward flight, went to near the great orb of day, the wax melted, and he pitched head-long into the sea. Phebus had a son who was ambitious to drive the sun in its course through the heavens. He cor sented to the boy's request, but said to him:
"'Keep in the middle of the road.'

"Sevi says: 'No, I will climb higher and higher;' and, in his course through the milky way, he saizes a star and places it on his breast, and then another and bedecks his finger."
In concluding, Colonel Hammond said:

"We do not want to persecute the young

man, we simply want what is right. If per-secuted like Paul and Silas, he will come out of jail, and I venture the assertion that the relatives who, with such lavish hand, have let him have money, will pay him out. There is no danger of Steve Ryan going to jail if the judgment of the court is against him." When Colonel Hammond had finished

"I want to ask the receiver how long it will be before he completes the inventory."

Mr. Kingsbery replied that it would take a

week or ten days to complete the work. "I will say, gentlemen," said the judge, that if when this inventory has been complete ed either side desires to use it, I will gran the request to do so. As to when I can render a decision in this case, it depends on my physical condition. I wish to give it proper thought and investigation, and so far s is in my power arrive at a correct conclusion. I will be engaged in the Cobb county of the afternoons and nights to devote to the

After consultation the time for the judgmen If the court was fixed for Tuesday, July 28th. The judge directed the clerk to have all the papers at the 3:45 o'clock train when he would ave for Marietta. On the 28th the courtroom of Fulton county

will be crowded. THE WEST POINT APPOINTEE.

Short Sketch of the Young Man Wi Won the Prize. Mr. W. L. Constantine, the candidate-elec from the fifth district to the military academy

at West Point, was born in Boligee, Green county, Alabama, October 10, 1871. Mr. Constantine's ancestry were all warriors.



a trusted friend of the Emperor Napoleon, and was with him during the brilliant campaigns

of the empire. For the daring courage and bravery dis-played on the field of Marengo, he was pre-sented with a sword of honor by the emperor, and given a command in the "Old Guard." During the "Peninsular" campaign he was gazetted with she grand cross of the Legion of Honor for gallantry in the storming of Madrid.

Madrid.

Mr. Constantine's father was a distinguished soldier in the army of the confederacy, and was regarded as one of the most dashing officers of his division. For bravery on the battlefield he often received special praise officers of his division. For bravery on the battleficld he often received special praise from his commanding general, and but for a severe wound received in the battle of Murfreesboro, while standing on the battlements of the enemy cheering on his men, he would doubtless have commanded his division.

Being disabled for life, he was compelled to retire from the field of war, and after lingering through several years of pain he passed over the river.

About ten years ago Mr. Constantine moved to Atlanta. In his classes at school he has al-ways stood high, and his deportment towards all has been courteous and chivalric.

HE GOT HIS BRIDE. But Only After a Great, Deal of Persever ance and Care.

An interesting and romantic drama is being The first scene was presented in Calhoun yesterday.

The last will be given this morning in At

Inta.

Joe Eaves is one of the most popular conductors on the Central road. Some time ago he met a young lady, Miss Birdie Hooper, in Calhoun, Ga., and it was a case of love at first sight. An engagement soon followed.

For some reason the parents of the young lady were opposed to the match. The father, Dr. Hooper, is an able Baptist minister, at New Town, four miles east of Calhoun. He stoutly opposed any further attention on the part of Mr. Eaves.

A runaway match was arranged. This was several weeks ago. Right when all was supposed to be favorable, the plan was nipped in the bud.

in the bud.

Joe was not to be daunted, however. Friday night he boarded the Western and Atlantic and by previous arrangements met the

young lady.

All went well and yesterday morning they All went wen and yesterday mountains arrived in Atlanta.

The whereabouts of both here is unknown.

This morning they will be married at the home of Alf Prater, the mountain wonder.

GOOD TEMPLARS' CONVENTION. It Will Meet in Athens on the 28th o July. The grand lodge of Good Templars will meet

A royal reception will be given them by the Good Templars of Athens, extensive prepara tions for which are now being made. Rev.Dr.Lee, of Park street church, West End, will deliver a public address during the meeting. Dr. Felton and Grand Orator J. J. Kicker are also expected to be present as orators for the occasion.

The convention promises to be a success and the attendance very large.

Georgia Lodge.

Mr. John M. Miller has been chief temple of this lodge for twenty-two years. The lodg was the first temperance lodge in Georgia adopt a total prohibition platform, and the hour was a comparable with the latence temperance with the latence temperance.

## LIVINGSTON TALKS

ABOUT THE NEW COUNTY JUDGE-SHIP.

He Thinks Edwards the Choice of Newton

County and That the Governor Disre-garded His People's Wishes. The news of the senate's action in tabling

the nomination of Judge Capers Dickson for judge of the county court of Newton county, created quite a sensation yesterday.

There is a diversity of opinion among the the legislators as to what will be the outcome of the affair and as to who is the right person for the place, Judge Edwards or Judge Dick-

Some are decidedly of the opinion that Governor Northen did wrong in disregarding the recommendation of the Newton county grand jury, while others are equally as decided in their belief that Governor Northen did right in appointing the man whom he thought a proper

person for the place.

Colonel Livingston Talks.

Colonel L. F. Livingston returned to the city last night from his speech-making trip and was seen by a Constitution reporter and asked for his version of the matter.

"In the first place," said Colonel Livingston, "I was foreman of the grand jury that recommended the county court. When the came upon the motion to recommend it was taken without my having influenced in any way a single juror. The next question was the recommendation of a judge. The question was raised whether we should recommend a man or leave the governor untrammeled to appoint whom he pleased. The decided expression was in favor of recommending. The vote was taken by ballot. I did not express my preference to a single grand juror, nor did I know how they would vote until the ballot All except three or four votes were cast for Mr. Edwards. The grand jury was a representative body, and expressed the preference of Newton county for the judge

"I do not know," continued the why Mr. Northen appointed Mr. Dickson nothing to say against Mr. Dickson as a fit person for the judgeship. I was not at home when the Newton County Alliance took their recent action. I had not said one word to my son-in-law, who was elected president of the county alliance, or to any other person interested in that alliance convention on the mat-ter contained in the resolution asking that Mr. Dickson's appointment be not confirmed by the senate. I did not know that such action was contemplated or had been taken until notified by Colonel Bob Hardeman the day

following.
"I know that the people of my county—I mean the bulk of them—are not at all satisfied. with Mr. Northen's appointment. I am satisfied that if the appointment stands, that at the election of the next representative from my county the issue will be county court or no county court. I have been absent from my county and from the city of Atlanta for the ast two or three weeks, and know but very little of how this matter has been conducted or by whom."
"The impression," said Colonel Livington in

reply to a question, "among my friends at home is that Mr. Edwards failed to receive the appointment from the fact that he was my varm personal friend. Whether this be tru or not I can't say."
"Did Mr. Dickson not have some very strong

ecommendations from his county?" was asked Colonel Livingston.
"I do not know of the endorsements that Mr. Dickson presented to Mr. Northen, therefore I am not able to judge of the influence there may have been exercised over him in

"What do you think is the relative popuarity in your county of Mr. Dickson and Mr. Edwards?" the reporter asked.
"I believe that three-fifths of the democratic

voters of my county will endorse Mr. Ed-wards," was Colonel Livingston's emphatic "I have," he continued, "no personal desire r gratification to satisfy in this matter. I de think, however, that the voice of my county people ought to be respected, other things being equal. This has been long the custom

"What action will the people of your co

take in this matter?" "Being away from home, I have had no op cortunity to consult them, and cannot say. 1 ave no personal spleen to vent in the ma Governor Northen must either stand or fall by the appointment. If he has made a good apcointment he will get the credit for it.

The friends of Judge Edwards are indignant over the charge that his record as a dem-

ocrat is not all that it should be. "Such a charge," said one of them last night, "is utter foolishness. It's hardly worth noticing, but it shows the desperate efforts being made by Judge Edwards's enemies to defeat him. No man in Georgia has a cleaner or better record than he. Judge Edwards is a staunch and true democrat, and he has any number of friends through Georgia who re justly indignant that such a charge be made. He can rest assured that it will do his enemies no good to resort to such meth in their efforts to beat him."

MR. STEPHEN THOMAS

Athens. ATHENS, Ga., July 18 .- [Special.]-Mr. Stephen Thomas, who was afflicted with a serious attack of paralysis last night, is no better. Mr. Thomas is well known as one of the most rominent men in Georgia. He has a large family of sons and daughters, who are promi nent in business and society.

Political Chances in Ohio

From The Boston Herald. From The Boston Herald.

Ohio is naturally a republican state. With both parties united, and only distinct partisan issues presented, it has never failed to give the republicans a majority from the time the republican party was formed. The chances for carrying the coming election in Ohio, are therefore, primarily with the republicans. Yet, if the tariff issue can be made to overtop all others, the republicans may be defeated in Ohio. Ohio has, like nearly if not quite all the other western states, ceased to count a majority of its voters as in favor of high protection.



SUPREME COURT DECISIONS.

fayor and Council of Milledgeville v. Brown Nonsuit. Verdict. Before Judge Jenkins. Bald-

Fuller & Oglesby v. Vining. Illegality. Judg-ments. Before Judge Jenkins. Morgan supe-

Georgia Railroad Co. v. Rhodes. Damages. Evi-dence. Verdict. Before Judge Jenkins. Mor-

dence. Verdict. Before Judge Jenkins. Morgan superior court.
This court having ruled that a cause of action was set forth in the declaration, and the evidence adduced at the trial being sufficient to support the declaration, the court did not err in refusing to grant a new trial.

Judgment affirmed.
J. B. Cumming, J. A. Billups and Bryan Cumming, for plaintiff in error.

Foster & Butler, contra.

Small, trustee, v. Georgia Southern & Florida Railroad Co. Eminent domain. Trusts. Parties. Railroads. Verdict. Before Judge Miller. Bibb superior court.

1. In condemnation proceedings to subject trust property to public use in the exercise of right of eminent domain, the trustee is the proper party to represent the trust estate, and it is not necessary that the beneficiaries should be parties to the proceedings.

proceedings.

2. Under the charter of the Ga. So. & Fla. R. R. Co. and the amendments thereto, including the

Co. and the amendments thereto, including the act of 1888, the company may condemn private property in the city of Macon for depot grounds and other necessary terminal facilities.

3. There was no error committed by the court on the trial, and the verdict was warranted by the evidence under law.

Judgment affirmed.
R. W. Patterson, and R. Hodges, for plaintiff.
Dessau & Bartlett and Gustin, Guerry & Hall,
for defendant.

Davis v. East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia Railway Company. Railroads. Streets. Damages. Set-off. Evidence. Before Judge Miller. Bibb superior court.

1. Neither by express grant nor by necessary implication has the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia Railway Company any authority to construct and operate its railway longitudinally upon the public streets of the city of Macon.

2. In an action by the owner of abutting property against the company for damage to the free-hold and for diminishing the annual value of the premises for use, there can be no recovery as to the freehold where the market value has been increased; but as to the latter, there may be a recovery notwithstanding such increase in the market value. A wrong-doer cannot set off increase of market value caused by his wrongful act against loss of rents and profits occasioned thereby.

[3]. Evidence as to a matter not covered by the seclestics of a red admissible.

thereby.

[33. Evidence as to a matter not covered by the declaration is not admissible.

Moore v. Western Union Telegraph Company.
Penaities. Telegraph messages. Before Judge
Miller. Crawford superior court.
A transient visitor to a town or city who furnishes to the company no definite address, is not a
person residing in the same or within one mile of
the station, in contemplation of the act of 1887
subjecting telegraph companies to a forfeiture for
failure to deliver dispatches to residents.
Judgment affirmed.
W. S. Wallace, L. D. Moore, and Hardeman,
Davis & Turner, by brief, for piaintiff.
Gustin, Guerry & Hall, for defendant.

McNeill et al. v. Hammond, ex'r,, et al. Wills.
Advancements. Before Judge Miller. Bibb
superior court.
The will is not ambiguous. Its provision in respect to advancements relates only to a partic-

The will is not ambiguous. Its provision in respect to advancements relates only to a particular part of the testator's property, not to it whole estate, and is confined to a distribution one-sixth of that part between the two grandaughters named in the 16th item. No scheme accounting for advancements was contemplate as between the legatees of the other five-sixtle and the two grand-daughters who took the one sixth.

Judgment reversed. Hardeman, Davis & Turner, by brief, for plain-

A. D. Hammond, and Hill, Harris & Birch, for

Central Railroad Co. v. Summerford. Negligence. Stock law. Railroads. Charge of court. Verdict. Before Judge Fort. Lee superior court.

1. Though the existence of the stock law is pertinent and may be material on the question of ordinary and reasonable care and diligence in guarding against killing stock by the running of trains, yet a request to charge in general terms that a less degree of diligence is required in a county where that law prevails than in a county where that law prevails than in a county where it does not, may be declined. The court may also decline a request to charge that a less degree of diligence in looking out for stock is required while running through lands unenclosed.

2. The evidence warranted the verdict. Judgment affirmed. Lumpkin, J., not presiding.

R. E. Lyon and G. W. Warvick, for plaintiff in

R. F. Lyon and G. W. Warwick, for plaintiff in

C. B. Wooten and H. L. Long, by brief, contra-Moore v. Garland. Assignment. Charge of court. License. Before Judge Miller. Crawford su-

perior court.

1. The charge of the court that Garland's assignment was sufficient, and that Moore could not go behind it, was not error under the facts in this

It appears from the evidence that what Moore bought was a license to use and sell in Crawford county, and the evidence shows that he got what he bought.

is bought.

3. It further appears from the evidence that inclinat, the patentee, reserved the exclusive ight to make the machines; and also, that he equiesced in the license to Moore to use and

Judgment affirmed.
L. D. Moore, by brief, for plaintiff in error.
W. S. Wallace, by brief, contra.

ett v. The State. Criminal Law. C. Practice. Evidence. Witness. ns. Before Judge Miller. Crawford s

rruling the motion.

he code, \$4600, requires the evidence given
the trial of a felony to be taken down; and

60 (a), the official stemographic reporter is

the first property of the control of the control of the control

100 (a) the official stemographic reports.

Judgment reversed. Gustin, Guerry & Hall, for plaintiff. Bacon & Rutherford, for defendant.

n error. W. A. Lofton, by brief, contra.

sued. Judgment reversed. Foster & Butler, for plaintiffs. Calvin George, for defendant.

## SUMMER DAYS AND SOCIAL GOSSIP.

INTERESTING EVENTS OF THE WEEK

And Talk of Other Highly Interesting Events to Come.

SOME MORE MARRIAGE GOSSIP.

Atlantians and Their Friends at Home and Abroad.

It may seem somewhat improper to head a Sur ociety column with a young woman in abbre-d skirts, but she will doubtless be of interest



time during the Piedmont exposition, when there will be several hundred like this one, and they alive and kicking.

This picture was sent south as a sample by the delegation of gentlemen who went north some days ago to make arrangements for said spec-

I hear that they have found their journey to Gothan quite successful, and have secured flawlesslyformed devotees of the ballet for Oc-

It must have been something of a trial to the blonde heads and artistic faces of the applicants for these positions to march before their judges by the sad daylight one finds in an empty theatre, an se who stood the test must surely be marvely of beauty. When they come with their wardrobes in their handbags they will be greeted with enthusiastic cheers by the populace, and the commit-tee will receive a formal expression of thanks and

For a week in midsummer this one has been remarkably gay. There were several most charming social functions which gathered a number of women together. Mrs. George Winship's recep-tion to her daughter on Wednesday was one about which every invited guest has something charm-ing to say. Mrs. Winship is a graceful and de-lightful hostess, and her home seemed particularly adapted for the giving of an afternoon fete.

The juncheon given Thursday by Mrs. Locke, in honor of her sister, Mrs. George Holmes, of New York, and Mrs. Daniel Grant, of Memphis, was distinctly elegant in every way, and thoroughly worthy of a hostess noted for her grace in enter-

When chronicling the pretty parties given especially for the feminine portion of society, I have in my heart a feeling of sympathy for the men who can't get away for a holiday and who are altogether left out. It seems to me that if I were mer girl who wanted to win forever the a summer girl who wanted to win forever the gratitude and admiration of the opposite sex I would stay at home all summer and keep open house for the men who had to stay in the city. The girl herself would a have decidedly better time than she does at the average summer resort, and she would certainly have the satisfaction of feeling herself to be a great factor in the content of others.

The arrival of Miss Lena Jackson, who is always most deserted of the feminine part of that social set with which Miss Jackson was identified. Miss Jackson is charming in mind and persou—a brilliant, graceful cultivated woman.

Some more strange wedding rumors reach me about which I've a certain cor in gossiping, but since they are talked of, I might as well give a few hints concerning them. The first and foremost in my mind concerns not any inhabitants of Atlanta, but the young lady is well known and certainly adored by the young men of this city, and she is so pretty and winning withal, that even the women wish her wellwithal, that even the women wish her well or pretend to in order not to be thought ncharitable. She is a girl widely known in the highest social circles, and being fair nd round and dimpled, and altogether loveable she puts one to thinking of Hebe and sweet pink . The gentleman is well known and si dmired, well born and bred, cultivated in mind and successful in worldly affairs. The marriage,

A faintly rumored engagement that has not A faintly rumored engagement that has not been repeated often enough to expand into a certain wedding, is one which concerns the sister of the above mentioned young lady, and a certain brilliant young professional man in Atlanta. The girl is pretty, with the fascinating manners of a ch maiden, and a face enchanting through its many bright changes of expression

if it occurs, will not be his first, but it will cer

tainly be as happy as any that ever joined man

An engagement, which is said to be of some duration, will, I understand, have its sequel this winter in a happy wedding which will take a very popular society girl to reside in another Georg

till another will keep two popular people here. It will, indeed, make one of one of the greatest belle and one of the most notable beaus in the citythe girl, one whom has been noted for th te way she has gowned her slender dainty self from the time she entered in society. The young man is rolling in riches and possesses a very attractive personality, and the girl herself is not wanting in worldly goods.

In Atlanta society there is a girl who, though not a devotee of round dancing and not a girl absolutely devoted to society has probably, since she made her debut had more desirable and serious suitors than any here. To my certain knowledge there are at pre ent five Atlanta men madly in love with her an dy to do anything on earth to win her. How many there are at a distance I know not, but she certainly owns these five men. With all this attention I've never heard her pronounced engaged to any one. She seems to keep herself entirely heart whole. When she does make a choice it will, I am sure, be a worthy one, for she is a girl of fine feeling and nature. Personally she is for she is a girl of line leeling and nature. Personally she is very handsome, above medium height, perhaps, with a perfectly proportioned figure, fair complexion, gray eyes and light brown hair.

I believe Southern Life, by its announcement of the engagement of Mr. Thomas Cobb, of Athens, and Miss Maude Barker, of Atlanta, gives other papers the right to do likewise. When I wrote indirectly of this seme weeks ago I was by no means sure of of this some weeks ago I was by no means sure of its verity, for one is not always sure who will be the favored man when a girl has so many suitors. This affair, however, is freely spoken of among the friends of Miss Barker and Mr. Cobb, and everybody seems to think the match thoroughly suitable, and it goes without saying that the principal people therein are immeasurably happy, for the marriage will be the result of a love affair so genuine and sweet as to seem hardly possibly outside of a versile.

Misses Ida Mangham and Willie Tinsley, of Macon, after a delightful visit to Miss Wyolene Lowe, left yesterday afternoon for Griffin, bearing with them many pleasant memories of their stay in the Gate City.

Mrs. Hugh Angier and her little daughter, Edith, left yesterday for Canada. They with Mr. Angier will sail to be gone a year.

During the absence of Mrs. Angier, Miss Melle.

Motes's the other day. It was a life-size bust, the shoulders lightly covered with a white sum-mer gown and the face almost profile, the hair showing in a soft coil at the back and clustering showing in a soft coil at the back and clustering tenderly about the girlish temples. There is something so fragrant, so girlish, about Miss Barker's beauty that her presence fills one with a sort of sweet, silent reverance, and the memory of the face as it is new will remain with those who saw it in after years along with those fair remembrances whose purity makes them immortal.

I learn that the man who is to take all this loveliness unto himself is fully worthy of it. He is himself certainly blessed with splendid looks, and I am told inherits the brilliancy of his forefathers. The wedding, I think, occurs in the autumn, and a brilliant one it will be.

The many friends of Mr. Jim Powers will be de lighted to hear of his convalesence from his re-cent severe illness from typhoid fever. He is at "Cardome," the home of his grandmother, near Georgetown, Ky., and he will return to Atlanta e autumn, when he will be warmly ned by the young society set, among whom

The N. S. Club gave a most delightful dance i the Ponce de Leon pavilion on last Tuesday even-ing. Wurm's orchestra furnished the music, and played some of the most enchanting waltzes in their repertoire. During the evening a german was danced, led by Messrs. Frank Fontaine and Eugene Black, who introduced some simple and beautiful figures which were executed perfectly. With a beautiful evening, a splendid dancing floor, sweet music and nice refreshments, nothing ore could have been desired to add to the pleas

are of the dance.
There were present, Mrs. W. B. Lowe, Misses Rebie Lowe, Emma Lou Youngblood, Alma Williams, Pearl Williams, Job Mangum, Ethel Toy, Williams Tinsley, Wyolene Lowe, Kate Harris, Mamie Goldsmith, Nellie Van Winkle, Ida Howell, Louis Bigby, Duska Holcombe and Lillian Lochrane Among the gentlemen were Messrs. Eugene Black, Frank Fontaine, Quill Orme, Victor Smith, Frank Hardeman, Tom Thornton, P. A. Arkbright Inman Sanders, Walter Kirkpatrick, John Stewart, Alfred Prescott, Ed Gay, Harry Lewis, Hull, Sam Wortham, Louis Rawson, John Kimball Miller, Brady, Bates Block, George Parrott and

An ecstatic evening was spent on the 17th at the handsome residence of Mr. Charles A. Davis, Sr., of Greensboro, Ga., by the young friends of Miss Cora Davis and Mr. Edwin Davis. Among the enjoyments of the evening was a musical programme, which, for excellency of rendition, he never been surpassed in this section. Miss Perkins, a graduate of the Royal Academy of Music, England, contributed largely to the pleasure of all. The party was further delighted by the piano pieces of Miss Parkhurst, of Atlanta, a coming musician of prominence. The programme was as follows:

solo—Selected, Miss Florence Perkins. solo, "Waiting"—Millard, Miss Jude

Weaver.
Plano solo—Selected, Miss Gussie Parkhurst.
Cornet duet—Selected, Mesers. Bethea ar dorgan. Vocal solo, "Ave Maria"—Scott, Mrs. Ph. Robin-

son.

Plano solo—Selected, Miss Jessie Wilson.
Autoharp solo—Selected, Mr. M. M. Morgan.
Vocal solo, "Parla"—Arditi, Miss Cora Davis.
Plano solo—Selected, Miss Jessie Wilson.
Vocal duet, "Life's Dream is O'er"—Miss Cora
Davis and Mr. Edwin Davis.
Plano and Violin duet, "Myosotis Valse"—Lowthian, Miss Cora Davis and Mr. Edwin Davis.

Tuesday evening one of the most delightful social events of the week was the luncheon given by Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Morris, at their beautiful sub-

At 6 o'clock the party boarded the Western and Atlantic train, and after a short ride were soon enjoying the hospitality of the charming hostess. Before luncheon the time was pleasantly spent on the extensive lawn, where the orchestra charmed every one with its sweetest music.

At 9 o'clock the dining room was thrown open where the guest were served to a most delicious repast. There are none who understand more thoroughly the art of entertaining than Mr. and Mrs. Morris. Dancing was indulged in until a late hour. Those present were as follows: Misses Ford, Jodie Blount, Chester and Eufaula Bell, Jennie Lou Cavin, Mamie Johnson, Sallie and Annie Long, Jennie Morris, Lorena Bell, Maggie Dean, Mrs. Pena and Mrs. Swith. Messrs. James. Dean, Mrs. Dean and Mrs. Smith; Messrs. James Johnson, Edward Dunn, Tom Stokes, Charles Robison, Will Roberts, Ed Morris, Perryman, Castlebury, Maloney, Carlton, Weisinger, Hughes.

Highland Chautauqua Literary Circle celebrated the closing of the course of studies for 1890-91 with a delightful picnic at Ponce de Leon spring

on Friday evening last.

Despite the indications of rain, the members were out in full force with bountifully filled baskets, and, with a few invited guests, did rare execution upon the tables loaded with substantials as well as delicacies; and, after several hours of free and easy enjoyment, returned to the city about midnight in a special car via the big circle on the Fulton county electric line.

Those present were Mr. and Mrs. Henry Lewis, Mr. and Mrs. Henry B. Wey, Mr. and Mrs. James P. Averill, Captain and Mrs. Wingfield Woolf. Mr. and Mrs. Charles Z. Blalock, Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Kingsberry, Dr. and Mrs. C. L. Redwine, Mr. and Mrs. Moore, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas C. Hampton, Miss Emily Byorth, Mr. J. W. Weitzel, Mr. Winfield P Woolf and Mr. Willie Williams, members of the virile, and the following guests: Mrs. Forward, of New Orleans; Mr. and Mrs. Miller, of Savannah; Editor John T. Waterman, of Americus; Captain and Mrs. Charles T. Furlow, Judge and Mrs. Will Haight, Mr. and Mrs. Walter G. Cooper, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel H. Askew, Miss Callie Grant, Miss Florence Force, Miss Lou Averill, Miss Ada Lewis, Miss Pauline Askew, Mr. Fred Lewis, Master J. J. Woolf and Master Harry Lewis, and their share to the success of the evening.

Some time ago a peculiar mistake crept into these columns. It was the announcement of the marriage in New Orleans of Mr. Forest B. Spink of Atlanta, but now of New Orleans reached this office in a letter written by a man who said he was a friend of Mr. Spink, an

a man who said he was a friend of Mr. Spink, and who asked that the story be printed as it would be of interest to many of Mr. Spink's Atlanta and Georgia friends. A graphic description of the wedding ceremonies was given, and a pretty compliment paid the contracting parties. Now comes a letter from Mr. Spink himself, in which he expresses surprise at the announcement, and says there was no such marriage; that he is heartwhole and fancy free, and knows no such lady' as cheerfully given-as cheerfully as will the news of Mr. Spink's marriage, when the real ma

There will be a awn party at the residence of Mr. J. J. Duffy, 45 Mills street, on next Tuesday evening, commencing at 80 clock, for the benefit of the Cotholic Ladies Aid Society. This organization is doing a great deal of good, and it is to be hoped that the lawn party will be largely attended, as the object is entirely charitable. The tended, as the object is entirely charitable. programme for the evening includes music and recitations, and those who go are assured of a pleasant time. The Luckie and Spring street

lectric cars run to the grounds.

The ladies of St. Philip's will give a lawn party, next Wednesday afternoon and evening, July 22d, at Mrs. Bigby's, No. 290 Washington street, for the benefit of the Ladies' Aid Society. Delicions refreshments will be served, and there will be fish pond in the afternoon to entertain the little folks. No admission fee will be asked.

Mrs. Strahan and daughter, Miss Pet Strahan have returned from Tate Springs after a delightful sojourn of two weeks. Miss Strahan was very popular at Tate Springs because of her beauty and graceful dances which she renders in costume.

Mr. and Mrs. Cobb are entertaining some charming young ladies at their residence, No. 214 Fort street. Miss May Lee, of Columbus, Ga.; Miss Mamie Matthews, of Madison, Ga., and Miss Mary Maxwell, of Charlotte, N. C.

Misses Ida Mangham and Willie Tinsley, of Macon, after a delightful visit to Miss Wyolene Lowe, left yesterday afternoon for Griffin, bearing with them many pleasant memories of their stay in the Gate City.

29 Capitol square. Miss Knight fis the most advanced of all Mrs. Angier's pupils, and a more talented and delightful vocalist has not been heard in Atlanta for many years.

Mrs. Angier has had a phenomenal success as a vocal teacher, and her pupils and votaries of music will sadly miss her this coming fall and winter.

Miss Mary B. Withers, daughter of Mr. W. S. Withers, was married at the home of her parents, Wednesday evening to Professor John W. Cherry, of Crowley, La.

of Crowley, La.

The ceremony was performed by the Rev. H. C.
Hornady, who was the minister that married the
bride's parents. Miss withers is a graduate of
the Atlanta Female institute and has a host of admirers that have frequently been charmed by her
rare elecutionary powers.

The groom is the principal of the Crawley Female college and is a gentleman who stands in
the front rank of the crawley and is a gentleman who stands in

the front rank of his pro Miss Claudia Vickers as bridesmaid was the impersonation of grace and beauty

After the ceremony elegant refreshments were

The happy couple left at 11 o'clock for Lookout mountain. They will return in a few days on their way to Crowley, which will be their home in

Mrs. Henry H. Smith is in Rome.

Senator Warren and family are at the Leyden. Mrs. T. M. Randall is visiting relatives in Ros Mrs. W. S. Elkin leaves for Kentucky this week

Mrs. James Anderson leaves this week for Sar

Miss Louise King will spend August in North

Mr. and Mrs. Florien, of San Antonio, are at

Miss Mamie Williams leaves fort Lookout in

G. S. Prior returns today after spending a weel Mrs. T. J. Kelly and family are spending the

Mr. C. A. Collier and Miss Julia Collier left Captain and Mrs. W. J. Roberts have gone Miss Blanche Durant will leave today for Tybes

Island, where she will spend the week.

Mr. and Mrs. George Tumlin, of Carrollton, are topping with Mrs. Vorus, on Rol Miss Minnie H. Dykes is spending the summer

Miss Clara Elleby and her brother Fred, of Rome, are visiting relatives and friends in this city. Misses Carrie Mathews and Fannie Abbett, of

West End, have returned home from Indian Mrs. Dr. W. A. Mitchell, of Eufaula, Ala., is vis-

iting her daughter, Mrs. R. M. Ormond, 427 Wash-ington street. Miss Ellen Carswell, a charming young lady from Irvinton, Ga., is visiting friends at 79

Mrs. Virgie O. Hardon and Mrs. W. B. Sheldon leave Tuesday for Tallulah Falls, and will be absent for several weeks.

Courtland avenue.

Mrs. E. E. Hunnewell, Miss Rosa Hunnewell and Miss Marion Brockwell are at Tallulah Falls

Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Garner and family left the city on Wednesday for a month's visit to friends and relatives in Alabama. Professor Harris Chappel and bride, president of the Milledgeville Industrial school, are at the Leyden, 124 Peachtree street.

Mr. Fred Elleby, a telegraph operator, of Rome Ga., and his sister, Miss Clara, are visiting rela

Miss S. H. Thornbury and Mrs. Lella T. Stovall, who have been spending the summer at Cumberland, have returned to the city.

Mr. Hoke Smith left Atlanta Athens. From there he and Mrs. Smith and their children left for the north.

delightful visit to East Tennessee. Misses Chester and Lorena Bell, two of Atlanta's

McGee v. Potts & Potts. Evidence. Verdict. Charge of court. Ratification. Partnership. Before Judge Miller. Crawford superior court. 1. The evidence being conflicting, and that for the plaintiff warranting the verdict, there was no error in refusing a new trial.

2. The charge requested excluded the element of ratification, and moreover was not adapted to the evidence, there being no evidence that if a dissolution of the partnership was contemplated at the time the goods were ordered, the plaintiffs knew they were to be delivered after the dissolution, the evidence showing that if the plaintiffs knew of any dissolution at all, it was of one which had already taken place.

Judgment affirmed.

Smith & Blasingame, for plaintiff in error.

No appearance, contra. charming young ladies, have gone to LaGrange They will be gone about three weeks. Dr. C. E. Murphy, after a two weeks' stay at St.

Simon's, has returned to the city. Mrs. Murphy will not return for two weeks longer. Mrs. James A. Anderson will leave this week for New York and Saratoga, to stay until Septem ber, when she returns to the Kimball.

Miss Maude Martin leaves for Taylorsville, on Thursday, to visit the family of Mr. John W. Brinsfield. She will be away several weeks. Miss Nora Sheehan is at Porter Springs, where

her personal beauty and many intellectu are winning her a great deal of homage. Mrs. S. McKinley Bussey and Miss Junia Mc

Kinley left the city on Thursday for several weeks' stay at Battery Park, Asheville, N. C. Judge John Erskine is in New York, visiting

his daughter, Mrs. Willard Ward. He will not return to Atlanta until the heated term is over. The Misses Scruggs leave this week for Lookout mountain, where they will visit their cousin. Mrs. Simpson, at Sentinel Point, her summer

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Miller have returned to their home on Peachtreee arter a delightful journey by carriage way through the mountains Misses Emily and Jennie English and Misse

Williams have returned from Chickamauga, where they were great belles, and, of course, had delightful time. Mrs. J. M. Robinson and her little daughter

Addle are visiting relatives in Virginia. They will visit Washington, Baltimore and New York city before returning to Atlanta. Mrs. Ethel Hillyer Harris, of Rome, is spending the summer in the mountains of North Carolina. Mrs. Harris has a charming letter from the "Land of the Sky" in this week's Society.

Mrs. B. A. Bell and her charming daughter, Miss May, of Chattanooga, are spending the sum-mer at the Shelman house, Cartersville. Miss Kent, of Cincinnati, is at the Shelman

house, Cartersville.

VIENNA, Ga., July 18.—(Special.)—Mr. J. O-Hamilton and wrife, Miss Rebecca Vason and the Misses Hamilton leave Tuesday for Cumberland. Mr. and Mrs. M. E. Rushin, Mr. and Mrs. D. B. Thompson, Captain S. W. Comes and O. M. Heard are at St. Augustine for a few days.

Dr. W. H. Whipple is spending a couple of weeks at Indian Springs.

Mr. D. B. Leonard and family leave for Indian Springs in a day or two.

Springs in a day or two.

Dr. and Mrs. C. T. Stovall and Miss Jennie Stovall leave for New York, via Savannahisteamer about the first of next month.

about the first of next month.

Oxyond, Ga., July 17. (Special.)—Last Tuceday evening Professor and Mrs. L. H. Harris gave an entertainment at their hospitable home, complimentary to their visiting young ladies, Missas Tate, Dochttle and White. The lawn, with sit beautiful cedars, was ablaze with Chinese lanters, and presented a lovely picture. At 10 o'clock refreshments were served, and all enjoyed themselves until a late hour.

J. REGENSTEIN & C Doolittie, of Atlanta, White Amton, Alice Moore, Palmer, Parka ham, Ficklin, Corley, Menns, Professor B. F. Glenn, Colonel S Griffin, Brannon, M. M. Parks, H. Budd, J. D. Parks, T. C. E. When You Write for English-Speaking
People Write English.

From The Arkansas Gazette.

Some newspaper folks are engaged in a controversy as to the proper time to use the French word "nee," meaning "born." The proper time, it seems to us, is when you speak French. When you speak English use English words.—(Brooklyn Citizen.

This is good advice. It should not be lost on the newspaper reporter who speaks so glibly of "Mrs. Jones, nee Julia Higgina," who was born "Higgins" and not "Julia." The other day we read a sentence in which the French term was employed to chronicle the arrival of "Jenkins, nee Mrs. Johnson, nee Miss Mary Hobson." It appears that this excellent lady was first born "Mary Hobson," and aftenward born "Mrs. Johnson." We should consider all these "bornings" physical impossibilities under ordinary circumstances; but the average reporter, who embelishes his "bogwash" with foreign phrases ought to know. When You Write for En

## Continuation of Our Great Red-Letters

## Monday Morning at 7:45 O'clock Sha

Twenty experienced salesladies wanted at once.

Over 2,000 fine Milan and Lace Straw Hats, goods that has selling as high as \$2; tomorrow choice 25c. All our White Belgrade Lace Straw Hats, also French Chin the latest shapes, tomorrow at 13c each.

Leghorns imported direct from Florence, Italy; white only Nonsult. Vertical Bore Judge-sentins. Ball-win superior court.

There was no error in refusing a nonsult, and the verdict was warranted by the evidence, the jury having inspected the premises.

Judgment affirmed. C. P. Crawford and R. W. Roberts, for plaintiff sold for less than 60c, tomorrow at 19c each. 200 beautiful trimmed Hats, ranging in value from \$1.75 to

each; your choice can be had Monday at 95c. Large Violet and other Wreaths, in all colors, at oc. Morning Glory Blossom and Rose Wreaths, choice at 19c Fine Wreaths that are regular eye-openers; will be sold at yes

to the amazement of our competitors. Imported Wreaths of the very finest make, all fresh goods;

ments. Before Jungs Jenkins. Morgan superior court.

Defendant in f. fa. issued upon a revived judgment, after litigating the legality of a levy, and after final judgment that the levy proceed, cannot raise the question, by a subsequent affidavit of illegality, of proper service upon him in the proceedings to revive the judgment before the fi. fa. issued. tomorrow for a third their value, 48c. A No. 12 superfine quality of Velvet Ribbon, with linen back, colors and black, at 10c per yard, worth fully 30c yard.

All silk Moire Ribbon at 4c per yard. The Surprise Store.

All silk Gros Grain Ribbon, No. 2, at 10c per bolt of 10 yards

No. 16, which is a wide all silk Gauze Ribbon, at 10c per yard No. 16, which is a wide all slik Gauss Tribon, at 10,000 yards of Embossed Hat Trimming, 18 inches wide, at 31 Valencienne Insertion, worth 3c to 5c per yard, 6c for 12 yard. Fine Torchon Lace, all widths, on bargain counter, 5c per yard 300 boxes of Tourist Ruching, 9c per box of 6 yards. Our sale of 3c and 5c Embroidery continues tomorrow.

Odd lengths of Skirtings, remnants of Embroidery, hundreds of that we will sell you for less than half their original value. Chemises, Drawers and Corset Covers at 15c each; limited que Ladies' prettily trimmed Gowns, Skirts, Drawers, Chemises

Corset Covers, made of good muslin, regular 50c quality, 25c. Ladies' Gowns, Skirts, Chemises, Drawers and Corset Core trimmed with fine embroidery and lace, your choice 35c.

Ladies' finely trimmed Gowns, Skirts, Chemises, Drawers and Covers, all of these are prettily trimmed with Torchon Lace or burg Embroidery, with insertion to match; for this sale, 45c. Ladies' elegantly trimmed Garments, all of good length and

muslin, trimmed either in fine Medici Lace or Hamburg Em these goods were made to sell for \$1.25. They must move; price 69 Tomorrow we sell a big line of Corsets, including French wo

The "Silvia," sold everywhere at \$1.75, large sizes only at \$1. All our odd lots of Corsets to be moved off for what they will I A big line of Children's Swiss Embroidered Caps, 19c each Fans, Folding Japanese Parchment Fans, 3c each. All our fine grades of Fans have received an enormous rec

## THESURPRISE STOR 40 Whitehall Street

## HOTEL CUMBERLAND.

## Cumberland Island, Georgi

Will remain open till October 1st. Finest surf to Dungeness and other historical points. Fine phur water from artesian wells. Good fishing st seasons of the year-Tarpon, bass, sheepshe Naptha launch, sail and rowboats with careful tendants. Dancing pavilion and Wurm's Atla Orchestra. Hotel and cottages are situated in batiful grove of shade trees. This is a seaside to with all the placement of the state of t with all the pleasures of the mountain combined

## Reduced Rates from 1st of Augus

Address

WM. C. MORGAN, Manager, Cumberland Island, G

proved by him to be correct, although he may not remember the testimony, is competent evidence in another case of what a witness swore upon the trial, in so far as the same may be pertinent and

trial, in so far as the same may be pertinent and otherwise competent.

3. The state may read in evidence a part of such report without putting in the whole, the other party being at liberty to introduce the balance, or so much thereof as is pertinent.

4. What a witness testified at a former trial of another party for the homicide is not privileged on a trial of the witness himself for the same homicide. It may be given in evidence against him as an admission. does not legally appear to this court that dict was not warranted by the evidence.

Judgment affirmed.
A. O. Bacon, M. G. Bayne and R. D. Smith for plaintiff in error.
W. H. Feiton, Jr., solicitor-general, by R. W. Patterson, contra.

Midsummer Lies.

From The Kansas City Times.

The wave theory which recently has swelled its membership list has again taken an unexpected boom. In the heat of midsummer weather airy romances are builded and fairy tales are set afoat which can but be the production of brains too highly wrought upon by the slokening effect of these torrid rays.

The wave theorist bitherto has confinned his theorizing strictly within the criminal line, and has argued ably to prove that if an atrocious mur-

has argued ably to prove that if an atrocious mur-der be committed in Omaha today it will be fol-lowed tomorrow by one in Kalamazoo equally as This time it is the lie wave which is

This time it is the lie wave which is sweeping across country, breaking down records which have stood the tests of a decade of liars and putting to impotent blush the aged chroniclers of Muihatton-like yarns.

The other day a number of veracious Kansans discovered in a lake a lively boa constrictor many feet in length and built proportionately; this, too, despite the factithat boa constrictors have in common with the socialists a horror of water in any form.

common with the socialists a horror of water in any form.

The wave next struck Houston, Tex., and scarcely had it left the town when a baby was born with a complete set of moiars, incisors and what-not to the number of thirty-two.

Next Missouri felt theywave and at Chillicothe a blue racer smake seven feet in length was killed. On its back, in raised white letters, were the words, "Cleveland and Boies, 1892."

These are sample bits from the wave now sweeping across the country.

It is good growing weather for ambitious liars.

A New Departure.

to Philadelphia Times.

and to loss some more money.

JOHN WAXAMA

PERSONAL.

M. M. MAUCK, wall paper and paint, hanger, house and sign painter, if has he Mr. George T. Kendley learn had short pleasure trip, embracing in Its Chautanqua and St. Simon S. Dr. W. A. Monnian and wife has a from Cumberland island and Florida. MR. R. LEE PATE has returned from trip to Chicago, Indianapolis and other the northwest.

JUDGE C. J. WELBORN is in the city.

Wurm's full orchestra is now puring a Holland Springs, and the Aringse rates apply to Wink Taylor. R. R. Y. M. C. A. Men's meeting this afternous at the by Rev. J. R. King. Rooms of street. All men are welcome.



Evidently not "in it," it may be be to come down, but he has not to come to the light. Now on the construction of the light how on the construction of the light how the prices of diaments how in Europe buying directly free trees no an immense advantage trees us an immense advantage in the light how the light had been controlled to sell for 20 per cent less than the light had been controlled to sell for 20 per cent less than the light had been controlled to the light h We have just received Amsterdam and are offering You do yourself great injustioned without seeing our P. O. Jewelers, S. Whiteha

lien Gordon and H in Literature and

SS LEITER'S SUCCE Mrs. Palmer and Mrs Their Work for

Julien Gordon, Mrs. Van
is a woman of whom all h
world of letters have every
In her fair person she res
concerning literary women,
ful as well as clever and sh as charmingly in her artistic with her pen. High born, and enchanting in manner, most potable figures in less of New York so seems to eclipse every other chooses to grace any socia se who have the gr those who look merely property of the reason for this see because this beautiful wom

to do, something to thin besides the light pleasures of the second secon formed, with dark hair, day
exquisite complexion.

In literature she is
of the hour and ever
pen is eagerly accepted
Her talents are vivid. b
She is both artist and stude
She occupies a modest-le
New York on East Thirt;
interior of this house is f
treme luxury and elegance
lightful individuality of



cade, and has
msen to correspond
e upholstery and th
ing the highly wax
ite the clear French
shove a low mantle
where soft crimson
of the lavishly cust
sains sweep dow

marble, and a fe add life and interest to noticeable feature of the long-leaved tropical p rich foliage above the wi the rose-tinted walls, or bowls and baskets of lov air fragrant with the per

pring.

From this central drawant from this central drawant not only of the tween double portieres, boudoir in the rear. H. Louis XVI., and present this contract of the contr Louis XVI., and presstraking contrast to the rings, glided chairs and fireplace, even a charming lady of the house, every accordance with the styers in France. Warmet air of supreme daintin part, making this excell usual beauty.

This is Miss Mary heires, who is pronounce greatest London social at from our country. Just to be this is a secret ma



would be willing count of money. Other same advantage of have tried their surt of St. James, ng by a hair's br that is b

anylors, as the thinks a new such an honor a new such an honor a new such as honor a new such as honor a new such as honor as new such

# Red-Letter

FOUR WOMEN

Mien Gordon and Her Leadership

in Literature and Society.

Their Work for the Fair.

Julien Gordon, Mrs. Van Rensselaer Cruger, is a woman of whom all her sisters in the world of letters have every right to be proud.

In her fair person she refutes the traditions

al as well as clever and she entertains people

th her pen. High born, cultured, graceful

most notable figures in the first cir-

those who have the greatest reputations

for beauty look merely protty beside them. When one stops to think," he continued, "the reason for this seems clear enough,

because this beautiful woman has something

besides the light pleasures of life."

do, something to think of and live for

She is under thirty-this grand dame of

formed, with dark hair, dark-gray eyes and an exquisite complexion.

In literature she is now the woman

of the bour and everything from her pen is eagerly accepted by the publishers. Her talents are vivid, brilliant and deep. She is both artist and student.

She occupies a modest-looking mansion in New York on East Thirty-fifth street. The interior of this house is furnished with extend layers and also ance, bespeaking the de-

treme luxury and elegance, bespeaking the de-lightful individuality of its occupants. A

JULIEN GORDON.

iter in The Illustrated American thus

There are two small drawing rooms and

There are two small drawing rooms and a boudoir in the suite entered through the richly draped entrance from the upper hall. These first spattments are electric in their furnishings, rather sumptuous than otherwise, but subdued in color, and free from the rictous display of brica-brac that mars so many otherwise delightful modern interiors.

The second drawing room is hung both walls and ceiling, with old rose brocade, and has window draperies of deep crimson to correspond with the warm tint of

crimson to correspond with the warm tint of the upholstery and the dark Persian rugs cov-ering the highly waxed floor. Directly oppo-site the clear French mirror sunk in the wall above a low mantle-shelf, is a canopied recess,

the rose-tinted walls, or where always great bowls and baskets of lovely flowers keep the airfragrant with the perfume of sunshine and

part, making this excellent interior one of un

This is Miss Mary Leiter, the Chicago

She is tall, slender and exquisitely

of New York society. "Indeed,"

to eclipse every other woman when she seems to ecupse every other woman when she chooses to grace any social function. Even

ing literary women, for she is beauti

ingly in her artistic home as she does

ting in manner, she is one of the

## clock Sh

anted at once. ats, goods that he , also French Chin

e, Italy; white only, value from \$1.75 to

ors, at oc. s, choice at 19c, s; will be sold at 37c

e, all fresh goods;

on, with linen back, i oc yard. e Surprise Store. per bolt of 10 yards bon, at 10c per yard 18 inches wide, at se yard, 6c for 12 yards counter, 5c per yard. of 6 yards.

s tomorrow. roidery, hundreds of rinal value. 5c each; limited or Drawers, Cher

oc quality, 25c. ers and Corset Cover noice 35c. emises, Drawers and th Torchon Lace or ! this sale, 45c.

of good length and or Hamburg Embroid must move; price 650 cluding French wor

ge sizes only at \$1. for what they will ! d Caps, 19c each c each. an enormous reducti

Street.

## RLAND, Georgi

where soft crimson hangings fall on either side of the lavishly cushioned nook. The red curtains sweep downward in full folds, fitly framing the handsome woman seated within their siken shadow. A Louis XV. screen, a table of rare Venetian workmanship, etageres, costly Russian furs. bits of markles, and Finest surf b marble, and a few choice pictures ad life and interest to the pretty room. A noticeable feature of the apartment are many long-leaved tropical plants, drooping their rich foliage above the white statuettes, against the reactioned with the reaction of the property of the reaction of the points. Fine Good fishing at sheepshea with careful Wurm's Atla air fragrant with the perfume of sunshine and spring.

From this central drawing room a glimpse is caught not only of the front parlor, but, between double portieres, of a small, but perfect boudoir in the rear. Here everything is pure Louis XVI., and presents a pleasing and striking contrast to the rest of the suite. Hangings, gilded chairs and lounges, the stately fireplace, even a charming portrait of the gifted lady of the house, everything framed in strict accordance with the styles of the Louis XVI. erain France. Warmth, light, color, and an air of supreme daintiness prevail in every part, making this excellent interior one of unsituated in be s a seaside re

of Augu N, Manager, land Island, G

ain combined.

PERSONAL.

CK, wall paper and paint and sign painter, 27 East H T. KENDLEY leaves to trip, embracing the P. d St. Simon s. MONNISH and wife have I and island and Florida.





identified in the least way with Albert Eddidantified in the least way with Albert Eddidantified. She is a lady among its. She is showered with invitation to visit estates that her the American sisters would go through fire water to enjoy. She has chosen her

friends with tact and discretion, offending none, but taking care to make no undesirable associations from good nature. Even the WELL KNOWN.

The story comes that one of these high-born dames, who with four homely daughters, visited a certain mansion at the same time with Miss Leiter, said to her one day: "Do tell me, my dear, how you managed to

find an entre among our first circles?"
"By good breeding, madame, which your ancestors must have had to bequeath you a right here," the girl replied.

Just what will be the sequel to Miss Leiter' ISS LEITER'S SUCCESS IN LONDON. success has not yet been prophesied. She has many devoted sultors, both here and abroad. It is to be hoped that she will not refute all Mrs. Palmer and Mrs. Cantrell and the estimates of her nature by buying a title with an unaftractive pauper attached.

managers of the world's fair. Mrs. Palmer' eloquent address in Washington before the ouse committee on appropriations, urging de nations for the world's fair, won her great re nown as a woman and as a public speaker



MRS. POTTER PALMER. She succeeded in obtaining from the govern ment a donation of \$36,000 for the use of the board of lady managers. Mrs. Palmer is woman of fine practical sense and rare attain-ments. A brilliant and beautiful woman, she is one of the leading social lights in Chicago, but since she accepted this position she has devoted to it most of her time and attention She is deeply interested in the advancement of her sex, and is anxious to have women in every state well represented at the Columbian

of other splendid women, this department will be one of the most interesting in the exposi

Mrs. Governor Cantrell, member at large from Kentucky, is another representative woman in the world's fair work.

ended, to form, with the co-operation of other southern women, a society by which the interest excited at the exposition can still be main-

"There is so much that women can do for their country," she said, as we sat chatting in her handsome drawing room, "and by combin ing and working together we can help and strengthen each other. In every state there are so many things needed that women can work for and obtain."

"And what is your idea about how this work should be carried on?"

would broaden these interests, making them mutual among the women of the southern states, would certainly be of the greatest ben-

What do the women of Georgia think of Mrs. Cantrell's plan? I, for my part, think it

deas be carried out she will be just the woman

to preside over such a society.

Her personality is handsome and distin

brocade, and every picture is a gem of rare art. Among them a beautiful Madonna by Murillo and a picture of the fair and famous Countess Patoka were the loveliest.

quisite bits of Sevres and Dres-den. Then there was an old cortoise shell comb worn 100 years ago ov some Kentucky beauty-a tall, broad, in tricately carved piece of art, the like of which will soon be evolved from the tortoise shell hairpins today—now no wider than two fingers.

The library connected with the drawing room by folding doors, and, entering it, one ex-perienced the most delicious sense of rest and quiet. The walls were dull gray green, that most delicious shade for tired eyes. The quaintly carved mahogony bookcases seemed to hold their rare treasures with profound aristocratic pride. Above them hung the portraits of Lowell, Longfellow, Whittier and Holmes, their frames adorned with brown twigs, where rows of wise little owls perch sedately. Near an antique escretoire hang the pictures of Scott and Burns, framed in Scotch oak. Over the mantel is a splendid mirror, framed in richly carved Japanese metal. The long, old-fashioned sofa is neavy mahogany, upholstered in dark, rich

stuff, and the chairs are the same quaint style The living room, where the master and misress of the house receive their intimates is a delightfully sunny, home-like, richly-furished apartment. The mahogony tea table between the windows contains an afternoon Dresden caffetere, painted in the flower-gar landed shepherdesses and lads who lived long

igo in Arcadia. There is a wine chest, too, bespeaking good cheer to the gentlemen who call. An old, de-lightful piece of furniture it is, of highly pol-

wall, are treasures of China and glass, among them a hull-like cup and saucer, from which Washington Irving sipped his tea.

Everything about the mansion had some such charming association. It was, indeed, a nouse where wealth reached its highest interpretation—that of giving the highest and mobilest pleasures.

MAUDE ANDREWS.

A LETTER FROM AN ATLANTA LADY AT A POPULAR RESORT.

The Writer Hides Her Individuality Behind

AT TATE, in July of 1891.-[A Special Letter to AT TATE, in July of 1891.—[A Special Letter to The Constitution.]—Given an Anglo-Saxon with a dash of Scotch-Irish, rooted for thirty years on his own hearthstone and suddenly transplanted to entirely new scenes untrammeled by conven-tionality, and you have my condition in a nutshell. Result—Certain vidid impressions and a com-plete somersault.

I have been aware from the moment the

and as my "town-tired eyes" rested on a semi-circle of mountains, nature's trusted sentinels that she seems so fond of placing on duty near to her choicest spots, I was guilty of my first disloyalty to my native state.

"Ah!" I exclaimed, "if every Georgian could only be in Tennessee!"

no right to be there. Not that he had not acte no right to be there. Not that he had not acted wrongly—he had done what I consider a very disgraceful thing—but there simply wasn't any law to fit the case. The supreme court is composed of good Presbyterians. I never heard any one say so, but the Shorter Catechism defines sin as "any want of conformity unto, or transgression of, the law of God." The supreme court substitutes its highest tribunal "Georgia" for that last word and that they do not so forther is only he straight-out-and-out Presbyterians.

crime? I appeal to the supreme court.

Now, the chief justice is a personal friend of
mine—oh, I know he is humanity's friend, but
that isn't what I mean. Yesterday I was talking to Dr. Miller-there is plenty of good compan up here, but Dr. Miller is the best, with that right English head on Georgia shoulders, to paraphrase Lowell's epitome of Emerson. Well, I naturally—and I am sure, therefore, modestly—claimed Logan Bleckley by the sacred name of friend, whereupon the good doctor who, brooks no rivalry in that quarter assented with: "Ves. yes. he has no enemies." ter assented with: "Yes, yes, he has no enemies." Now I did not blame him one bit, for I am small and insignificant to look at, but I couldn't help a tone of triumph in my voice as I retorted—"yes, but I am a little bit nearer than the other 'five hundred." I caught a friendly twinkle in his eyes, and knew that I was safe, and went into my dinner with an added relish. Lord! how the people do eat up here! That reminds me of Judge Bleckley again. He seriously assured me once that he never had enough to eat in his life; that he simply stopped from prudential reasons. Well, that insatiate appetite is abroad in this region; the only difference is that no one seems to have any regard for "prudential reasons," and the strangest part of it all is that nobody seems to suffer from it. It may be due to the air or to the water, or to the very best fare ever served to three hundred guests by a very prince of proprietors. It may be any or all of these causes, but one thing is certain, I never found myself in a more whole-some community, mentally, norally, physically? Evil simply can't take root in sParadise.

One kind little woman addressed some common places to me the other evening, and after pump-ing me and finding me charmed with everything, ventured to protest that "the people did change about so, that it was simply impossible to keep up You see she was one of those fortunate

candles and crackers, with their brilliance and flash and momentary tracks of glory and radiance and fizz and general combustib

It actually makes my head swim to think of it.

If all of Georgia can't be here you may bet your ottom dollar we are well represented. Not count ing Dr. Miller and myself, or as my little niece would say, "I and Dr. Miller," Georgia's belies are reigning to their heart's content over the stalwart Tennesseeans and Kentuckians, who just can't keep away from them.

en struck with the size of the men up here. All of the small ones I veritably believe come from Macon and Augusta. Now, I have always felt an involuntary admiration for big men. If I had had my "druthers" I would have been one of these six-feet-two-in-my-sock men, but, barely reaching five-feet-five in my shoes, II

no man. But if some of them knew that Sam Ven-able gave a royal barbeeue jesterday to about fifty of his friends; that the german was danced every evening; that a fine livery stable was run in the interests of the guests, or of the hotel, I haven't found out which; that magnificent bouquets of roses or geraniums can be had for a stipulated price, and that a remarkably good Georgia band furnishes music at all hours of the day—if they could only in part realize even these external charms, they would put mortgages on their debts and leave on the next train for this lovely spot in the Tennessee mountains. GEORGE TERRELL.

Gold, amber, scarlet and pearl white roses, In all of the sun tints that fresco the sky,

The painting of birds in tall tropical trees And the tingeing of shells that mourn for the

seas, All the colors are garnered in roses like these,

Our Redeeming Feature. From The Providence Journal. To all appearances and according to all announcements, both Wanamaker and Raum are going to "stick." This determination will leave them conveniently within reach of the prehensile

The Essentials of Knighthood. From The Pittsburg Dispatch.

Two Englishmen are to be knighted, one for having entertained the emperor of Germany at dinner, and the other for having amused him at a theatrical entertainment. The qualifications for knightly service in England are arduous—to the

Twice Beflected.

From The Philadelphia Ledger.

"Reflections of General Boulanger" are to appear in book form. There have already been published in the newspapers enough reflections upon him to make a companion volume.

### SEVEN YEARS WORK.

A NOBLE WORK DONE BY A BAND OF CHRISTIANS.

ng Seven Years Ago in a Box Car and Ending in Glorious Success.

Just seven years ago, seven people met in a box car in front of Winship's factory and

organized a Sunday school.

For twelve Sundays, the school inc just seven scholars every Sunday, and every Sunday since the humble beginning in a box car, some one of the first seven have conduct

Tomorrow they will hold their seventh annirsary exercises at the First Methodist

The leading spirits of the Sunday school seven years ago were Judge H. E. W. Palmer, now superintendent of the Sunday school at the First Methodist church; Miss Sue Holloway and Mr. and Mrs. J. F.

For several Sundays the Sunday school was held in the box car for the want of better quarters.

The promoters were not discouraged, however, and the result of their work is now seen. They now have a nice Sunday school room on Marietta street, nicely furnished, known as Barclay's mission, and are to begin soon the erection of a handsome building on Walnut street, to be known as Osgood Sanders mission. The lot has been donated by Mayer Hemp-hill, who was a brother-in-law of Mr. Osgood Sanders and work will begin on the building just as soon as the funds can be raised.

Mr. Osgood Sanders was for four or five years before his death a faithful worker in the mis ion. He attended the mission for the first time one Sunday afternoon, when the services were led by Mr. Henry Hillyer. He was deeply impressed with Mr. Hillyer's earnest talk and the surroundings at the mission. He became a regular attendant at the mission and in a few months was converted and became

ne of its most ardent and zealous workers. The mission has always been undenominathe First Methodist church. Some of the ost earnest teachers, however, are Baptists. Services are held at the mission every Sunday morning and night, and are generally led by Mr. Barclay, or some of the teachers in the Sunday school. It is a rare thing to have an ordained minister preach to them.

The mission has always been a success and s ower for good. Mr. John Barelay said yes terday that over three hundred conversions had esulted from the work begun seven years ago.

The Services Today.

The services today at the First Methodist church will be very interesting.

Dr. H. C. Morrison will preach, after which

talks will be made by Judge H. E. W. Palmer and Hon. W. A. Hemphill. Mr. Barclay will read a detailed report of the work done during

Perhaps the most delightful feature of the programme today will be the singing by the Barclay mission school, which is one of the best singing classes in the city. A MAD MULB

Attacks Two Men and Their Conditions Are Causes for Anxiety.

Bitten by a mad mule. Two men-one a dairyman and the other his employe-are now suffering from this. And further harm was prevented only by

killing the animal. Yesterday Mr. Grant Dorme, the dairyman at Rock Spring, a little station between At-lanta and Decatur, on the dummy line, went

to his stable. A mule which he approached began acting strangely, and snapped at the dairyman, biting him on the leg. A negro working for Mr. Dorme was equally as unfortunate, and the animal bit him on the ankle, tearing through the darkey's clothes and shoe and badly lacerating the

The queer actions of the mule prompted Mr. Dorme to send for Dr. Cooper, the veterinary surgeon. In the afternoon Dr. Cooper went out, and, going into the stable, entered the

stall where the animal was. The dector no sooner came near it when the nule made a snap at him. The gentleman hastily ran, and, after a quick examination pronounced it suffered from hydrophobia.

As soon as this became known the mule was

Mr. Dorme and the negro both hurried to the city as fast as possible. Dr. J. McF. Gaston attended them, and, after giving the necessary treatment, sent both men to their

homes.

Last night they were resting all right.

Dr. Gaston does not know whether the wounds are dangerous or not. It will be necessary for him to wait in order to tell the exact character of the injuries.

MANY HANDSOME PICTURES.

Some Gems of Art Received by an Atlanta House. Lovers of art-who is not a lover of art?vill this week feast their eyes upon some of

the most elegant pictures ever brought to the Engravings, photogravures, etchings - all the works of masters in their different branches of art and the reproduction of the works of the

famous painters of the world-these will comprise the stock to be shown by Mr. Sam Walker, at his art rooms, 24 Marietta street. The pictures have been sent here to enable art lovers to make selections, and the prices

It is said by those who have inspected these pictures, that the lot is probably the finest ever brought south. The value of the stock, though not a large one in point of numbers, is several thousand dollars.

is several thousand dollars.

It is doubtful if there has ever been shown in a city the size of Atlanta a stock so well selected. Lovers of etchings will find here remark and double remark etchings of the leaders of the European and American schools.

Then the photogravures in those exquisite and delicate tones characteristic of the modern school, are gems of art indeed.

It will be anythed to go to Mr. Walker's It will pay anybody to go to Mr. Walker's oms and inspect these gems of art.

MRS. D'JARNETTE'S SCHOOL. An Institution That Stands in the Fron

Rank of Girls' Schools The new catalogue of Mrs. DeJarnette's young ladies' school shows that splendid institution of learning to be better equipped, if

Though Mrs. DeJarnette's school has been established but a few years, probably no school in the south has taken a higher stand or is more highly regarded. This speaks volumes for the excellent management of Mrs. DeJarnette hersef, and of her ability, and that of the instructors she has gathered a

her.

Much of the success is due to the charming personality of the lady whose name the school bears. Parents feel that children in Mrs. De-Jarnette's hands are in good hands indeed, and the school is largely patronized. It is one of the leading institutions of the south, and

Divorces Aftenthe Fourth.

From The Philadelphia Record.

"It is a curious fact," said a well-known divorce lawyer the other day, "that the Fourth of July seems to have the effect of bringing on many divorce suits. For seven or eight years past I have noticed that after a very quiet June there is a rush of applications for divorce as soon as the Fourth is over."

W. & A. B. R.

Ball.

Whitz Sulfrum Springs, July 18.—[Special]—
The "Mary Washington ball," which will take place on the 5th of August (that date being found to be most convenient), is the theme of common interest. The repearsals for the minust have begun, and the dancers should try to be here in time to get as much instruction as possible. Modern costumes can be rendered antique with a little 4ngenuity and taste, and antique ones may be adjusted to fit almost any figure. The extreme length or shortness of the waists of gowns at the period preceding the trevolution will be qualify appropriate. Gentiemen will be allowed more latitude and except the dancers in the minuest will be admitted upon the floor in dress suits with powdered hair or white wigs.

It will be the most brilliant event of the season, and every indication points to a financial and social triumph.

The executive committee of ladies—Mrs. Roger A. Prvor. New York shairmen.

It will be the most brilliant event of the season, and every indication points to a financial and secial triumph.

The executive committee of ladies—Mrs. Roger A. Pryor, New York, chairman; Mrs. ex-Gevernor Fitthugh Lee, Virginia; Mrs. Governor Buckner, Kentacky; Mrs. ex Governor John C. Brown, Tennessee; Mrs. Phillip H. Kall, Virginia; Mrs. W. A. Stuart, Virginia; Mrs. J. Mandeville Carlisle, Washington, D. C.; Mrs. Dr. Haxal, Washington, D. C.; Mrs. C. D. Langborne, Virginia; Mrs. C. D. Langborne, Virginia; Mrs. Clarence Knowles, Atlanta, Ga.; Mrs. Riph Elliott, Savannah, Ga.; Mrs. Alfred T. Harris, Virginia; Mrs. A. B. Camm, Virginia; General Roger A. Pryor, New York; Governor Simon B. Buckner, Kentucky; Mr. A. T. Harris, Virginia; Mr. C. D. Langborne, Virginia; General Roger A. Pryor, New York; Governor Simon B. Buckner, Kentucky; Mr. A. T. Harris, Virginia; Mr. C. D. Langborne, Virginia; Mr. Clarence Knowles, Georgia; Mr. Ralph Elliott, Georgia; Mr. W. A. Stuart, Virginia; Mr. Skipwith Wilmer, Baltimore, Md.; Mr. J. W. Reinhart, Boston; Mr. Charles M. Blackford, Virginia; General Charles J. Anderson, Virginia; Mr. Wilkins Bruce, Virginia; Mr. Thomas Rutherford, 4Va.; Mr. E. D. Christian, Virginia; Mr. Wilkins Bruce, Virginia; Mr. Thomas Rutherford, 4Va.; Mr. E. D. Christian, Virginia; Mr. Carlisle and Mrs. John C. Brown.

The ball will open with a grand march, in which all the greats will participate; the minnet will be danced by twenty couples, and at 11 o'clock "Sir Roger de Coverly" will be danced by all, in costume, who wish to participate in the antique dance. At the close there will be general dances. There will be no supper, since the object is to raise a fund for the monument to the mother of Washington, and all are supposed to be patrictic sounds to acquiesce.

The season is growing brighter and arrivals are more and more numerous by every train. On Wednesday, the lith, there were 100 new names registered. Tennis parties, hayrides, room parties, bowling parties and 5 o'clock teas are the occasions

than ususal.

Mrs. Clarence Knowles has been singularly tasteful in the arrangement of her cottage in Tausus row. Papered in old rose and white, with lace draperies, old rose ribbons, silk mantel draperies, copper ornaments, picture frames, lamp, trefoil tables, rustic chairs, Mexican fans, rugs and mats, all make a charming continuation of adornment for summer comfort and pleasure. Miss Margaret Young, of Louisville, an astractive debutante, is chaperoned by Mrs. Knowles, and Miss Susie Harwood, a belle from Atlanta, will soon join her party.

will soon join her party.

PERSONALS.

Miss Bodine, of Philadelphia, is one of the beanties this season.

Miss Mildred Carlisle, of Washington, D. C.,
nue of the most admired belles of last season, is

here.
Mrs. Philip Haxall, Richmond, and her niece,
Miss Amy Triplett, of Alabama, will spend August
and September at the White.
Mr. and Mrs. Harry B. Bishop, of Louisville,
are expected on the 20th. Mrs. Bishop was Miss
Kate Breckinridge, of White Sulphur fame a few
years ago. ears ago. Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Felton, of Macon, Ga., are

Mir. and Mis. W. H. Felton, of Macon, Ga., are in a cottage on Baltimore row.

Mis. J. W. Reinhart, of Boston, Mass., and family, are in Tansus row. Miss Ellen Williams, of Brookline, Mass., will join them in a few days.

Mr. John King, president of the Eric railroad, Mrs. King and Miss King, of New York, have a cottage in Florida row.

Mr. King is the father of Mrs. Ralph Elliott, of Savannah, Ga.

Mr. King is the father of Mrs. Ralph Elliott, of Savannah, Ga.

Late arrivals: Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Felton, Mascon, Georgia; J. J. Gresham, Ga.; T. W. Baxter, Georgia; J. A. Gibbs and wife, Charleston, S. C.; R. S. Bosher, Mrs. Bosher, Virginia; Mrs. P. P. Steel, W. H. Gregg, Philadelphia; Mrs. P. P. Steel, Philadelphia; W. S. Hanna, South Carolina; Mrs. D. Marks, Miss Belle Marks, North Carolida; Mrs. Edward Ruffin, Virginia; Mrs. W. C. Johnson, Macon, Ga.; Warren G. Elliott ahd family, North Carolina; James W. Allison and wife, Virginia; H. W. Nicholl and wife, New York; Mrs. H. C. Cross, New York; Miss Cross, R. W. Gillespie, New York; J. F. Luck, New York; Mrs. J. E. Speed, Louisville, Ky.; Miss Sanford, New York; J. C. Lewis and wife, Louisville; Mrs. Benjamin Rowland, Philadelphis; Mrs. J. H. Inman, Miss Inman, Miss Jan Inman, New York; Mrs. T. B. MacGill, Baltimore; Mrs. William Miller, St. Louis.

Blaine and the Applicant. From a Washington Letter.

One of Mr. Blaine's last intervews with an ofone of Mr. Blaine's last intervews with an of-fice-hunting delegation before he left has afford-ed him as much amusement as any experience of that kind ever did. The delegation was from North Carolina and was presenting Colonel Blank, of that state, for a foreign post of some kind. The visitors were full of praise of the colonel and insisted that he was a m erving m must have something good. As a matter of fact the colonel was a rough and tough old mountain-eer who had never traveled and knew little about public affairs. He had spent his whole life at home and was a near neighbor of the old Cherokee tribe of Indians in that state. But he was ambitious and wanted to go abroad in an official

capacity.

Colonel Blank, of course, accompanied his friends to the state department. The party bore letters from several of Mr. Blaine's nearest friends and on that account met with a cordial reception. There was a secret fear felt, however, as to how the applicant would appear before the secretary, and therefore when Mr. Blaine turned and addressed Colonel Blank a shudder ran through the delegation, the colonel included. "And so you want to go abroad, colonel?" asked the secretary, blandly.

sked the secretary, blandly.

Colonel Blank, struggling with a lump in his hroat, admitted the impeachment.

"Do you speak German? el had to admit that he did not. "French?" "No."
"Spanish?" "No.

"Italian?" persisted the merciless secretary "What language do you speak, colonel?".

Colonel Blank turned very red, hesitated amoment and then blurted out: "Cherokee and a

little English."

This was too much even for the North Carolinians. Everybody laughed, and in that outburst of good nature the party withdrew.

Colonel Blank was subsequently made a gauger in the brandy country at home, and is well satisfied with his appointment.

From The Louisville Times.

Great honors are being paid to the high born of the earth in London this week, but of all those the earth in London this week, but of an those being flattered, who will be remembered a hundred years from now? Yesterday 30,000 persons attended the unveiling of a statue of the lowly Scottish plowboy, nearly a hundred years after his death. Verily—

fied with his appointment.

"Lords and princes are but the breath of kings, An honest man's the noblest work of God." Out of Fashion. From The New York Weekly.

Mrs. De Style-What has become of Clara

Mrs. De Fashion-Horrors! Do not men woman in fashionable society, I beg of Mrs. Forundred-Yes, isn't it awrul! And the

shameless thing admits it, too.

Mrs. De Style—Mercy! Admits what?

Mrs. Forundred (in an awe-stricken whisper)She has married for love.

Harrison Is Huffy. From The New York Advertiser.

Harrison must have been in a very bad tem when a correspondent asked him Sur of Mr. Blaine:

of Mr. Slaine:
"You can't get any information from ma," he exclaimed, "about M. Biaine's health. You can't get any information from Mr. Haiford either. The idea that I would say anything! Go to Bar Harbor if you want to learn the news about him. That's the place for news of Mr. Blaine."

From The Topska Gasette.

"Are you the judge of reprobates?" said an old lady Sasunday as she walked into Judge Monshan's office. "I am the judge of probate," was the reply. "Well, that's it, I expect," quoth the old lady. "You see, my husband died detected, and left me several little infidels, and I want to be their amentioner."

### CONFEDERATE HOME.

BEFORE THE FINANCE COMMITTEE TUESDAY AFTERNOON.

el Calhoun. President of the Board of ustees, Talks Interestingly About the Home and Its Condition,

Next Tuesday afternoon the finance committee of the house will finally dispose of the Confederate Veterans' home.

That is, as far as the committee is concerned. The home is now completed, without a dollar due anybody, and the state is asked to take charge of it. charge of it.

While the committee's action, if favorable or

unfavorable, does not settle the fate of the home, yet it will be watched with great interest by the people who contributed to the building of the home, the men who saw the work begun and finished, and the people gen-

The bill conveying the home to the state was introduced at the last session of the legis-lature, but was left over to this session for

It offers to give the home to the state for the term of twenty-five years upon condition that it be maintained for the benefit of ex-con-At the expiration of the twenty-five years the property is to become the property of the state absolutely.

Building the Home.

Everybody is familiar with the building of

It was one of the great works of Mr. Grady. At the inauguration of the work, Colonel W. L. Calhoun was made chairman of the

building committee.

Mr. Grady was president of the board of trustees until death removed him from his noble work. Colonel Calhoun was chosen to succeed him. He has been faithful to his

Colonel Calhoun was asked yesterday for a

brief review of the work.
"The people of Georgia, and some outside
the state," said he, "made voluntary contributions for the building of a home for ex-condederate soldiers, to the amount of about \$40,-

"I need hardly say that the money was raised through the efforts of Mr. Grady.
"Out of this \$40,000 we purchased about nineteen and one-half acres of land three miles from the center of the city. The location is beautiful, and in every respect suitable, being conveniently reached and susceptible of easy

THE WORK BEGUN.
"A charter was obtained providing a board
of trustees, and we went forward with the work at once, making a contract, with Messrs. Austin & Boylston for the building of the home in December, 1889. They mpleted their work about the the past spring, but have since been occupied

in a state of perfect completion. "Every dollar for both building and land and all contingent expenses has been paid. Not

dollar is outstanding against the enterprise. "The building has sixty rooms, an ele memorial hall, library, dining room and pantries, with fifty sleeping rooms furnished and space for twenty or thirty more, which can be throughout, both to protect the building against fire and for household purposes. One water supply is from a branch, and the other from a fresh, cool spring, both supplied by

"It is very commodious, the rooms are all large and thoroughly ventilated, with large halls on each of these stories. "In addition to the money subscriptions for the building of the home, there were valuable

subscriptions of building material, heaters, marble and terra cotta work, fruit trees, vines and the like. The whole place is absolutely perfect, ready for occupancy. HOW IT STANDS WITH THE STATE.

"Now as to the relation of the home to the state, if it can be so expressed. "Previous to the meeting of the last legisla-ture, the board of trustees of the home met and resolved that in view of the fact that no more funds were on hand, and no other way could he devised for the maintenance of the institu-

tion that it be tendered to the state. "As president of the board of trustees I was authorized to prepare a suitable bill and have it introduced into the general assembly. The bill was prepared and presented at the last

"The provisions are that the trustees shall convey to the state, upon condition that the state will maintain it as a home for ex-confederate soldiers who may apply, under such rules, regulations and restrictions as may be provided by a board of trustees, to be appointed by the governor for the space of twenty-five years, and at the expiration of this time the title to the property

asses to the state absolutely. VISITED BY THE LEGISLATURE. "The legislature, with the board of trustees, visited the home in a body, but the bill was not acted upon. Tuesday afternoon next it comes up for action before the finance com-

"There is one point that deserves special con "There is one point that deserves special consideration. Since the purchase of the property the land has enhanced greatly in value. Having cost originally \$80 an acre it is now well worth \$500 an acre. The trustees believe that it would be a practical thing for she state to do as a financial transaction. The increase in the value of the property will repay the state for its expenditure in maintaining the home. "It will not be many years that the state will have to support these brave veterans. They are old men and rapidly passing away.

SEEKING ADMISSION.

SERKING ADMISSION. "Over seventy written applications for admission to the home have already been received, besides a number made verbally, though it has never been announced that the nome was ready to receive application

"The trustees think that it is the duty of the state to take the home and provide for those brave old veterans who have no families or friends to take care of them in their old age and decrepitude. Pensions are not sufficient, and then many of them do not receive pensions.

and then many of them do not receive pensions.

Again the trustees think the state ought to do this as a public recognition, as an assurance that the state was willing to do her duty towards the men who stood up in her defense in the hour of struggle and trial."

Tomorrow night the veterans will hold a meeting in the hall of the house of representatives in the interest of the home.

The reporting of the bill to the house will be awaited with great interest.

Too Staid.

Miss Daisy Cutter-Father, I can never accept

Mr. Walstret.

Mr. Coupen Cutter—Don't be reckless. Consider his wealth and position; and then, be is only thirty-five, and good looking, toe.

Miss Daisy Cutter—He may be young in years, father; but the man who can pass a baseball bulletin without turning his head to see what the score is, is too old for me.

From The Chicago Herald.

There is a laundryman in Paris who has discarded all soaps, sodas and bleaching powder in his establishment. He merely uses plenty of water and boiled potatoes and can cleans, without employing any alkali, the most soiled of lineas, cottons or woolens.



btain—that is homage and admiration from most exclusive nobility. Though the thest type of the British grande dame acinces many of his associates joing so far as to snub many women therein ore, for an American girl to reach attack the summit of social heights at the thinks the summit of social heights at such an honor after all. Miss Leiter is distributed in the summit of social heights.

art of St. James, with the result of sing by a hair's breadth what they desired

British matron pronounces her manner the thing—not the least American." T ABOUT THEIR PERSONALITIES.

One of the most prominent and progressive women in America is Mrs. Potter Palmer, of Chicago, the president of the board of lady



Through her efforts and those of a number

She is particularly interested in the work in the southern states, and hopes, after the fair is

"I have not positively formulated it," she replied, "but it is something like this: To embrace in the organization woman's work of all kinds, and have, at stated times, meetings that would bring them together for mutual pleasure and benefit. Every state has press clubs, charities, hospital work, etc., in which women are exclusively interested, and it certainly seems to me that an organization that

Mrs. Cantrell is one of the most leading and cellent powers of organization and should her

ruished, and she belongs to one of the oldest nd most aristocratic families in Kentucky. Her home in Georgetown is an old family mansion, rich in treasures, gathered together by past and present generations.

The house is colonial with a square piazza whose roof is supported by large stone pillars. The front drawing room's main tones are dull ose and terra cotta. The furniture is exquisitely carved rosewood upholstered in rich satin

Upon mantels and tables were many ex-

ea service and 5 o'clock tea, and an exquisite

shed mahogany, with carven bears' claws for In a large glass-doored cupboard, let into the

A GEORGIA VERDICT.

a Masculine Nom de Plume Georgians in Tennessee Mountains.

That last admission ought to be humiliating, thinks I, but it isn't; it is exhilira

stages left Morristown that my impressions were vivid, during the twelve miles of staging over an excellent mountain road, crossing the Nile green waters of the Holstein by ferry at a point where it is 150 yards wide. During the entire three hours ride my mind was a camera obscura that developed some pictures by the instantaneous process, but not until this morning did I realize my mental agility. "Old boy!" said I, with a pat of approval, "you are an intellectual acrobat!"

I istood on a beautifully wooded knoll in stone's throw of the hotel,

There, my sin stands confessed! If my people There, my sin stands confessed! If my people condemn me, can I hope for pardon from that son of the soil and worthy governor? Well, hardly. Can I trust to being acquitted by those Solons holding forth in the finest capitol of the most progressive capital in the sunny south? Not while the Georgia law-maker is a son of the soil. Where, then, can hope be found? Ah, Lawa it. Only restricts in classing over THE.

I have it. Only yesterday, in glancing over THE CONSTITUTION I saw where the supreme court decided that a certain man who had been in the penitentiary for nine months had word, and that they do not go farther is only be-cause the Solons of Georgia haven't gone any farther. It isn't their fault that they are not wonder if there is any written law against my

You see she was one of those fortunate permanents, and alluded to us poor transients, and I sighed to think my week would all too soon be up. How little would I care that this little social world was a veritable kaleidoscope, if only I and Dr. Miller and the sweet saint who talks religion and philosophy and metaphysics and psychology and doubts and isms, all from the depth of her own personal experience, and is good enough to give me the benefit of it if only we three and some could be fixed stars, I would keenly enjoy the comets and meteors and skyrockets and Roman

can only console myself and all under six feet with the time worn thought that "precious par-ticles are done up in small packages."

If I did not have an instinctive old fogy respect for the very name of a woman. I would make the Atlanta men wild to be here just by publishing a list of the names of the lady guests. As it is, if a rubber of whist was not waiting on me, I would call on all the muses to assist me in a little word painting, just to prove how clever the public would be at guessing, but time and whist wait for no man. But if some of them knew that Sam Ven-

When the crucible dawn its glory disclored the sunset fires the eves of July.

entacles of a democratic investigating commit

### LUNACY OR IDIOCY.

DR. STYLES SAYS THE WHOLE WORLD IS SO.

He Writes a Card About the Man Who Is to Hang Friday-How Oz-

burn Is.

Ozburn's condition still shows no change. He spends the day lying quietly with his eyes fixed on the artistic work of Sam Hill or ise sleeping peacefully. His meals are hearty and regular.

Yesterday the monotony of the past week was broken by the visit of his brother, Seab Ozburn. The visit was one of about half an hour. It was an unsatisfactory one and the brother left without having been recognized or getting the doomed man to talk to any ex-

Ozburn has ceased to utter any complaint and from all appearances does not suffer.

Whether his attorney will make another fight for him cannot be told. However, Dr.

styles furnishes good ground work for a legal battle. Here it is: IS OZBURN INSANE?

After an invertigation of the Ozburn case, by jury of competent men, it has been decided that he is sane, yet the very facts adduced from the evidence in the case are, to the minds of many people of Atlanta, proof conclusive that the man is insane.

There are varieties of insantity.

1. Mania; acute and chronic; divisible into intellectual insanity or delusion—emotional or moral insanity and illusional derangement or hallucina-

2. Monomania, or partial insantity, e. g., hom-cidal and suicidal. Kleptomania or an insane propensity to steal. Erotomania (satyriasis) or uncontrollable amatory desire. Pyromania, morbid propensity to commit arson, etc.

4. Dementia, i. e.: Total wreck of the faculties r imbecility. Idiocy is congenital imbecility.
Two-thirds of the inhabitants of the earth are

insane, balance idiots.

When one point off (so common) is not observe off, cranks, and when three off partiall insane, requiring only the slightest excitement trender them temporarily wholly insane, as suppressed chills from favorable weather when the cause still lurketh in the system, are reproduced by that exciting suicidal wind, which generally prevails in September, when the most of suicides

When the murder of Bradley was committee

Ozburn was temporarily insane.

When he embarked in business, he had When he embarked in business, he had only capital enough to purchase one or two hundred barrels of Irish potatoes, from which he naturally expected to realize a profit, and when the found that his drummer had closed out the lot at cost, he no doubt became very much excited, and when later informed that Bradley had said that he doubt had said that is potatoes did not hold out in weight, he doubt-

is became temporarily wholly insane.

Why any one who would kill such a quiet, peace able a man as Bradley was known to be, wit cause, and shoot him so many times, when he was unarmed, was undoubtedly crazy at the time of the occurrence, and from what has transpired the trial by jury, everything goes to show at the present time the man is insane.

that at the present time the man is insane.

They say that the attack was premeditated. Go to an asylum and watch its inmates, and you cannot fail to observe what exceeding cunnings they will exhibit in endeavoring to carry out any plan. They will, for days and even weeks ahead think over their modes of escape. They will freently tell you that they are as sane as anybody but that their uncles, guardians, or perhaps brothers, desire to get control of their money, and

brothers, desire to get control of their money, and would make it appear that they are crazy.

Some time since, while visiting the Fulton county jail, I was informed by some of the prisoners that there was a man in the jail who had been sent there by his wife on the charge of insanity. On interviewing the negro he smiled pleasantly and remarked: that "his wife had become tired of him and wanted another fellow," and, therefore, had preferred a charge of insanity and had caused his arready are also had caused his arready and had caused his arready and had caused his arready aready and had caused his arready are a supplied to the caused his arready are a Wanted another relieve, and, the tectors, are preferred a charge of insanity and had caused his arrest. After the negro had retired, I casually remarked that he had every appearance of being perfectly sane, but that "we knew not what the morrow would bring forth." A few days subsequently he became perfectly wild, and had to be sent to the asylum.

In Paris there stands a column called Vendome,

200 feet high, constructed of the cannons taken in 200 feet high, constructed of the cannons taken in victory by the immortal Napoleon, and no person is permitted to ascend to the top alone, on account of so many having thrown themselves from the summit. Those who did so were doubtless in the third stage of insantity when they ascended and the cause of their having become temporarily wholly insane, was due to the fact that they fully realized what laurels the "Little Corporal" had left behind him, and that they, in their littleness, would pass away, without leaving even a footprint on the "sands of time." Possibly had they been reild have returned to the third stage of insanity and have followed their usua! avocations until another cause had arisen to dethrone their reason.

Some years since an intelligent and well-to-do physician was arrested for stealing and was committed to the pententiary. On being asked by the Rev. Mr. stealing and was committed to the penitentiary. On being asked by the Rev. Mr. Thomas Stanley, with whom he was well acquainted, why a man of his ability and means had committed theft, he replied: "Why, my dear sir? Theft. Why, I regard that as being the greatest act of my lite. Why, did you ever hear of my having taken anything from any one but a miser? I deprived them of their idols (as did Moses), and scattered them broadcast among the poor, thereby giving the idolators a chance to reflect on other things and relieve the necessities of the poor."

poor, thereby giving the idolators a chance to reflect on other things and relieve the necessities of the poor."

When a boy at school in Macon, Ga., I knew of a schoolmate, between eighteen and nine-teen years of age (the best classical scholar in the school), who attended a hanging. On his return home, he hung a brood of his mother's ducks, and was on the eve of hanging his three-year-old brother, when his mother caught him in the act and put a stop to further proceedings. The next day the amateur hangman appeared at school in his usual state of mind.

The Whitechapel murders are doubtless committed by an insane person (else the murderr would have been detected ere this), who thinks that it is his holy mission to exterminate all the lewd women, and thus prevent the breaking of one of the Ten Commandments.

Solicitor Hill kindly remarked during the trial of the Ozburn case, "That my kind heart had overruled my better judgment." Sympathy, had it not been overruled by justice, would have said: Let him hang—the sooner the better, for he would then have been suffering from ever since I have known him up to the present time. If he has not already asked forgiveness from that God whom he has offended, 'tis now too late, for he is not now in a state of mind to consider the enormity of the sooner he passes away the better, for they are now in a state of suspense and expense. 'Tis natural that they should do all in their power to save him from the gallows, for did they not, the world would censure them. The following are my reasons for coming to the conclusion that Ozburn is insane, viz:

When I first saw him he complained of severe headache and said that he had suffered from hemorrhagic fever during two years consecutively in Mississippi, and that his physician had advised him to leave the state, telling him that it would him to leave the state, telling him that it would

headache and said that he had suffered from hemorrhagic fever during two years consecutively in Mississippl, and that his physician had advised him to leave the state, telling him that it would be almost certain death to remain there.

Notwithstanding my earnest protest against his doing so, he returned to Mississippl during the heat of summer, giving up an excellent position. On several occasions I had been summoned to see him by his wife and have found him talking incoherently, complaining of his head. I have been acquainted with Ozburn several years and until quite recently I have never been able to engage the attention of his eyes! They were always moving rapidly from one object to another, like the eyes of a caged hyena, indicating in the hunan being an unbalanced mind.

When Ozburn boarded at the Sharman house he was never known to say aught to any one at the

when Ozburn boarded at the Sharman house he was never known to say aught to any one at the table; his eyes would move restlessly in their Boekets, frequently glancing at the ceiling, another indication of a wandering mind. I now consider Ozburn no longer in the third stage of insanity, but an imbecile.

insanity, but an imbecile.

The jury found Ozburn sane, notwithstanding it was unquestionably proved that he drank one quart of whisky daily, besides taking some opum. That quantity of whisky, independent of opium, was sufficient to dethrone the reason of a stout man, much less that of a skeleton.

There are different causes of insantity, the most frequent of which is the use of alcoholic stimulants, and had it not been prescribed for Ozburn, he could not have obtained it, hence he is not responsible for the imbecilic state that he is in, even though it was wholly caused by stimulants.

I was at the bedside of my child, who was lying a a critical condition at the time of Orburn's rial for insanity, and since then he same cause has claimed my whole

attention, hence I have had no opportunity to discuss the matter.

The suspicion that Ozburn is shamming is largely due to the erroneous information disseminated by the newspapers, which suspicion seems to have been potent in the jury box.

It is not improper to mention that one of the guards who is so confident of Ozburn's sanity, was once an employe of Bradley; and newspapers seem to have gotten much of their information from the jail.

Here is a man in whose family there is a strong insane taint, developed in four instances in his generation; a man suffering now from a disease, a fruitful source of insanity; a man debilitated by repeated fevers and long confinement, a man on whose conscience rests a horrible crime. Is it strange if he is crazy? Would it not be almost a miracle if he was sane?

Against these facts, for they are facts, against the positive testimony of the county physician, against the testimoney of other reliable witnesses, professional and lay, all showing his insanity, there is only the opinion of three or four doctors whose examinations extended on a few visits.

C. A. STYLES.

## TWO MURDERERS

ARE CAPTURED IN SOUTH CARO-LINA

And Brought Back to Georgia-One Mur derer Gives the Other Away-An Unusual Story.

Facts are more interesting than fiction

And here is one of the times. A few years ago H. A. Duke, then a rising young business man in Jackson, Butts county ecame involved in a quarrel with a negro whom he killed. Dukes quickly fled and after roaming around brought up in Anderson, S. C., where he went to work under an assumed

When Duke left Jackson, his father was

hale, hearty man.

But since then he has gone to his grave. A year or so after young Duke skipped away, his father was killed by W. L. Parker, an old companion of the junior Duke.

Parker, like his old schoolmate, made his escape and without any knowledge of whereabouts of his victim's son went to Anderson, S. C., where he took another name. Of course Duke, who was hiding for his life, learned of his father's death, and a short time afterwards saw Parker on the street.

He could not openly asked for Duke's arrest ecause he too was wanted for k illing a man. With guite a shrewd game he succeeded in having Parker arrested. Immediately after Parker's arrest an officer

was sent to Anderson for him.

But before Parker left the Anderson jail he ascertained that Duke was there and that his arrest was due to the son of the man he had

Parker kept his mouth closed, and Duke never suspected that he was known in the After reaching the Butts county jail, how-

ever, Parker gave the whole snap away, and then Duke was arrested on a telegram. Now the Jackson sheriff is on his way to

Anderson for Duke. In a short time he, too, will be in the Jack-

### ABOUT THE CAPITOL.

The tax digests of Oglethorpe, Wilkinson and Lincoln were received at the comptroller general's office yesterday. Oglethorpe county returns \$1,744,160 this year against \$1,673,012, which is an increase of \$71,148. Wilkinson county returns \$1,279,803 this year against \$1,250,892, showing an increase of \$28,911. Lincoln returns \$710,331 this year against \$634,743 which shows an increase of \$75,588. Up to date the digests from fifteen counties have been received, and the unusual fact is commented on by Mr. T. M. Furlow, of the comptroller's office, that not a single county shows a decrease. The counties are all small and represent the different sections of the state and the percentage of increase is very

The resignations of Captain T. C. Thompson and Second Lieutenant F. A. Wrench, of the Dalton Guards, were received yesterday at the capitol.
Captain Thompson and Lieutenant Wrench

Captain Thompson and Lieutenant Wrench were very popular officers at the Chickamauga encampment, and their loss to the Georgia military will be regretted. They go out of the state to engage in business.

A commission was issued yesterday to Charles I. Mell, as an inspector of rifle practice, with the rank of first lieutenant of the Ninth Georgia regiment.

### |Severe Earthquake Shock.

New York, July 18.—The ship, Elenfinlas, which arrived at this port today, 123 days out from Calcutta, reports experiencing an earthquake on April 7th. The shock was so great that the crew were thrown down and everything loose on the ship displaced. The shock lasted three minutes. Three days later a lighter shock was experienced.

### A Sad Bereavement.

The many friends of Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Comer, 55 Mills street, will be deeply pained to learn that their little two-year-old daughter, Carrie May, died yesterday afternoon. The child's sweet and winsome ways had endeared her to all who knew her, and her death was a great should to her learn to the child's sweet and winsome ways had endeared her to all who knew her, and her death was a

### AGNES SCOTT INSTITUTE.

Home School for Young Ladies, Decatur, Ga Fall Session Begins September 3, 1891. MISS NANNETTE HOPKINS, PRINCIPAL.

Faculty composed of twelve accomplished, ex-perienced teachers. School of music, Mr. Gustav Meyer (Leipsic), director; school of art, Mr. William Lycett, di-

rector.

The main building, one of the most completely appointed and comfortably furnished college buildings in the south, with ample accommodations for over 100 boarders, and recitation rooms and halls for over 200 pupils, will be occupied on the first day of the session. Heating, ventilation and light by the most ap-proved modetn methods. proved modetn methods.
Unexcelled for beauty and healthfulness of location. Board and tuition in literary department \$200 per annum. Music and art fees very reasonable. For catalogues, etc., addres H. J. Williams, secretary and treasurer, Decatur, Ga. june 24,2m,wed,sun

### IMPORTANT LETTER

To Messrs. Harralson Bros. & Co.

Te Messrs. Harraison Bros. & Co.

McMakertown, N. C., June 30, 1891.

Messrs. Harraison Bros. & Co, Atlanta, Ga.:

Gentlemen—I am now prepared to fill your orders for the following brands of my tobacco:

"Good Enough," "Tube Rose," "Number One."

"Il inch 3s." My two best brands, "Sullivan's Best" and "Free and Easy," I will not ship for several weeks yet, as I want them to have age and keep up the reputation they have as being the best goods manufactured. My stock of leaf this season is better than I have had for years. You will find all my grades to run beautifully this season. Yours trally,

The firm of Harraison Bros. & Co. is one of the largest of its character in this country. They handle a splendid line of goods, and the trade will do well to place their orders with them.

July 73 w Tues Fri Sun

If you suffer from looseness of bowels, or

If you suffer from looseness of bowels, or fever and ague, Angostura Bitters will cure you. Dr. J. G. B. Siegert & Sons, sole manufacturers.

Catarrh is a most disgusting ailment and yet many unnecessarily suffer with the disease. They will try local applications, which do no good whatever, but fail to try such constitutional treatment as is afforded by a use of B, B. B. (Botanic Blood Balm), which removes the mucous poison in the blood; and thus eradicates the cause of the disease.

noo; san take case.

N. C. Edwards, Lampassas Springs, Tex., writes:

"I was greatly annoyed with catarrh which impaired my general health. The discharge from my nose was very offensive. and I used various advertised remedies without benefit until finally the use of B. B. B. entirely cured me. I am proud to recommend a blood remedy with such powerful curative virtue."

commend a blood remety warm such a tive virtue."

B. C. Kinard & Son, Towaliga, Ga., writes: "We induced a neighbor to try B. B. B. for catarrh, which he thought incurable as it had resisted all treatment. It delighted him and continuing its use he was cured sound and well."



BY MRS. WILLIAM KING.

[All letters to this department and The Young Folks' column must be addressed to Mrs. William King, 400 Courtland avenue, Atlanta, Ga.]

HE CARETH. "Casting all your care upon Him, for he eareth for you."-1 Peter, 5.-7.

What can it mean? Is it aught to Him That the nights are long and the days are di Can He be touched by the griefs I bear, Which sadden the heart and whiten the hair? Around His throne are eternal calms, And strong, glad music of happy psalms, And bliss, unrufiled by any strife; How can he care for my little life?

And yet I want Him to care for me,
While I have in this world where the shadows be
When the lights die down from the path I take
When the strength is feeble and friends forsake When love and music, that once did bless, Have left me to silence and loneliness, And my life-song changes to sobbing prayers. Then my heart cries out for a God who cares!

When shadows hang o'er me the whole day long And my spirit is bowed with shame and wrong; When I am in fault, and the deeper shade Of conscious sin makes my heart afraid; And the busy world has too much to do To stay in its course to help me through, And I long for a Savior, can it be That the God of the universe cares for met

Oh, wonderful story of deathless love! Each child is dear to the heart above. He fights for me, when I cannot fight, He comforts me in the gloom of night He lifts the burden, for he is strong, He stills the sighs, and awakes the song; The sorrow that bowed me down He bears, And loves, and pardons, because he cares!

Let all who are sad take heart again; We are not alone in our hours of pain; Our father stoops from the throne above To sooth and quiet us with his love. He leaves us not when the storm is high, 

### "Men and Women."

As we promised to give this week another co York Press. We are well acquainted with the writer, who is a wenderfully intelligent lady and has long occupied a position on the New York papers. Her reason assigned for women working and becoming independent is a novel one, but may be in many respects true; but of one thing we may be sure, a single women, competent t make her own living so as to be independent, is happier and more to be envied than a woman united to a man too lazy or too indifferent to give her the comforts of life. The following is the

paper upon 'The Women of the Future,' in which she is reported as saying that of late in this country so great a number of men have taken to a life of celibacy that to a great extent women a life of celibacy that to a great extent women have been left out in the cold. On this account it has come to pass that, being thrown on their own resources, women have become self-supporting, and have not only entered into the professions which formerly were practiced by men alone, but have formed guilds, clubs and societies for mutual protection and social intercourse, in precisely the same way as men have done almost since the dawn of civilization, and, furthermore, that women will keep on growing more and more independent of men.

That our editress is right, most of us will agree, "that men may have become degenerated and more trifling," causing woman to go into works The underlying cause is that our men—er ally our young men—smoke cigarettes and w

This saps their energies and gives us our empty headed dudes, whom rather than marry, our sen-

would be as empty as their heads if their fathers should fail. There is something stylish about a cigar, and a sipe is comfortable looking, but a cigarette is the most inane brain killing, energy destroying

thing of the day. .

Find the man who smokes eigarettes and amounts to anything in business, and you find but the rare exception which proves a rule. It the darkness of Egypt; and like it can be felt—by his wife. In imagination he stands on the

brink of ruin.

He gives her a small sum grudgingly, and though it may not be half what he spends in hurtful pleasures, it seems the straw which breaks the camel's back and plunges him into bank-

What girl, seeing her mother snubbed abou money, does not feel like learning a way to keep such an humiliating thing from her own life? Ol all the mother has to fear there is nothing more depressing. So mothers and daughters are look ing for a remedy. And with a sip of the swe independence, they, like the tiger, who hasted human flesh, never returns to meaner with never or satisfied until they are treated with equal fairness by men in business matters. We hope there may be "a tide in the affairs of women, which taken at the good leads on to fortune." Our young men will have to bestir themselves if they want to be—not ahead of women—but her

their mannood and say he on her. No true neart-ed, honest thinking man does. While he may feel that woman is leaving her sweetest and best place in the home, he admires her pluck and energy—knewing she cannot control the causes Some say it will be a check on marriage. It will

on poor marriages no doubt. An intelligent woman will think twice before she ties herself for life to a man who has no energy or business talent, and can but make dependence bitter. No marri

and can but make dependence bitter. No marriages are better than poor ones.

I have never seen any articles advising women
to farm, yet it is not half so trying and nerve
wearing, as teaching and many other vocations.
Few women have the money to go into it.

A short time since I read of two teachers, who

had saved their earnings and invested in property near a town, and covered it with fruit—princi-pally grapes, and were finding it a profitable in-

"She considereth a field and buyeth it; with "She considereth a field and buyeth it; with the fruit of her hands she planteth a vineyard."

This and like verses of the Bible seem to point to the independence of woman. Yet who can look on the weaker physique of our cultured women and not feel that God meant her to be tenderly sheltered in the heart and home of one who loves her?

NUL MONTONEY loves her? NUIA MONTGOMERY

### DRAMA IN REAL LIFE

A Touching Incident Recently Witnessed in a Western Depot.

From The St. Louis Globe Democrat.

I witnessed a most touching and dramatic incident the other day, says M. J. Madden, of Chicago. It was at the union depot. Among the passengers leaving the train just in from the seuth was a distinguished looking old gentleman, and clinging to his arm was one of the most beautiful girls I ever saw in my life.

filling is his arm was one or the most beautiful girls I ever saw in my life.

To take the Joliyt train there came down the stone steps a burly officer, in citizen's clothes, and by his side was the once society favorite, George Lipe, convicted of forging his mother's name to valuable documents, and who, in spite of

all the influence brought to bear, must serve his

all the influence brought to Dear, must serve his term in the penitentiary.

A steel band was about the prisoner's wrist attached to another about the officer's wrist. The two couples I have described met directly in front of the big gates.

"Oh, papa," exclaimed the girl as her face lighted up with pleasure, "here is George come to wheat me after our long fourtary."

lighted up with pleasure, "here is George come to meet us after our long journey."

She rushed forward to meet the convict, and impetuously grabbed both his hands. The shock the sight of the manacles produced was positively frightful. Her great eyes opened, her face blanched, she tried to speak, but could not, and then she fell fainting into the arms of her father, who bore her to a carriage.

The convict during this ordeal, was a pitiable looking object. He uttered no word, but as he

looking object. He uttered no word, but as he passed through the gate I saw his lower lip was covered with blood. He had bitten through it. The girl, I subsequently learned, was the fel-low's fiance, who had been in Mexico all the

### ONLY A PAUPER'S GRAVE.

and Scene in a Cemetery Over the Interme of a Ruffian's Vietim, From the Advance.

One evening this week, the Advance man heard a lady telling a strange and sad experience which she met with in the North Burial ground, some years back, before it was placed under the watchful care of Superintendent White.

ful care of Superintendent White.
She said:
"It was a beautiful summer's day. My husband and myself and a couple of lady friends had gone down to the graveyard to trim the plants in our family lot. It was a pleasant though mournful duty, for there lay the little ones he had lost.
"Our task completed we were coming out of the avenue, when we saw a hearse approaching. It was a poor, tawdry, one-horse affair, and it was alone. There were no mourners, no friends, no bearers and no carriages. The driver was the only one we could see. As the hearse drew up to

only one we could see. As the hearse drew up to where we stood we saw that it contained a coffin, and asked for an explanation. and asked for an explanation.

"It's too bad,' began the driver, descending from his seat; 'there's not only nobody to follow the poor woman to her grave, but I've nobody to help me with the coffin.' And then he went on to

"It was a pauper's funeral. The poor unfortun "It was a pauper's funeral. The poor unfortunate whose remains he had brought for interment was a young woman who had only been in this country a short time. She had been cursed, with a drunken, dissolute and brutal husband, who had not only neglected his poor wife, but had beaten and kicked her into insensibility and then, terrified at his own cowardly violence, had fied the city. His victim and her child were taken to the city hospital, but she was downed. The trivine dity hospital, but she was doomed. The injuries which she had received were too terrible to be cured by human aid, and she died a victim to the brutality of the man whose highest pride should have been to love and cherish the beautiful, but fragile flower, which he gathered in the garden of

"It was her funeral we saw; her unwept and unmourned corpse that was being so coldly and eruelly carried to a pauper's grave. My hushand's eyes blazed with henest indignation as the driver told his story, while my own and those of the other ladies of our party were wet with tears.

"Come, wife, we'll follow this poor creature to her grave. It shall never be said that a good, honest English girl had no kindly hand to help to lay her in her resting places, while I am around. We will be the mourners, and if we are not invited ones, our sympathy shall be as pure and heartfelt as if she were a dear friend whom we had lost."

"We formed in procession and followed the hearts to the side of the new dug grave in the pauper's lot.

verently, kindly and lovingly was the plain and common coffin laid upon the ground, and the driver and my husband prepared to give a hand in lowering it to its last resting place. At this moment a strange but intense desire came upon me to look upon the face of the dead woman. The me, but he had no screw driver with which to re-move the lid. I placed my garden scissors the pair which I had been using in trimming bushes in our own graye lot—in the hands of my husband, and it did not take his willing hands much time

"And then we all looked upon the face of the

"it was the face of a fair young woman, so inno-cent, so sweet and so pure in its ideal beauty that it seemed like an ideal face to me. For it was yet perfect in its winsome beanty and soft repose, and, in its marble purity, called to mind Byron's

"Before Decay's effacing fingers Have swept the line where beauty lingers."

"And there we stood, reverently, solemnly and tearfully, looking down upon the face of the corpse that knew no mourners—a face that shone with a bright supernal light as the golden sunshine fell upon it from the blue and cloudless sky overhead, where, perchance, pitying angels were looking down upon one whose love had been a martyrdom and whose sad fate had atoned for any sins which sham tight have compitted.

she might have committed.

"Cover her up tenderly. Lay her gently in her last home. Though unknown, nameless and forsaken, she was a woman, a wife and a mother, and humanity could have no nobler thought than to lay her to rest with reverent hands and to

"And then when it was all over, and her grave had been gently, but neatly filled up, we left the spot breathing softly tearful prayers over her sad fate, and, in kindness of heart, giving that poor forsaken creature (whom we had laid at rest so far away from her home and kindred) a service of respect and honor and simple prayer prompted by sympathy and made earnest by its absence of any need of pretense.

"If God has pitted her as we pitted and sorrowed for her she is happy now. And I could not believe

for her she is happy now. And I could not believe in a God that would not pity a poor, stricken and heart-broken creature such as was that murdered mother, whom we laid in a pauper's grave."

HOW TO PRESERVE SMALL FRUITS

Small fruit require more care in preserving than large, firm varieties. They should be carefully selected, only the firm, perfect ones used, and then cooked slowly in the syrup for half an hour or

Strawberry Preserves .- Pick firm, not overripe strawberries, weigh, allowing a pound of sugar to a pound of berries. Sprinkle the sugar over and let stand several hours; drain the syrup off; put in a kettle and let boil; add the berries; let boil fifteen minutes; then skim the berries out carefully; keep hot, and boil the syrup down until thick; return the berries to the kettle and let boil slowly until clear; take up, put in jars and pour the syrup over.

Strawberry Jam.—Pick ripe strawberries, that are tooripe to preserve; put in a kettle with a very little water, to keep from sticking. Boil slowly and stir; when half done add half a pound of sugar for ever pound of fruit; cook alowly until thick. When cool put in glass jars.

Cherry Preserves.—Stone ripe cherries, and save the julce; allow a pound of sugar to a pound of fruit. Boil the julce and sugar together to make the syrup; put the cherries in, and cook slowly until done; take the cherries up with a skimmer; boil the syrup thick and low, and pour over the cherries. Raspherry Preserves.—Take ripe, firm raspher-ries, allow a pound of sugar to every pound of fruit. Pat in a preserve kettle together, cook slowly until tender; take up the fruit; bell the

heat, and take up.

Gooseberry Preserves.—Select ripe, perfect gooseberries, weigh, allow a pound of sugar to a pound of fruit; make syrup, drop the berries in, cook slowly until clear and thick; when done, take up, put in jars.

Currant Preserves.—Pick ripe, firm currants from the stems, weigh, allow a pound of sugar to pound of fruit; make a syrup of half a pint of water to a pound of sugar; add the currants, cook allowly until clear.

Plum Preserves.—Take perfect fruit, allow

Plum Preserves.—Take perfect fruit, allo equal quantities of sugar and plums; put a sugar kettle with very little water; boil until rich syrup; pour over the plums and let stand ownight. In the morning draw off the syrup, boi put in the plums, let cook half an hour, or until done.

Damson Preserves.—Cut a slit in each damson; spread on dishes, and set in the sun until the seeds come out readily; make a syrup, put in fruit and boil.

oome out reasury; meases syrap, per boil.

Grape Preserves.—Pick grapes from the stems, skin and put in a kettie, stir until the seeds are loose; then strain, weigh with the skins, and to every pound allow a pound of sugar. Pour the grapes in the kettie; let come to a boil; add the sugar and cook slowly until done.

Blackberry Preserves.—Pick ripe blackberries, weigh, allow a pound of sugar to a pound of fruit; sprinkle the sugar over, and let stand over night; in the morning drain off the syrup; put in a kettle, and let boil; add the berries, cook alowly until they are done and the syrup is thick.

CORREESPODENCE.

CORREESPODENCE.

Mrs. J. W Irby, Buforus, Tenn.—Will some of the ladies please tell me where I can get a waist that will take the place of a corset? My brother takes your paper, and I think it a household

Mrs. J. H. Robinett, Johnson, Va.—Did you ever read of the Natural Bridge over Stock creek, Va.? I live near there, and the South Atlantic and Ohio railroad runs under the bridge; it is 487 feet high, and there all kinds of things there, such as salt petre and other minerals, and many strange formations. I have plenty of things to exchange that came from there, and I have some fine laces, also, to exchange for calico and silk, and other parsels.

Mrs. M. C., Alabama—Do any of our kind readers or Aunt Susie know of a bright little orphan girl two or four years old, who is very much in need of a good home, among Christian people where there are no children, where she can have all the advantages necessary to carry her through life? If anyone knowing such a child would give their full address through our valuable paper, I would consider it a great favor, and a pleasure to correspond with them. Success to the paper and the editress,

Mrs. M. W. Hammond, Manor, Tex.—My little boy wrote in The Constitution a week or two ago about my Uncle George Hazlewood, and a lady in Nashville wrote to my little boy, but did sign her name. If she will write to me and sign her name or tell my uncle to write to me I will be very glad. I am a poor widow and not able to work scarcely any, and my husband and all my oldest boys are dead, and most of my children are small and I am in bad-circumstances. I came from Tennessee to Texas in 1852, and my uncle and aunt that raised me are dead. I also have another friend in Nashville, a Mr. Thomas Wain, who is a merchant.

Mrs. H. R. J., Curritack, N. C.—After being a silent reader of The Constitution for a long time and gaining much information thereby, I thought I would knock for admittance to this happy band of sisters, and hope to receive a welcome. I think the Kingdom a grand feature of the paper. I find many good receipts in it. I take many papers and like this paper better than them all. I am a farmeris wife, and spend my leisure time reading. I have just read Dr. Felton's reply to Dr. Hawthorne, and think it grand, and would advise you all to read it. I feel like I would like to put my hand in his and say, "God bless you, for advocating the rights of women."

bless you, for advocating the rights of women."

Mrs. Mattie Cook, Shellman, Ga.—I am a young housekeeper, and having received so much useful information from Woman's Kingdom, I' write to express my appreciation of it. I wish to inquire for my aunt, or her family. Her name is Mrs. Pearcla Glisten; her maiden name was Pearcia Grimes. Any information will be thankfully received. Write to the address above. When last heard from was in Taylor county, Ga. If Mrs. S. E. Kollatt will dust quinine where ants are bad it will drive them away. I think the sisters wrote very beautifully on the management of children. I have two little ones entrusted to my care, and it is my desire to raise them right. Someone wrote for the song, "I'll be all smiles tonight, love," but I have lost the address. If they will write to me I will send it to them.

I will send it to them.

Mrs. M., Hawkinsville, Ga.—I want to thank all the sisters for the many benefits I have received from them through the Kingdom, and now I want to both give and ask help. I have a preparation for the complexion, which I know any of you would be willing to pay a good price for. It removes tan and freckles, and gives the skin a soft white appearance, and it is perfectly harmless. Now, this is what I ask you in exchange: To any one sending me two yards of goods (I don't care what kind), calico or homespun, just so it is new, I will send the recipe, or I will send it to any one sending me two spools of thread. Now I hope every sister will try it. I know you will be pleased. How many of you know that saitpetre dissolved in water and sprinkled on squash and cucumber vines will destroy bugs, and to break an egg in your pastry will improve it wonderfully. All wishing to exchange with me, address as above, with stamp.

Mrs. J. D. Cook, Lisbon, La.—I have several pieces of sheet instrumental music that I would exchange for grape cuttings, fine plum seed or sprouts, or pear, apple, quince or fig. all rooted and well packed. Will pay for them if so desired. Ladies who buy many extracts will do well to observe the following:

Lemon extract—Fut rind of three lemons in half a pint of alcohol; in four days pour off into a bottle; add one ounce oil of lemon. Lemons should be fresh. If small ones, use five or six. Orange extract the same.

Vanilia extract—Buy from your druggist three or four vanilia beans; put into a half pint of alcohol; let stand three or four days, then cork tight.

alcono; let stand three or lour days, then cork tight.

If you want a delightful cake flavor, spread geranium leaves in the bottom of pan and pour cake in on top. I desire the address of the lady who had the seed of a weed that would destroy flies.

Annie Hagerson, Roney, Ga.—I have been reading The Constitution for years, and like it more each year. We feel that we could not do without Talmage's sermons; I cut them out and save them, for my little children. I want to tell the sisters when to commence teaching the Bible. When they can lisp their first words, ask them who gave them life, and let them answer. Continue to ask until they know. Then ask where is God; and so on till you get through the Bible. Tell them Bible stories; they will soon become interested, and you will learn more of the Bible. Tell them Bible stories; they will soon become interested, and you will learn more of the Bible. Answer every question with patience—letting the Bible ever be your guide. I have taught six children in this way. One out of that number answered ninety-three questions at three years old at a Sabbath-school convention at Concord, Ga. The house was crowded but the child was as much composed as when at home. Don't say you haven't time, but remember what responsibility rests upon you as a mother.

haven't time, but remember what responsibility rests upon you as a mother.

Mrs. W. T. McCrau, Abererombie, Ala.—I have thought often of writing to the Womans' Kingdom but am so much like the "old woman that lived in a shoe, etc." I never take time to write, my spare time is all taken up in reading. I will be glad when the sisters get through exchanging. When the last ones are found, and flowers and other things exchanged, perhaps we will have something of more interest. I read with interest everything pertaining to children. I believe it was Aunt Susie that wrote about how to manage little children on rainy days, by gaving them soissors and letting them cut paper, but when there are four children, and all of them under six, that plan won't work, for they take too much pleasure in using the scisors on one another's hair, dresses or fingers. When a rainy day comes I nearly go crazy from their noise. Please someone give me a receipt for a pumpkin pie and hard ginger cake. How many know that oiling the ends of slats, will prevent a bed from creaking? Some advice on the management of children will be appreciated. I think the Kingdom by itself is worth the price of the paper. What is good for croup and coughs?

Miss Jennie Cowan, Willington, S. C.—I wish to say that if Mrs. Aunie Wallace, of Pleasant Point, Texas, will soak the mildewed garments in buttermilk, it will disappear entirely, that is if it has not been set by boiling. Cover them with the milk and let stand until the mildew will rub out. If afraid of soaking too long, rub them out, rinse in cold water and hang in the sun, and when dry, if still stained, repeat the process. I had a beautiful set of allover hemstitched linen pillow shams made perfectly grey with mildew by a careless washwoman, and by soaking in butternilk they were restored, and are now show white. If the dear sisters will use cold water in summer when churning, as they do boiling water in summer they will have no cause to compain. First, ascertain if the milk is warm or cold. If the latter it will foam as soon as you begin to churn, when a little warm water will start the dutter. If warm, and the butter is slow to come, pour in cold water and as soon as you have poured in sufficient to thin the milk the butter will instantly begin to gather and rise to the top. If slow about gatheringpour in more water. Never fear of having too much water, for the milk will soon settle, and it will rise to the top, and can then be poured off, which will not injure the butter. If you should scaid the butter, pour in cold water before it is done, and you can restore it to its natural color and firminess.

I have any quantity of perlwinkle, and will take pleasure in exchanging with Mrs. Mary A. Reddick, Valdosta, Ga. I would like to correspond with some friend in Taxas, especially in the north-

REAL ESTATE SALPS

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\$15 a front foot for a lot close to di \$30 a front foot for Gordon street lot on a

\$24 front foot for an elegant lot in Inma ?... Will be taken off in a few days.

\$7,000 for a central 14-room house; very \$7,500, lovely West Peachtree lot, shalp

Beautiful shady lot on the Boulevard of the for a few days very cheap. Come quick if me want a good investment.

\$6,000 will buy a nice 7-r house on beautiellevated lot near in. Come and see this RAILROAD TIME-TABLES

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ATLANTA AND WEST POINT RAIL

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Lv Savannah... 6 40 am 8 10 pm
Ar Macon ... 1 20 pm 3 00 am
Ar Griffin ... 3 55 pm 5 28 am
Ar Atlanta ... 5 35 pm 7 00 am

ATLANTA TO COLUMBUS VIA GRIFTIS No. 2 No. D Ar Grima. 7 10 am 2 d partir of the first of

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northwest via Chicago? If so, ask yeagent for tiekets via Lousville. Or via nati and Indianapolis. Cincinnati, Hand Dayton and Monon positively the only I aim Pullman vestibuled trains, electric steam heated, with magnificent dissing

THE DAVIS MO OBLEANS WILL

ORLHANS, July 1 h's decision about the reregreatly against New god that it would be select mument as the largest city cause the ex-president's record, at first, to insist that isson applied only to the reand, and not to the Davhich subscriptions are throughout the south. That naisted, was one, not to Mro the confederate cause, with the great of the confederate cause, with the subscriptions are throughout the south. The naisted, was one, not to Mro the confederate cause, with the subscriptions. o the confederate cause, will only be confederate cause, will only be caused in the subscription was started, anderstanding that the select anderstanding that the select and the select cause of the select c or the monument should be meeting of the confederal field in New Orleans next y

fection, they claim feet the monume rhich has yet to be decided. ng, however, is that the conhould accept Mrs. Davis's with, and instead of making ith, and instead of making a two monuments—one a me at some other point select he money should be put togenonument erected over the detacy's only president. The Washington Artillery is services as a guard of hoir. Davis's remains from his the they are removed. Business is very dull he here have been a number of ail trade. The only life inti-lottery campaign, whi thite heat. Dr. Palme peech is meeting with ountry parishes, where the ng themselves to shed their outery from the state. He dail to be well attended. The as as enlisted the ladies in the number of anti-lottery we leng organized. Indeed, a onable ladies have taken he ind are making a fad of it, ner are carrying on a still he meetings until the fall. I rery well satisfied with tham that they will send a elegation from New Orlean ention.

The Farmers' Alliance ha

ention.

The Farmers' Alliance ha ractical unanimity for T. S. mor. He is the president of the state and commissioner a strong anti-lottery man. ubmit his name to the dem vention, as the alliancemen reak from the democratic hat they will be able to con rention. In a dozen or so patitute a majority of the and will be able, therefore, in these parishes.

The election is nine montications are that the camp

Mr. Parkerson a New Mu ociation appears to have he took up the cry of muni years ago, the press almost ported him. He is a little gainst him today. The he revolution of April, impossible a second time, a without opposing the mold water on it. Mr. Pari is party will confine its op he municipal fight, and io with the lottery issue; I mg is that it will be forced ampaign, and that it independent city ticket, will come from the anti-hegular democratic ticket vectery.

ottery.

The council has finally a paid fire department, matter to the wishes of the noe companies and others has been appointed to see he raised—no easy matter.

The improvement of the this community is well a ration of a colored fair as colored medical college.

colored medical college.

will take steps for the ho
colored fair in this city.

the association will array
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egroes at the Raleigh,
Rouge fairs.

The New Orleans univer
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Archbishop Janssens ha
the Catholics, undertaken
necessary to establish an as
colored girls and he has closed

the Catholics, undertaken necessary to establish an as colored girls, and has alreas the money needed for it.

The French fete of July storming of the bastile was some twenty-five thousand at the fair grounds. There bastile, which was garrise and stormed by another of mock-battle style.

It was regarded as some the Irish, that the Ancient the half of the Boyne their celebration. The fixed on July 5th, that day caused a postpon Sunday. No one remem Boyne day until too late Order of Hibernians had a standing the fact that it was the day most heart that the antique of the Corder of Hibernians had a standing the fact that it was the day most heart the said of the most heart that it was the day most heart the said of the said o

Order of Hibernians had a standing the fact that it withe day most hated of Iris The Postal Telegraph Cothe city government all it popens its offices here for mayor cut down its poles pany no longer worried its but appealed directly to the United States, which, tranted it an injunction prom interfering with it, two damage suits against leading members of the cotts wires.

ts wires.

The last of the bribery carry alowly, the lawyers for every alowly, the lawyers for advantage of every delay. The public interest cases, and he elief that the cases agrizment had been nole promise to this city, but the cool and pleasant that the every much pleasant

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POD PAINT ANTA, GA.

ufacturers of dy-Mixed Paints

WHITE LEAD, OIL NG COLORS, ETC ealers in

and ters' Supplies Glass, Etc TA ST. 331 DECATUR

ROUTE

THE DAVIS MONUMENT. NEW ORLEANS WILL MAKE AN EF-PORT TO SECURE IT.

Anti-Lottery Campaign in Full Blast the Farmers' Alliance and the ernorship—General News. and the Gov-

ORLEANS, July 18 .- [Special]-Mrs. is decision about the resting place of her and at Richmond, Va., has created some ent here, for although the chances or greatly against New Orleans, many med that it would be selected for the Davis nt as the largest city in the south, and cause the ex-president's remains are already re. A number of the veterans were dised, at first, to insist that Mrs. Davis's decision applied only to the remains of her hus-band, and not to the Davis monument, for which subscriptions are now being raised hout the south. That monument, they throughout the sound to Mr. Davis alone, but federate cause, with him as its central figure. It was also asserted that when ription was started, it was with the erstanding that the selection of a location for the monument should be decided upon by ting of the confederate veterans meeting of the context year. Mrs. Davis's neld in New Orleans next year. they claim, does not he monument proposition, the

rhich has yet to be decided. The general feeling, however, is that the confederate veterans should accept Mrs. Davis's decision in good faith, and instead of making a failure by having two monuments—one at Richmond, and one at some other point selected by them—all the money should be put together and a worthy nonument erected over the grave of the conlederacy's only president.

The Washington Artillery has volunteered

the Washington The Washington and of honor to accompany its services as a guard of honor to accompany Mr. Davis's remains from here to Richmond

Mr. Davis's remains from here to Richmond when they are removed.

Business is very dull here just now, and there have been a number of failures in the retail trade. The only life seems to be in the anti-lottery campaign, which has reached white heat. Dr. Palmer's revolutionary speech is meeting with high favor in the country parishes, where the people are pledging themselves to shed their blood to arive the lottery from the state. Some dozen or so meetings are held daily, which seem to be well attended. The anti-lottery faction has enlisted the ladies in their campaign, and to be well attended. The anti-lottery faction has enlisted the ladies in their campaign, and a number of anti-lottery women's clubs are being organized. Indeed, a number of fashionable ladies have taken hold of the matter, and are making a fad of it. The pro-lottery men are carrying on a still hunt, and will hold no meetings until the fall. They seem to be very well satisfied with the situation, and claim that they will send a solid pro-lottery delegation from New Orleans to the state convention.

The Farmers' Alliance has come out with practical unanimity for T. S. Adams for governor. He is the president of the alliance in the state and commissioner of agriculture, and is a strong anti-lottery man. He will probably bmit his name to the democratic state convention, as the alliancemen are unwilling to break from the democratic party, and hope that they will be able to control the state convention. In a dozen or so parishes they constitute a majority of the democratic voters, and will be able, therefore, to control the party

in these parishes.

The election is nine months off, but the indications are that the campaign will be kept dications are that the campaign will be kept up at its present exciting stage until then. There is a great deal of wild talk about revolu-tion, blood and shotguns; but the sensible and tion, blood and shotguns; but the sensible and conservative people are in an immense major-lity everywhere, and will prevent any trouble.

Mr. Parkerson is New Municipal Reform Association appears to have fallen flat. When he took up the cry of municipal reform, three years ago, the press almost unanimously supported him. He is a little surprised to find it against him today. The States declares that the revolution of April, 1888, won by him is impossible a second time, and the other papers, without opposing the movemement, threw cold water on it. Mr. Parkerson declares that his party will confine its operations entirely to his party will confine its operations entirely to the municipal fight, and have nothing to do with the lottery issue; but the general feel-ing in that it will be forced into the anti-lottery l come from the anti-lottery wing, as the ular democratic ticket will be strongly pro-

lettery.

The council has finally decided in favor of a paid fire department, yielding in this matter to the wishes of the merchants, insurance companies and others; and a committee has been appointed to see how the money can e raised-no easy matter.

The improvement of the colored people in this community is well shown by the organi-zation of a colored fair association and of a colored medical college. The fair association will take steps for the holding of an annual colored fair in this city. In the meanwhile the association will arrange for the exhibi-tion of manufactures, inventions, etc., of at the Raleigh, N. C., and Baton

The New Orleans university, colored, which as supported by the Methodist church, had some 600 pupils in attendance last year, but had to refuse, on account of lack of room, admittance to some 300 more. To provide for the increased demand on the word of the contract on it, new quarters will be erected, so that the ollege will have accommodations for 800 or lore students next season. It has also been ode students next season. It has also cook ecided to inaugurate a medical department a connection with the college. For this pursues \$50,000 was raised by Bishop Malalien ner, and he has gone north to raise \$150,000 next to a season of the medical school on a more, so as to put the medical school on a

Archbishop Janssens has, on the part of the Catholics, undertaken to raise the money necessary to establish an asylum and school for colored girls, and has already secured most of the money needed for it.

ch fete of July 14th in honor of the orming of the bastile was a great success, methods a great success, the fair grounds. There was a minature stile, which was garrisoned with soldiers d stormed by another company in regular

mock-battle style.

It was regarded as somewhat of a joke on the Irish, that the Ancient Order of Hibernians should have selected the anniversary of the battle of the Boyne (July 12th) for their oelebration. They had originally fixed on July 5th, but the rain that day caused a postponement to the next Sunday. No one remembered that it was Boyne day until too late; and the Ancient Order of Hibernians had a fine time notwith-

Some day until too late; and the Ancient Order of Hibermians had a fine time notwithstanding the fact that it was the auniversary of the day most hated of Irishmen.

The Postal Telegraph Company has whipped the city government all along the line, and opened its offices here for business. After the mayor cut down its poles and wires, the company no onger worried itself with the council, but appealed directly to the surpreme court of the United States, which, to the surprise of all, granted it an injunction prohibiting anybody from interfering with it. The company has leading members of the council for destroying the last of the hipper cases.

tis wires.

The last of the bribery cases is moving along rery slowly, the lawyers for the defense taking advantage of every opportunity for delay. The public is very sick of these cases, and heard with some these cases, and heard with some limited that the cases against Gardner and man had been nole prosequied.

New Orleans has been visited by several arge excursions from Texas of late. It is not enally the season of the year when excursions couns to this eight of the summer has been so cool and pleasant that the visitors went away very much pleased. The weather is also respecible, accustomed to going away in the summer, who are staying at home. They declare in July, and, as a matter of fact, it has never before been as cool here this month.

What steam is to the engine. Hood's Sarsa-

What steam is to the engine, Hood's Sarsa-parilla is to the body, producing bodily power and furnishing mental force.

Will it be Hill?
O'will it be Cleveland?
That is the question, but if the nomination of either will move as successful as the World's Bouquet Clear at 5 cents, then surely there will be a second president next election.

THE FRENCH FOURTH OF JULY.

tory. From The New York Evening Sun, July 14. This is the Frenchman's Fourth of July, and the very proper desire of The Evening Sun before it does anything else is to make a few remarks suitable to the occasion. That is

not a very hard thing to do.

To write and speak pleasingly of a common place people it is necessary to go carefully over the people's little stock of glory and polish the so. Just think of French history, men and things, for five minutes, and then relate, without frills or word painting, a few of the facts that present themselves, and the thing is done.

Some Americans, fed on English books, be-lieve the Frenchman to be small, about four feet high, when well cared for. Take a look at the Frenchman when history first took an interest in him, and called him a Gaul. He was about as big as two Romans; it was his custom to get along practically without any clothes except swords and shields, and he could fight. If you doubt it, stir up the bones of the ancient Romans who tackled him and ask them, or read how his fighting-blood made ask them, or read how his fighting blood made him dash, sword in hand, into his burring house and slash around at the fire. For a sample of that big Freuchman today,

go to the mountains of Auvergne, which furn-ished early France with that great fighter, Vercingetorix, and which now supply Paris with the giants that speak queer French, and carry heavy loads.

The history of France is full of great fighters,

all the way up to Napoleon, the gentleman who traveled over Europe, owning it as he went, and leaving relatives and friends on convenient thrones. If any one revives the theory that Napoleon was not French, but really an Italian, remind him that the men who followed Napoleon and did the fighting were French

Napoleon and did the fighting were French anyhow.

Every American would have loved Duguesclin. Think what a Frenchman he was. He could beat anybody at any kind of fighting, and kept at it all the time. When the Spaniards held him prisoner he whirled away the time challenging and killing off young Spaniards. Spain let him go pretty soon. How can we help respecting the country that raised Duguesclin?

can we help respecting the country that raised Duguesciin?

Or do you like quiet heroism, with nobody to cheer and no band playing? Then consider the case of the Chevalier d'Assas. With nobody near but half a hundred foes with spears at his breast, he shouted warnings to his sleeping comrades until the accumulation of spearheads in his throat made it necessary for him to ston. to stop.

Fighting is an important part of French

history, but it is only a part.

The Frenchman is the only man who knows And Frenchman is the only man who knows how to cook. The dignified cook of a French king killed himself because he had not fish enough to go 'round. While the young may laugh at that, the old see in it proof that when a Frenchman goes into a thing he goes into it therewell." thoroughly.

The Frenchman is the only man who can

arretter and a tree only man who can drive ten stallions in a row, each weighing about a ton and driven with a whip only. No man out of France has a voice like that of a French charretter, which causes an eighteen-hands stallion to sit down on his bocks and act as a brake while the coal cart goes down hill. Every Frenchman drinks wine. No Frenchnan gets drunk.
Dudes fill their useful place in this world. If

you favor them, France claims your attention. She has produced the best that ever were. They sold entire estates and put them on their backs to meet and astonish the fat king of England on the field of the cloth of gold.

Suppose that you are an editor with a soul wrapped up in the circulation that you propose to reach some day. You must do a low bow to France, where The Petit Journal of Paris circulates 950,000 copies every day and sometimes a million.

circulates 950,000 copies every day and some-times a million.

Then, consider the women of France. They should have been mentioned first of all, ex-cept for the difficulty of dropping such a sub-ject when once taken up. French women do everything that other women do and many things more. A French woman dresses bet-ter than any woman in the world. She is wit-tier than any other, and she is better at busi-ness than most men. When you reach Paris tier than any other, and she is better at business than most men. When you reach Paris go to the Duval in the Rue Montesquieu. There you'll see Mme. Didot running one of the biggest restaurants in the world, bossing everything from wine merchants to waiters, and incidentally recognizing and smiling at a

thousand faces a day.

From there cross to the quarter St. Germain and you may see another type of French woman, just as wonderfui, although not as useful. This one can talk to ten men at once, keeps them exceedingly busy thinking up bright things to say, answers everything that

The French women are wonderful women, France is a great country, and French patriotism, which nothing excels, is founded on fact. Tonight Paris will gleam with many millions of colored lights. Jolly Frenchmen will dance on the public squares, and trot arm in large large way to the Champs Elysson. dance on the public squares, and trot arm in arm in long rows up the Champs Elysees, singing all the time. There will be a grand show at the Grand opera house, and the big Municipal guards, with their tight breeches, unusually white, will look more beautiful than ever. College boys will rush around happy and free in their funny uniforms, shopgirls will take the friendly reperts of passers. will take the friendly remarks of passers kindly, every Frenchman in Paris will be glad that he is at home, and every Frenchman abroad will try to imagine himself in Paris. Here's hoping he may succeed.

THE CHILEAN MONSTER. How Balmaceda Wages His Merciless War.

"No Quarter" His Cry. From The Chicago Tribune. If Balmaceda, the dictator of Chili, was flayed alive he would be getting no more than his just deserts, according to C. W. Hoffman, a Swedish merchant from Iquique, who was at the Richelieu yesterday. Mr. Hoffman has witnessed some of the horrible cruelties prac-ticed by the soldiery of Balmaceda against the

"it's horrible," said Mr. Hoffman yester-day, "and I believe Balmaceda is the worst monster in human form that ever lived. His watchword is no quarter to man, woman, or child who aids or supports the cause of the rebels. At the battle of Huara the cut-throats of Balmaceda went over the battlethreats of Balmaceda went over the battlefield and bayoneted every wounded man
through the breast and the dead were
mutilated. Those who offered to surrender
were thrown to the ground and stabbed once in
the breast, and the murderers went around
several hours afterward and put out of their
misery all those they had so stabbed.
Balmaceda recruits his army by dragging men
from their wives and children and forcing
them into service. One day Balmaceda sent
one of his gunboats against the transport
Blanco. It was being repaired by carpenters,
but it was fired into until it sunk with all on
board and not a hand was raised to save the
drowning men.

drowning men.

"Balmaceda is a prisoner locked up by him-self. He hasn't stirred from his house for months, and his headquarters swarm with

months, and his headquarters swarm with armed guards, who are also at every door and window. He has dug under his house in several places to discover any tunnels that he fears might have been dug under him in order to blow him up.

"But the tyrant's days are numbered, I believe. He has nothing but his band of cut-throats to depend on and keep him in power, while the rebels are in possession of the valuable nitrate beds in the north of Chill, which give them \$2,000,000 a month in duties. This will sustain them until they win, and when they do, and get hold of their despoiler, his will not be a glorious death. But he won't allow them to capture him; he'll commit suicide first.

Look on the bill boards for advertisements of the World's Bouquet Cigars. Sold at 5 cents each

The judge accepted the plea of a juror for being too late when he stated that he had to finish his World's Bouquet Cigar, it being too valuable to throw away. Sold by all dealers at 5 cents each sun-wed.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria. When she was a Ch'id, she cried for Castoria. When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria. When she had Children, she gave them Cas

## NORTH CAROLINA.

INTEREST IN THE NORTH CAROLINA

RALEIGH, N. C., July 18 .- [Special.]and purses will allow them a season of recre-

The usual summer encampment of the at Wrightsville tomorrow, and will be atyear, and have now become one of the fixtures ular the general assembly has been more liberal than any of our southern states, proday next Governor Holt will leave for the tion to the executive of Virginia, and these private individuals from different sections of the state.

A BUSY GOVERNOR. On Saturday last, upon receipt of a telegram from Senator Ransom, that the check for \$26,000, being the balance due from the general government on account of direct taxes had been ordered paid, Governor Holt announced his readiness to proceed with the matter of paying claimants and since they there has nis readiness to proceed with the matter of paying claimants, and since then there has been a great rush upon the executive department. A force of clerks is engaged during the day and far in the night making out and nailing warrants. If the present ratio of applications continues, the state treasurer estimates that 90 per cent of the claims will be called for hefore the end of the present year, and called for before the end of the present year, and

called for before the end of the present year, and that long prior to the limit of six years, provided in the act of assembly for claimants to receive payment, the whole fund, or much the larger portion of it, will be exhausted. Your correspondent has good reason to know that, under these circumstances, Governor Holt will have presented for his consideration a question for serious import, as follows:

THE WORLD'S FAIR.

The legislature, at its session in March last, made an appropriation for the world's fair in Chicago of a purely conditional, or, it may be more aptly termed, of a very questionable character. After long discussion a bill was passed, appropriating the sum of \$25,000 to be used in the display of North Carolina's products, and provided for a commission on the part of the state, to whom all matters pertain used in the display of North Carolina's products, and provided for a commission on the part of the state, to whom all matters pertaining to the arrangements should be referred. As a matter of compromise, the act provided that the sum appropriated should be taken from money voted by congress to refund direct taxes. The act did not provide that in case the money used should be called for by claimants it should be replaced from the general fund of the state. Hence, the constitutionality of the law is questioned, and it would seem very properly so. Under these circumstances, it is more than probable that Governor Holt will hesitate long before he will consent to the execution of its provisions. He will certainly not do so, if there exists a strong probability that the amount sent by the government for direct tax claimants is likely to be consumed in carrying out the legitimate purpose intended. To sum it up, it may be considered that North Carolina's pecuniary participation in the Chicago exposition, to the extent generally supposed, is by no means assured.

THE COLORED COLLEGE. mittee of colored citizens was appointed to solicit subscriptions, and has met with such

PREPARATIONS

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES. Governor Holt has been spending the last few days at his home in Alamance county. He

An excursion from Kaleigh to Atlanta is talked of, to take place as soon as the con-ecting link of the Seaboard system is com-

The new Caraleigh cotton mills, in the southern suburbs of the city, are rapidly ap-

Are free from all crude and irritating matter Concentrated medicine only; very small; easy to take; no pain; no griping. Carter's Little Liver Pills.



Are you going to Chicago, or any point in the northwest via Chicago? If so, ask your ticket agent for tickets via Louisville. Or via Cincinnati and Indianapolia. Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton and Monon positively the only line running Puliman vestibuled trains, electric lighted, seem heasted, with magnificent dining cars and compartment sleeping cars.

ENCAMPMENT.

The Governor Kept Busy with Matters of State-The World's Fair-The Carolina Agricultural Class.

Events here, during the past week, were rare outside of the usual routine. The population has considerably thinned out, caused by the usual summer exodus of those whose time ation at the seaside and mountains. THE ENCAMPMENT.

North Carolina state guard, will commence tended by more than the ordinary crowd. These encampments, intended to promote the efficiency of our citizen soldiery, have grown in popularity and usefulness each succeeding of our state military system. In this particviding a sufficient sum for several weeks encampment, if desired. This year the gathering will be of unusual interest, as the First regiment of Virginia volunteers has accepted an invitation to be present, the egislature of that state failing to make a sufficent appropriation for her guard. On Monscene, escorted by the Governor's Guard, of this city, for whose expenses the city of Raleigh and county of Wake have made quite liberal allowances. Governor Holt, as commander-in-chief of the North Carolina forces, has tendered an invitatwo officials will be present to inspire their respective forces. An officer of the United States army has been specially assigned as an instructor of the camp, mainly in the line of rifle practice. The encampment will last about two weeks, during which time it will probably be visited by the chief officials and

The legislature, at its late session, passed an act for the establishment of an agricultural and mechanical college for the colored race. Under the provisions of the law the governor has appointed a board of trustees, which will meet next month for the purpose of locating a response from our people as to warrant the belief that Raleigh will be selected for the site.

For the coming interstate exposition are rapidly progressing. The bureau, heretofore having its headquarters in the agricultural building, has been removed to the grounds, and the commissioner, Mr. Patrick, is superintending the work of getting things in proper shape. This week the grand stand has been repaired, added to and painted. Floral hall is being placed in perfect order; the fencing fixed up and the stables for horses and cattle properly arranged. The temporary hotel, just outside the grounds is fast going up. It will contain sixty rooms, affording lodging for several hundred guests. No time will be lost from now out—things will be pushed without any let up.

A PLEASANT EVENT
Is announced for Wednesday next, 22d. On that day Miss Helen Fowle, the charming and accomplished daughter of the late Governor Daniel G. Fowle, will be united in marriage to a Mr. Wright, of Chicago, a gentleman of wealth and high position. The ceremony will be conducted at Christ Enjasonal church in wealth and high position. The ceremony will be conducted at Christ Episcopal church in

few days at his home in Alamance county. He was sixty sears old yesterday (15th), and is in the enjoyment of fair health.

A quarter of a mile bicycle track is being constructed at the grounds, and some fine performances in that line may be expected during the exposition. Another feature of the "show" will be a grand musical festival, in which 300 singers will participate.

Several gentlemen of means from New England have been in this city during the week, canvassing the prospect for the establishment of a steel car plant in or near here.

An excursion from Kaleigh to Atlants is

southern suburbs of the city, are rapidly approaching completion.

The chief of police is arranging for a complete detective system in this city during the interstate exposition. He will be furnished with details from the principal cities and towns.

Thursday the 23d, will be designated as "Governor's Day" at the encampment.

There are several parties residing here, who are interested in the suit just commenced against the city of New York for the recovery by the Edward heirs of a large amount of property in that city. Among them is the wife of R. H. Whitaker, editor of The Spirlt of the Age.



SWIFE SPECIFIC CO., ATLANTA, GO.: After suffering twelve years from contagious blood poison and trying the best physicians, and all patent medicines procurable, and steadily continuing to grow worse, I gave up all hopes of recovery and the physicians pronounced my case incurable. Hoping against hope, I tried S. S. S. I improved from the first bottle, and after taking twelve was cured sound and well, and for two years have had no return of the vile disease. I owe my life to S. S. S.

> SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Drawer S, Atlanta, Ca.

H. M. REGISTER, Huntley, N. C.

W. H. PATTERSON, Dealer in Investment Securities

FINANCIAL

Room 7. Gate City Bank Building

DARWIN G. JONES, STOCKS, BONDS, LOANS, INVESTMENT SECURITIES Correspondence invited in regard to all kinds of southern Investments. 8-28-1y

RAILROAD TIME-TABLES.

Showing the Arrival and Departure of All Trains from This City—Central Time.

ARRIVE. DEPART. CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA. 

From F't Valley\* 10 20 am | To Fort Valley\*... 3 00 pm

Daily. †Sunday only. All other trains daily excessunday. Central time. PICHMOND AND DANVILLE RAILROAD Company, operating the Central Railroad of Georgia. Time card in effect June 15, 1891.

Atlanta to Florida	No. 3	No. 4	No. 12	No. 11
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ATLANTA TO SAVANNAH No. 2 No. 4 Palace sleeping cars on No. 4 to 5 Savannah; Puliman, Savannah to 5 Jacksonville. BAVANNAH TO ATLANTA. 

ATLANTA TO COLUMBUS VIA GRIFFIN. 7 10 am 2 45 pm 8 36 am 4 25 pm 9 20 am 4 30 pm 12 10 am 7 25 pm Through coach on No. 1 and 12.

All trains above run daily. Barnesville accomby
Atlanta 5:45 p. m., ar Barnesville 9:49 p. m.
W. H., GREEN, Gen. Manager,
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5 Whitehall and 7 Mitchell St 5 DEALER IN Cigars. Tobaccos, Wines and Liquors. Guns, Pistols, Cartridges.

Is just now receiving half gallon, quart and pint fruit jars of the Millville, Glassboro and Mason pattern. Also turnip seeds of nearly all kinds. Claret, Sherry, Fort, Madeira, Angelica and other wines together with ale porter and bottled beer and other light beverages made a speciality of during the hot season of the year. Peter Lynch also runs a branch store at 200 W. Peters st., where he keeps a better variety of groceries and provisions, and a line of such goods as he keeps on Whitehall st, wines and liquors excepted. Please call and see him at either or both places and he will tr to please you. Terms cash.

CONSUMPTION rill and no their Express and P.O. address. lecture. H. Co. 181 Pour! Sto. M. Y.

## The Atlanta Trust and Banking Company

JAMES R. GRAY, Vice-President; JOHN K. OFFLEY, Assistant Cashler

### American Trust & Banking Co. Undivided Profits, \$35,000 Capital, \$500,000. Liability Same as National Banks.

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Authorized to do a general banking and exchange business, solicits accounts of banks, businessimus and individuals.

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## MADDOX, RUCKER & CO., Bankers.

We are now located in our new office, corner Alabama and Forsyth streets, where we have every facility for the transaction of a general banking business. Approved business paper discounted, and loans made on collateral. We issue interest-bearing certificates, payable on demand for limited amounts only, as follows: 4 per cent if left 90 days; 5 per cent if left 6 months. For the benefit of mechanics, laborers, and people of small means, interest cert cates issued for any amount desired, from \$1 upwards. INDIVIDUAL LIABILITY, \$450,000

# Rose's "Curity" Rye

Only at 12 Marietta Street. PURE RYE-TEA "Purity"

for medicinal use is unequaled in this or any other market, for price, \$1 per bottle. Fine Wines and Brandies of best imported brands, at reasonable prices. We are sole agents for Houmel's Native Champagne, half price of the imported, and equally as pure. THE R. M. ROSE COMPANY,

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ATLANTA, GA., and DALLAS, TEX.



COTTON-SEED OIL MILLS,

SHAFTING, PULLEYS, WIND-MILLS, TANKS, PUMPS, ETC.

SOME OF THE LEADING FIRMS OF THE CITY.

GOLDSMITH Real Estate and Loan Agency, 30 South Broad Street, have very large and desirable lists of improved and unimproved city properties. Deal largely a suburban and acreage lands. Refer to Bankers and Merchants of Atlanta.

THE OLD BOOK STORE Picture Framing. THOS. KIRKE & CO. Dealers in 74° Decodorised Gasoline, and Kerosene cila stoves, Wood and Coal stoves, House-Furnishing goods, etc. 57 & 59 Peachtree street. HERRINGTON & FORD Real estate and Renting agents, old Capitol building, No. HUNNICUTT & BELLINGRATH Mantels, Tile and Grates, Gas and Electric fixtures; Plumbers, Steam and Gas fitters

Architectural sheet metal workers. Estimates cheerfully furpished.

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R. H. RANDALL; Real Estate Agent, 14 South Broad Street. City and suburban property to city especially invited to cal. Information always cheerfully given.

OSLER FURNITURE DEALER Sales Room, 50 Marietta Street. Headquar ters for the \$12 Suites of New Furnitum M. H. LUCAS & CO <sup>22</sup> South Pryor Street (next to Carshed). Real Estate inf all parts of city and suburbs. See Journal Ad.

LOWRY HARDWARE CO., 34 Peachtree street. Wholesale and Retail Hardware, Cutlery, Guns, Pistols, Fishing Tackle, Builders' Hard-ATLANTA RUBBER CO. 16 Decatur Street, Rubber and Leather Belting, Packing Hose, etc.

EUGENE JACOBS' Prescription Pharmacy, 58 Marietia street, Old Capitol building. LESSONS IN OIL and China Painting at Lycett's Art Rooms, 33% Whitehall street. Reaching; twenty years' experience; art materials for sale; write for lists and informa

D. O. STEWART Real Estate, No. 4 N. Broad street, Telephone 1084, Atlanta, Ga. M. HAVERTY Furniture Dealer. Office and sales rooms, 97 S. Broad; entrance 89 and 91 Whitehall street. PAUL & GULLAT M'F'G CO. Manufacturers and jobbers of Plumbers, Steam Gas Fitters' and Mill Supplies, Wrought Iron 22 and 24 N. Broad street, Atlanta, Ga. VENI! VIDI! VICI! The Standard Rotary Shuttle Sewing Machine Co. challenges any rad Sewing Machine Company, J. W. Newborn, 22 Whitehall Street, Atlanta, Ga.

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A. L. CUESTA Importer and Manufacturer of Havana Cigars. 2 Edgewood Avenue. THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO., Leaders in Sewing Machines ATWATER CARRIAGE COMPANY, Landaus, Carriages, Pheatons, Buggies lowest prices. The best vehicles at the

W. W. SWANSON Upholsterer, Tents and Awnings, Carpet Laying, Furniture Repaired and Polished, No. 76 N. Pryor street, Atlanta, Ga. OPIUM AND WHISKY Habits Cured without physical or mental injury, treatment identical with that of Dr. Keeley, at Dwight, Ill. For particulars, address the Keeley Institute, Edgewood avenue and Ivy street, Atlanta. Ga.

D. MORRISON Real Estate Agent, No. 47 E. Hunter street. Makes a specialty of small to home-seekers in three, four and five-room houses on easy payments. G. G. BROWN Real Estate Agent and Dealer, 27 Marietta street, Atlanta, Ga. Mortgage RAILROAD TICKETS AT REDUCED RATES. Tickets to all principal points. J. M. RAILROAD TICKETS Swanson, Ticket Broker, 36 Wall St., opposite Union Depot.

ATLANTA MARBLE WORKS Marble and Granite. Fine Monumental Work of ROSE'S PURITY" RYE. The R. M. Rose Co., Wholesale Liquors, 12 Marietta street

SMITH & STONEY

WEICH & TURMAN Renting, Sale and Investment gents, No. 2 Kimball House, Wall street, do strictly a commission siness, giving patrons benefit of all margins and advances. Refer to any Atlanta bank.

THE DRESDEN, China, Crockery, Glassware, Table Cutlery, Lamps, Fruit Jars, Mackinsw Refrigerators, wholesale and retail. We are headquarters for all we sell, no larger associations in the city. Prices low. Mueller & Kampel, No. 2 S. Pryce street, opposite Kimball House.

### THE GREAT PERPLEXITY

WHICH HOLDS BILL ARP IN ITS

The People Running Crazy on Socie Spending Money Faster Than They Make It.

"Sorrow endureth for a night, but joy cometh in the morning." That is unless the cook has quit and you have to rise before sunup and cook breakfast yourself. But I don't mind it much and it's a fair compromise for me to cook breakfast and the girls to clean up after my messing and cook the other two meals. In fact, I would enjoy the frolic, if the old cranky stove would bake the biscuit brown on the bottom, but this morning they were as white as cotton and were blistered on top, and Mrs. Arp said it would take two or three days for me to get my hand in, and she hinted that the old stove was about burnt out anyhow and that it had to be fired up an hour or two sooner so as to get properly hot in the lower chamber. So I reckon I will have to rise with the chickens and flap my wings and crow and fire up. The chil dren beg me to wake them up and let them do it all, but their mother says it nearly kills them to get up so soon, and she had rather do it herself. But it is most astonishing how late e children can set up at night at a party or frolic and still keep their health, and I have admired the alacrity with which they rise when they are going on an excursion or a pic-nic and have to take an early start. There seems to be a power of stirring around this summer, considering the hard times, and I ought that maybe all this going to and fro had something to do with the hard times. It don't cost so much to travel, but there is always some fixing up to do beforehand, and that costs money. My folks told me last summer that the excursion rate to St. Simon's and back was only \$6, and the children had never seen the ocean, and it did look like we could afford that little sum and ought to embrace the golden opportunity. And so I surrendered, and prepared my finances for the \$6 apiece and two or three days board, but they stayed ten days, and what with all the preliminary fixings, I never got over the golden opportunity and the strain for six months. But Mrs. Arp declares it was worth it, and she wouldent mind going again this summer if I had the money spare, which I havent, and never expect to have again.

Old Dr. Kirk says that these excursions and conventions will break the country, and that nobody can stand it but the negroes. And here they go and there they go, like a fiddler's elbow—the lawyers to Columbus, and the doctors to Augusta, and the editors to New York, and the dentists to Atlanta, and the Royal Arcanum to Savannah, and the Masons to Macon, and the conductors to Gainesville and the school teachers to Brunswick, and the military to Chickamauga, and the legislature to Salt Springs, and some more editors to Chicago, and the college boys and college girls here in squads, and then there are the Odd Fellows and Knights of Honor and Knights of Pythias and Knights of Labor and Knights of Jericho and Scylla and Charybdis, and the baseball teams that are all on the go somewhere, and besides all these there are a big lot of women and girls and fancy fellers visiting the springs, and a heap of them dance and gamble and drink and carry on scandalous, and a heap of them don't but it all costs money, and our young men havent got it to spare, and they come home broke and don't lay up a dollar, and they can't marry, for they havent got anything to marry on, but they fiirt around amazing and make a mash and go home and brag about it. Why there are boys in all these towns that are clerking or working for thirty or forty dollars a month and it takes it all for clothes and buggy rides and excursions, and they are not laying up a dollar, and the old man is kent bowed down and hard run to help them along and it's all wrong, all wrong, and the boys pught to put on the brakes and stop it.'

And the good old doctor came down with his cane hard on the brick; and about this time old Uncle Simon Peter came along and took up the subject as the doctor left off and "Yes, they have got too many societies, and I used to be as big a fool as anybody and jined every one that come along-the Masons and Sons of Temperance, and Bible societies, and I don't know how many more, and what ference and all the societies I liked to have never got acquainted with my family, for I was out somewhere every night; and one day my wife saw a notice in the newspaper that there was a new society just come for the pro-tection of henpecked husbands, and she called my attention to it and asked if I hadent better join it and run for president; and that put me to thinking, and I quit for a while, until it occurred to me not long ago that I could do some good by joining the alliance and helping them to reform the world and save the country, and so I joined, and I've been talking to them about whisky and tobacco and extravagance and corruption at Washington, but my ideas don't seem to be popular, and they say my views are all right, but they are impracticable. There are \$900,000,000 spent in a year for whisky, and \$600,000,000 for tobacco, and \$100,000,000 wasted in extravagant salaries, and if the alliance would just come down like an avalanche upon those three things and save that \$1,600,000,000 a year, all that money would be put into useful and profitable industries, and it would get scattered among the people and make everybody comfortable and happy, and the farmers wouldent need any subtreasury. Why, if they will just tackle the whisky alone and stop every still and all importation of spirits our courts would mighty nigh dry up for want of business, and our jails would be empty and our taxes be reduced 50 or 75 per cent. But the alliance can't see it. for they want a little something for snake bites themselves, and the whisky ring is a tremendous power in the nation, and so I have despaired of reforming the people by myself and have concluded to go along and preach the gos-pel and leave mankind to the Lord who made them." And the good old man gave a sigh

and went on his way.

And I met James Gilreath, another good man, and a good, industrious citizen he is, and he, too, belongs to the alliance and is desperately in earnest, and he said the bottom was about to drop out of farming as a business, for everything he raised was below the cost of production. everything Said he, "Here I've got a carload of wheat right here in town for sale, and all I can get is 77 cents a bushel, and I've kept an account fair and square and it has cost me over eighty cents to raise it, and my cotton is worse than that, and I've worked harder last year and this than I ever did in my life, and you can just look at my hands, and I tell you Major Arp there is no use in talking, something has got to be done for the farmers-77 cents won't grow a bushel of wheat in this country.'

Just then a carpenter came along and said:
"Well, I'm glad to hear that wheat has come down. I hope now we will get flour a little cheaper. I'm getting mighty tired paying \$3 hundred for flour," and he hurried on to his work. And so, Mr. Editor, I don't know what to do. I would fix it all right if I could. I would arrange matters so that every man could sell high and buy low; but I don't see my way clear, and so, like Uncle Simon Peter, I believe I will give all people my benediction and leave these troubles with the Lord.

But these youngsters don't care a cent about

A MISTAKE OF MINE.

where the money is to come from. They have about run away with the country. Tomorrow there is to be another baseball match game. They have had three this week, and because

I slip round the back way and get in the back

boys on. The boys oughtent to lead an old man into temptation. They can't play much

nohow. They don't hit one ball in ten, but we boys used to knock the old town ball a

quarter of a mile, and if we ever missed one

we were caught out behind sure. And the

don't get back in time to fix the table

for supper, and my wife has got to going down town most every evening for

a spool of thread or something, and I've just found out she slips over to the tennis

court to see the young folks play-next thing I know she will be playing football. She takes rides with the children and says

they ought to have some sport while they are young—sometling to look back to when they

get old and full of care and trouble. "It has

been forty years," said she, "since I had any

time :a enjoy such things, for there was always

baby 'a the way, and now I am going when

Well, let her go. I don't care. Let her

mew her youth, as Milton says. She ought to

widow; but she is spoiling these children. When I came home from Missouri I in-

quired for Carl, and she said he was at

Chickamauga with the military. "How is that?" said I. "He dident belong to any company." "No," said she, "but he went

over to Rome, and Captain Byrd took him

in on the tail end of his company, and he borrowed a uniform and I let him go. He has

been studying very hard, you know, and needed

military boys right fresh from Auburn college

-and they got into the company, too, and

reth for a night, but joy cometh in the morn-

splendid time-never had as much fun in all

their lives. Two of them belled a cow and

rode her bareback through the camp one even-

ing, and never got in the guardhouse for it.

Only had to do double guard duty for two days,

and that wasent nothing, they said. A

new company from the wiregrass got there one night about ten o'clock, and the Cadets found

out they were pretty green and met them at

the depot and marched them a mile away and

drilled and double-quicked them for two hours

just as though they had orders to do it. They

eat up all their own rations and stole every-

body else's that were not under lock and key

They kept the whole camp in an uproar and

I'm afraid my lineal descendants were at the bottom of it. Captain Phil Byrd, of The

Hustler, had better mind how he attaches the

Arp family to his company. It has been forty-six years since I helped to take the clapper out of the college bell and hoist a

billy goat into the tutor's room, and now the

sins of my youth are being vented upon me in the devilment of my children and grand-

children, and the state and the governor and

the legislature and my wife are responsible

well that ends well. "Sorrow endureth for a night, but joy cometh in the morning.

The earlier symptoms of dyspepsia, such as

distress after eating, heartburn, and occasional headaches, should not be neglected. Take Hood's Sarsaparilla if you wish to be cured.

LEMON ELIXIR.

Pleasant, Elegant, Reliable.

For biliousness and constipation, take Lemon Elixir.

For sleeplessness, nervousness and palpita-tion of the heart, take Lemon Elixir. For indigestion and foul stomach, take Lemon Elixir.

For sick and nervous headaches, take Lemon

Dr. Mozley's Lemon Elixir will not fail you in any of the above named diseases, all of which arise from a torpid or diseased liver,

Prepared only by Dr. H. Mozley, Atlanta,

50 cents and \$1.00 per bottle at druggists

LEMON HOT DROPS

Cure all Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Homorrhage and all throat and lung diceases. Elegant, reliable. 25 cents at druggists. Prepared only by Dr. H. Mozley, Atlanta, Ga. sun—thur

IMPORTANT LETTER

To Messrs. Harralson Bros. & Co.

Messrs. Harralson Bros. & Co, Atlanta, Ga

Messrs. Harralson Bros. & Co, Atlanta, Ga.:
Gentlemen—I am now prepared to fill your
orders for the following brands of my tobacoo:
"Good Enough," "Tube Rose," "Number One."
"It Inch 3s." My two best brands, "Sullivan's
Best" and "Free and Easy," I will not ship for
several weeks yet, as I want them to have age and
keep up the reputation they have as being the
best goods manufactured. My stock of leaf this
season is better than I have had for years. You
will find all my grades to run beautifully this
season. Yours truly, N. D. Sullivan.
The firm of Harralson Bros. & Co. is one of the
largest of its character in this country. They
handle a splendid line of goods, and the trade
will do well to place their orders with them.
july 7 3w Tues Fri Sun

Catarrh.

Catarrh is a most disgusting allment and yet many unnecessarily suffer with the disease. They will try local applications, which do no good whatever, but fail to try such constitutional treatment as is afforded by a use of B. B. B. (Botanic Blood Balm), which removes the mucous poison in the blood; and thus eradicates the cause of the dis-

N. C. Edwards, Lampassas Springs, Tex., writes:
"I was greatly annoyed with catarrh which impaired my general health. The discharge from my nose was very offensive. and I used various advertised remedies without benefit until finally the use of B. B. B. entirely cured me. I am proud to recommend a blood remedy with such powerful curative virtue."

commend a blood remedy with such powerful cur-ative virtue."

B. C. Kinard & Son, Towaliga, Ga., writes: "We induced a neighbor to try B. B. B. for catarrh, which he thought incurable as it had resisted all treatment. It delighted him and continuing its use he was cured sound and well."

Picnickers, Excursionists on the "briny," yachtmen, com

nercial tourists, solourners in the tropics, mariners, miners, emigrants to the far west, provide yourselves betimes with the finest defense against fatigue, the effects of a wetting, malaria, unaccustomed diet and exposure in existence. The world knows it as Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, sovereign for dyspensia, billiousness, costiveness and thenwa-

AGNES SCOTT INSTITUTE.

Home School for Young Ladies, Decatur, Ga

Fall Session Begins September 3, 1891.

MISS NANNETTE HOPKINS, PRINCIPAL

ousness, costiveness and rheuma-

WALKERTOWN, N. C., June 30, 1891.

tomach, kidneys or bow

Elixir

For fevers, chills and malaria, take Lemon

But it's all right, I reckon, and all's

Well, it dident cost a cent, for the state

Well, I had two grandsons up there-

have a pension right now as a confe

I feel like it."

a rest."

all the shank of the afternoon, and someting

girls are just as crazy about tennis.

ground and look on they say I'm in favor of it, but I ain't. If they wouldent play I wouldent go; but I don't want to see Dalton or Cedartown or Marietta It is perfectly right and proper to gratify every reasonable wish of one's wife, and that is thy I got into a peck or two of trouble a short to come up here and beat our boys, and so I slip round to do a little hollerin' and sick the

When my wife arose from the breakfast table recently, she turned to me with the ques-

"My dear, can't you send down a cup of varnish and a brush from the store this

ing?" "Nothing easier," I replied, "but what on earth do you want with varnish?"

Her eyes were resting on the sewing machin

when she roplied: "I want to varnish my machine-it is look-

ing awful rusty."
"It is, for a fact," I assented, looking closely at that piece of furniture, trying in vain to find so much as a scratch upon it, "it is looking horribly bad; I wonder you allow it to stay on the premises at all. It strikes me as singular you have not mentioned it before. Why, that machine is a disgrace to the family! I hope

one of the neighbors have seen it?"
"Oh, it is not so bad as all that, sir; besides I never asked for an opinion from you," she said giving me a box on the left ear. "Will you send me the varnish?"

"Why, certainly. What else can I do, but send it-haven't I your orders?'

"Well, now, don't forget it." Oh, the short-sightedness of man! Had I known of one-tenth the trouble that

cup of varnish was to cost me, how gladly I ould have forgotten to purchase it! As I was leaving for the office, my wife

"Send it as early as possible, dear, and don't orget the brush! I did not know there were two kinds of var nish-a quick-drying and a slow-drying, so I simply ordered varnish-and a brush. They

would be sent immediately. I went on to the office wanted to rest, and so I acquiesced and ruminated, and sung my old song: "Sorrow endu-I took dinner at a down-town restaurant, and the varnish and brush had not entered my

mind during the whole day.

Just as I entered the gate in the evening, I thought of them. footed the bills, and the boys say they had a It was "good dark," but the hall lamp had

ot been lighted. And I think that was a part of the plot. I opened the door hurriedly and started in a

brisk walk down the hall. I had hardly taken a step when I rammed my knee against a chair. Another step-an-other chair! Both shins skinned and in the dark! I took another step, and my foot landed squarely upon the baby's little rocker, which roceeded to turn bottom upwards, causing me to lose my equilibrium, and I went sprawling to the floor, striking two or three more chairs in the meantime.

It made a terrible racket, and my wife in quired:
"What's the matter, dear?"

"Oh, nothing. Just swinging corners out here with chairs and things," I answered, as calmly as possible.

I scrambled to my feet and started again, when I struck that blasted machine, varnish and all, which landed me this time smack into the baby carriage, breaking the springs and very nearly breaking my neck.

"Did you hurt yourself, dear?" came that voice again, which had the effect of making me feel like choking the life out of something or somebody. "Did I hurt myself, you ask? Oh, no, not

much," said I, "only broke a leg and arm, and punched one eye out—that's all." "Why don't you come in?" she inquired, in

tone of voice that was remarkable for its calmness, under the circumstances. "Come in?" I screamed, "how in the name of sweet Solomon can I? Haven't I been

trying for the last ten minutes to come in, and lon't I run a great risk of losing my life every time I try it? Why in the name of all th saints didn't you tell me this morning you were going to move out into the hall, so I could have governed myself accordingly?"

Then she came to the door with a lamp, and succeeded in getting myself untangled from hat baby carriage, which presented the appearance of having been kicked by a Georgis

I stepped into my room with a weary, bruised feeling, and laid my hand on the back of a big "Don't touch that-it is varnished!"

"So I discover," said I, as I pulled my fingers from it. I went over to another chair, and was pre-

paring to sit down. "Don't sit there—it is varnished!" I made a dive for another chair, and was

topped-varnish! The clock was ticking very lazily, and I

"SCHLITZ-BRAU,"

knew it wanted winding. When I endeavored to take my hands from it, it came with them. My fingers had again stuck—in varnish! I was becoming desperate.

I was becoming desperate.

My next move was to try a trunk—I dared not risk any more chairs. I took a seat before she could interfere, this time, and ruined a new pair of breeches by the operation—the trunk was varnished!

This was too my This was too much.

"Now, then," said I, after pulling myself loose from the trunk, "will you please tell me, while I stand right still, where and what you have varnished? I would like to move intelligently after this. I see the baby has escaped, which is explained, I suppose, from the fact that your stock of varnish was exhausted

before it came her turn?"

She looked at me a moment with a pitiful smile, which smacked somewhat with contempt, and replied:
"Don't talk foolish, now. Go and sit on the

front stoop; everything will be dry by tomor row morning."
"Sit on the front stoop, indeed! Have you then, in reality, smeared that stuff over every

thing?" "Don't my machine look better?" she said, ignoring my question, and pointing with a sat-isfied air at the machine, which, by the way, was minus a leaf, jerked off in my last undig

nified fall into the baby carriage.
"Machine? Hang the machine! You did not stop with that; you've varnished everything in the house, including the house cat and window curtains!" I exclaimed, with more ve-

hemence than dignity.

At this outburst from me she laughed with a heartiness that was quite unusual with her,

and replied: "Well, everything needed it. I want you to send me another cup tomorrow, for the dining

table and safe." "You do? Well, I won't! I wouldn't trust you with another ounce of varnish in this house for four million dollars! Do you understand the amount-four million dollars! Now, that's a fact; I wouldn't!

It turned out that I had purchased the slow-drying kind, of course, and for the next month my fingers stuck to everything I touched, and some of the articles that fell a prey to the brush of that amateur artist, are not thorough ly dry yet-three months afterwards.

Constipation, which gives rise to many graver troubles, is cured and prevented by Carter's Little Liver Pills. Try them and you

A Word to the Wise Is Sufficient Do you believe this? Or are you so wise you can't learn anything more? Now, you may be able to teach me many things. I can tell you something you may not know. If such is the case, heed what I say and be wise.

what I say and be wise.

There is no question about it. Your health is more important than money, social position or ything else you may ardently wish for, for without health you cannot enjoy any of the pleasures ou may pursue or possess.

If you have piles, fistula or any other disease of

the rectum, you cannot enjoy this greatest blessing. Have you any of these troubles, and do you want to be cured? I am a specialist, and give my entire time to these diseases, and by long study and large practical experience, I can offer you a cure in the shortest time and with no pain. My cures are permanent, and not for a day. I am no experiment, but a long residence here is proof that I an a success My patients are willing to tell you what I have done for them, and I can furnish you their names if you wish me. Ladies suffering from any of these troubles may consult me with freedom, and to those who wish information I will give the names of ladies that I have treated here and else where that have kindly agreed to allow me this privilege. On my reputation I am willing to stand or fall. I offer you the benefit of my skill, acquired by long practice. "A word to the wise is sufficient." Respectfully, Dr. JACKSON, Atlanta, Ga. Hirsch Building. june 21—sun wed fri.

The breaking of lamp-chimneys is one of the most provoking of home annoyances, and leads to a constant stream of expense.

It can be stopped. The breaking is due to brittle glass.

There are two kinds of glass. One is as tough as the other is brittle. Tough glass costs a little more than brittle. is the explanation.

Macbeth & Co., Pittsburgh, make their "pearl-top" chimneys of fine tough



BALTIMOR

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The American

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Said a critical tramp," I would sav Crusts of bread often come in my way But they're tough now no more Where the WireGauzeDoor Gives the air in the oven full play."

IF YOU WANT THE BEST Buy the CHARTER OAK.

With Wire Gauze Oven Doors.

Made only by Excelsior Manufacturing Co., St. Louis, Mo. Sold by HUNNICUTT & BELLINGRATH, Agents, Atlanta.



222 AND 224 MARIETTA STREET

are prepared, in addition to manufacturing tinware, to execute promptly all orders for the manufacturing special articles from sheet metals, either tin, copper or sheet iron, as heavy as No. 18 man, a solicit correspondence from those desiring such work, and will be pleased to furnish estimate application. New and special machinery for such work.

Goods at their retail store, 69 Whitehall street, a being sold at cost to close business.





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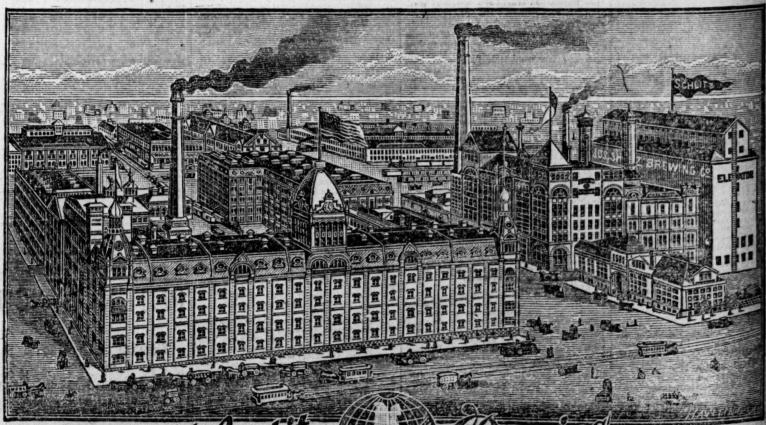


THE BROWN COTTON GIN COMPAN NEW LONDON, CONN.

HENRY UIHLEIN, President.

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KEG-BEER BRANDS: BUDWEISER. PILSENER. WIENER. ERLANGER. CULMBACHER.

ANNUAL CAPACITY: ONE MILLION BARRELS OF BEER.

Schlitz Beer is sald the World over and has a world-wide reputation for being the best; it is warranted to be pure, wholesome and palatable, and brewed from the choicest Hops and Barley-Malt.

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BALTIMORE'S BUDGET NEWS AND GOSSIP OF THE

Brown's Chances of Non -Stories Told by the Governorship Stories T

TIMORE, Md., July 18.—The campaign athe democratic candidate for the governor's air has taken a curious turn. That prince "bon vivants," Frank Brown, ex-postmaster d general sporting man, is within easy reach the nomination (and that means sure elecion), and yet is compelled to leave the city in der to hasten to the side of a dying child at liesbaden, Germany. He wants the position ally, but human nature is stronger than his ambition, and so he will trust his fortunes to his friends (?) until he returns. Mr. Brown ng his cards extremely well since as been playing his cards of the playing his c on, and has wheedled everybody the nomination, and has wheedled everybody into line. He has been particularly lavish with his money, but his personal tack and perseverance have also deserved admiration. tioning the party managers with a defechem where that did not appear to work, he found he was able to dictate his own terms. Mr. Hodges started into the fight, but several weeks ago one of the morning papers, which is known to sell its influence to the highest idder, came out strongly for Farmer Brown The Evening News then printed successively interviews headed "Friends of Hodges," and four columns of these endorsements fetching round sum were printed in Saturday's The American, which had for a cause all along boomed Farmer Brown, did not get that four and one-half column first page "ad." However, that day the party managers are said to have sounded the death knell for the Hodges boom, as the endorsements of county ons seem to prove. Now, suddenly mes the unexpected departure to Europe by Mr. Brown. If his managers prove false to him, as is not an impossibility, when Farmer Brown shall have returned there will be a war in camp, owing to a Farmers' Alliance organization. The results of this would be to give the republicans a fighting chance. Some are mean enough to think that Brown, finding his nation insured, has gone away to escape the dunning of ward workers and the tremendous outlay to meet their demands.

Mr. Gorman is being everywhere enthusiastically endorsed for another term in the United States senate. Governor Jackson is to be his colleague and Mr. Brattan the state treas-

The sensation of the week is the tale of woe recited by the Navassa rioters just come to Baltimore to Larn the glad news that President Harrison had commuted the death sentence of those who had risen in revolt against the resident whites. Their lot, as told before a United States circuit court judge, must have been a terrible one, and yet there was no escape from the terms of their contract until its expiration. The common method of punishing was to "trice" up by the wrists and sometimes by the thumbs, until the offenders begged for mercy. According to the story of some of the sufferers penalise were inflicted for slight offensos; such as sleeping out on the porch of the barracks instead of inside on a very hot night, as the rules required. The wages were 33 cents a day, and the fine for being put in the guard-house was \$1 per day. One man complains the cause he went to the superintendent to ask for relief from work on account of a ensation of the week is the tale of woo that because he went to the superintendent to ask for relief from work on account of a broken wrist he, too, was sent to the guardhouse. All 'complain that the physician on the island instead of looking to their wants went fishing, and sold them his catch; this they could prepare, but not what they themselves caught on Sunday. There are also complaints of salary due, but the United States commissioner will only hear them in a civil suit. This is no doubt a very hard lot of workingmen to handle, disagreeable, untractable and easily incited to revolt against their white 'masters,' as they will insist on calling any superior officer, whether he is consulting their interest or not. When the managers of this little West Indian island, over is consulting their interest or not. When the managers of this little West Indian island, over which the stars and stripes float, give their side of the case, perhaps the public will not feel that the negroes have been outraged. Meanwhile Attorney General Miller has promised to look into the matter. What the island needs under any circumstances is a United states official to act as arbiter between employes and employer on the island. He will undoubtedly be respected, and it is but a reasonable measure of protection to provide such

sonable measure of protection to provide such an officer for those over whom, it is easy to

an onicer for those over whom, it is easy to imagine, the representatives of capitalists might undertake to ride with an iron heel.

The Johnston line just mentioned has been well dubbed the "Baccarat" line. Young Arthur Wilson, who figured so prominently in the recent Wales-Cumming scandal and trial is, it seems, one of the principal stockholders in the line—therefore the nickname. He owns ninety-nine steamships in this company, and should he add one more, so the custom is, her majesty's government would expect of her majesty's government would expect of him that he fit out a cruiser for her navy. But the young society snob is not so patriotically

Other shipping news of interest is the feat of a North German Lloyd steamer in beating the record to Baltimore from Bremen in eleven days and fourteen hours. How much shorter the trip would be if that Chesapeake and belaware ship canal, for which Baltimore lougs so much, were built. A newly started line to Holland, touching at New York, seems lo be in the hardest luck. The Scheedam, which came to the metropolis with a shaft broken, belongs to this line.

One of Baltimore's leading importers and dress goods merchants, who has just returned from his annual purchasing trip in London, Paris, and other markets where styles are introduced, brings news which must surely be welcome to pater familias. Dresses are to be wen plainer next year, and the material required to turn them out will not be so large. Whereas, nine yards of dress goods are in a dress pattern, this style which promises to prevail next year will only require five. The McKinley bill has nothing to do with fixing styles in Paris, but mighty glad is the man who has to pay for the dresses, that he is relieved from being doubly taxed on that account. Somehow or other the ladies do agree with President Harrison that a cheap dress shows a cheap man.

The Belt line has struck several snags in retting out that great tunnel which is to give the Baltimore and Ohio railroad its needed short connection to New York. First, a court has decided that it has not the right of condemnation it has been freely exercising, and it has thus gotten irretrievably mixed up in legislation. Then it wanted to get the Bolton depot lot from the city. That cost the municipality send the great that the rental, \$48,000 for the lot, that it might use one-third for its depot, and convert the rest of the place has splendid park. In making this offer the Belt line says itigs giving two-thirds the value of the place to be rained by mountains of dirt which it, the road, is storing there while the deep cut is being made. Of course, property in the neighborhood is depreciated more than the rent

had automatic, rapidly clasping harness put into all the engine and truck houses in the city. A year after it was done the patentee came along and got a big royalty from the city. Now a suit is pending on account of a patent boiler feed used on the steam engines in the department. The patentee will be satisfied with \$33,000, and if the suits of the same kind that he is winning everywhere can be taken as evidence, this modest request for compensation will be granted. Apparently, the thing to be done is to have the patent examined well as to claims on it before purchasing, and simultaneously to compel the contractor to furnish indemnity bond.

The veteran theatrical manager, John Ford, tells an interesting story about the foolhardiness of the Hanlon brothers, one of whom has just broken his neck. They were out seeing sights

tells an interesting story about the foolhardiness of the Hanlon brothers, one of whom has just broken his neck. They were out seeing sights together in Baltimore. When they climbed to the top of the Washington monument, 212 feet above the ground, one of the acrobats jumped over a railing as if to throw himself to the ground. His companion pulled him back and seemed to enjoy the rare joke they had perpetrated on the thoroughly frightened, kind old gentleman who was their host, and on the dismayed pedestrians on the pavement below.

below.

The druggists in town have combined against the local telephone company. They refuse to sign an iron-olad contract giving, the telephone people the right to take out their "'phone" when they please, to make them charge users other than subscribers, to pay increased rates, to be responsible for the apparatus, etc. However, unless they can influence the legis#sture that is to convene in 1892, they can never expect more than working themselves up into pect more than working themselves up into a fever in a good, but really hopeless cause.

PARAGRAPHIC PENCILINGS.

It is needless to say that we liked Stanton's poem on Sidney Lanler in Monday's Construc-tion. He is usually at his best when he indulges his serio-comic taste, but at wide intervals he soars to loftier and serener attitudes. That surf bathing at Cumberland must have been an inspiration to the breezy editor of The Billville Ban

ner.

It is strange how a great genius such as Lanier can confer immortality on a commonpiace and unpoetical locality like the marshes of Glynn. Take away the live oaks and there is little left except hideous, saurians and slimy serpents and a most dissonant chorus of frogs. Yet, Lanier has linked these marshes with undying fame. Tam O'Shanter, in a state of drunken ecstasy, rides past Alloway kirk and soes a midnight frolic of warlocks and witches. Straightway that old kirk of the covenanters becomes as historic as Notre Dane or St. Paul's.

The dingy tabooth, of Edipburgh, owes its distinction in a large measure to Scott's "Heart of Midlothian." The "Winsome" Yarrow is world-famed because of the lines of Wdorsworth.

Surely there never was a more prosaic theme Surely there never was a more prosaic theme than "Duluth," and yet Proctor Knott by his ra-liant humor made the name a byword throughout

the western continent.

We might swell the list, but these few instances suffice to illustrate our main proposition that genius hallows the lowliest spot of earth. Places not otherwise worthy of any consideration become in a degree sacred, like unto a dwelling pl ace of the shekinah.

Once in a twelvemonth, or oftener, some ama Once in a twelvemouth, or oftener, some amateur statesman jumps to the conclusion that miscegenation is the readlest solution of the race problem. Not only these crude thinkers, but grave and reverend doctors of divinity and ponderous bishops of the Gil Haven and Millalien, variety have an "awful squinting" in the same direction. It has only been a few years since Dr. Abel Stevens, of the Northern Methodist church, entered upon an elaborate vindication

derous dishops of the Gri Hayen and Millanen, variety have an "awful squinting" in, the same direction. It has only been a few years since Dr. Abel Stevens, of the Northern Methodist church, entered upon an elaborate vindication of this method in a review article. Shortly after its appearance I prepared by the request of the late Colonel P. W., Alexander, a special article for The Macon Telegraph, in reply to Dr. Stevens's most ungracious proposal. After thoroughly dissecting and eviscerating his false theories of history and statesmenship I submitted to him and all likeminded persons the subjoined proposal which is still open to acceptance.

"We have somewhete read of a learned Buddhist who spent a score of years in the speechless contemplation of his own navel. It is quite natural to conclude that this self-absorbed devotee came in due time to regard his umbilicus as the hub of the universe. So, probably, with this venerable divine. He has long regarded the negro as a principal factor in American civilization, and, as a consequence, his brain is confused and his statesmanship decidedly muddled. This is clearly shown by his championship of miscegenation as the proper solution of the race question. He claims to be quite sanguine in regard to the successful working of his pet scheme. We of the south have very serious misgivings. We suggest, therefore, and the suggestion ought not to offend Dr. Stevens or his northern abettors and sympathizers, that he project an experimental colony in close proximity to Bunker Hill or Plymouth Rock, where his theory of hybridization may be satisfactorily tested. We observe in the census tables, prepared under republican auspices, that there is a large surplus of marriageable females in Massachusetts. Let him, therefore, organize a joint stock company, which shall purchase the necessary buildings and lands and import a few hundred educated young negro men from Georgia and Alabama. They might be disposed of by some sort of matrimonial lottery, if the pious Wanamaker does not prote

Emerson and Coleridge were kindred spirits, but the latter was the broader and greater of the

Emerson and Coleridge were kindred spirits, but the latter was the broader and greater of the twain.

When they met in the lake country Coleridge twitted the Concord philosopher with his Unitarianism, (and expressed his astonishment that a man of Channing's gifts should embrace adogma so unscriptural and so unphilosophical as well. And yet Coleridge had been a Unitarian minister and an admirer of Priestley.

Coleridge, however, abandened his early faith, and in "Aids to Reflection," wrote comments on Archbishop Leighton's sermons and other writings that might have charmed St. Augustine by their strait-laced orthodoxy.

We have ventured to say that Coleridge was broader than Emerson. The proofs of this are found chiefly in "The Friend." We doubt if a dozen people in Atlanta have made a study of this remarkable, for we have read nothing in English literature that breathes a profounder philosophy or is written in a more classical style. But it must needs be pondered as assiduously as you would study a problem in the higher mathematics.

Talking with an old Milledgeville friend, Colonel T. F. Newall, who himself has been decidedly bookish in his tastes, he told me that he had read but little of Coleridge's prose, but was a great admirer of his poetry, particularly his "Ancient Mariner." This will be found to be true of most general readers.

We recently spent an hour with General C. A.

general readers.

We recently spent an hour with General C. A. Evans and his excellent wife at their Peachtree home. As usual Gen. Evans did not make a single allusion to his brilliant war record. For while he is not ashaused of his gallant service in the confederate army, he is at the same time modest almost to a fault.

That interview, however, reminded me of his connection with Jubal Early's flank movement on Washington city and of the terrible wound that he received in the battle of Monocacy.

Evans's brigade, as frequently happened, was put in the forefront of the fight. Indeed he was ordered to open the fight, which he did with a dash characteristic of his valiant command. From the start they drove the enemy, but just in the crisis of the conflict Evans was observed to totter and fall from his saddle, shot through the breast and supposed to be mortally wounded. He ordered his adjutant, Gordon, to press the battle while he was borne, bleeding and apparently dying, to the rear.

As General Early's army swept the enemy from the field, it was arranged to place General Evans in a field hospital, but this he refused, and, securing a conveyance, he followed the army in his wounded condition until he reached Richmond, where he lay half dead for months in the hospital.

General Early dearny structure of the fortitude of an 'old vet' and the resignation of a Christian philosopher.

One of Georgia's most accomplished jurists, in speaking of Hon. Thomas Watson and his recent utterances, remarked that Mr. Watson's most striking characteristic seemed to be his boundless enthusiasm. Some of these utterances, he thought, were both inconsiderate and revolutionary. The new member, he believed, would be halted in Washington if he undertook to carry out his peculiar political methods in the national house of representatives. There is quite a difference between whooping up the wool-hat boys at a pineywoods barbeoue and dragoning a body of legislators largely made up of men who have studied and mastered the economic questions of the day.

Mr. Calhoun was no great stickler for what is called political consistency. It is evident both from his example and precept that he esteemed it a doubtful virtue.

In his earlier life he supported the tariff of 1816,

and yet he stood ready in 1822 to fight the tariff of 1823 to the verge of national dissolution. But the principle of protection to "infantindustries" was embodied in both measures.

So Gladstone was in the outset of his parliamentary career a tory of the extremest type, a staunch advocate of the corn laws, and of a close union between church and state. But twenty years ago he disestablished the Irish church and today he is the leader of all creditable polical reforms.

Disraeli started in politics as a "young England" partisan and wound up with the tory premiership.

Bit Robert Peel was blusself by no means a model

premiership.

Sir Robert Peel was himself by no means a model of consistency. Indeed when old Judge Underwood was asked what party his son John belonged to and answered, "I have not seen the boy since breakfast," he expressed a sentiment that might well apply to a majority of our leading American and British statesmen. "Times change and we change with them."

T. Buchanan Read is responsible for what some democratic journalist styled that "hobby-horse poem"—"The Ride of Sheridan." The theme and its treatment are suggestive of Browning's much greater poem, "How They Brought the News from Aix to Ghent."
Phil was of Milesian blood, and was consequently a great fighter, but he lacked the grace and good heartedness of Cleburne, whose knightly soul was set free in that desperate charge at Franklin, Tenn.

Perhaps I ought to say a few words about "Scott's Monthly Magazine." It had at times from four to five thousand subscribers, and, with a proper financial backing, night still have been in existence. When I projected it my snug fortune of about twenty thousand dollars had been swept away by the results of the war.

I commenced it with borrowed capital, on which I paid a fabulous interest.

Its contributors, with few exceptions, were first-class writers in prose and verse. Such scholars

Its contributors, with few exceptions, were first-class writers in prose and verse. Such scholars as Dr. Lipscomb, of Athens, Fresident Thomas, of Emory, Dr. Alexander Means, Hons. William F. Samford, H. W. Hilliard, H. P. Bell, ex-congressmen; such essayists as Paul H. Hayne, Fannie Andrews, Bishop Haygood, F. R. Goulding, author of "Young Marooners," James Wood Davidson, Charles Woodward Hutson, now a distinguished author; such story writers as Mary E. Bryan, Miss Inez Porter, Mrs. Graves, of Winchester, Tenn., Maurice Thompson; such poets as Henry Timrod, Dr. F. O. Ticknor, Sidney Lanier, J. R. Barrick, A. R. Watson, Barron Hope, of Virginia, and Annie M. Barnwell.

line of war literature was the late Major F. W. Frobell.

At or near the close of the first year of its publication, I sold a half interest to Judge Dan Pittman. Afterwards Pittman sold his interest to Messrs. Phillips & Crew, then in the book trade. This partnership continued until the whole interest was purchased by Colonel Wylly, of Savannah.

He continued the publication for about three months under the new name of. Cosmopolitan. Colonel Wylly, for some reason which I never clearly understood, possibly for lack of funds, dropped the enterprise. We shed "some natural teats" over its demise for the sake of our worthy successor, who deserved a betterfate. W. J.S.

A Matrimonial Disappointment.

From The Chicago Herald. From The Chicago Herald.

The Hon. Stephen A. Douglas addressed the banqueters as follows: "This ceremony tonight makes me think of a story, a real circumstance, that happened in North Carolina some years ago. A negro man and woman went to a justice of the peace to get married. Two or three weeks after this the man came back and said." Justice, you must unmarry us.

"I can't unmarry you," was the reply.
"You must." "l can't."

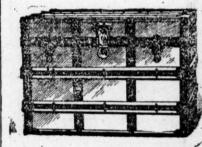
"I can't."
"But you must."
"I can't. You have got to go before a court and get a divorce."
"Boss, you got me into all this trouble and you must get me out of it."
"I can't do it. You took that woman for better or worse."
"I know that, but then she is a d——d sight worse than I took her for."

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This July 1, 1891.

OFFICE OF CITY CLERK, Atlanta, Ga., July 7, 1891.

NOTICE, IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AT THE last meeting of the city council of said city an ordinance was introduced authorizing the construction of a sewer from end of sewer on Markham street to Hunter street, of brick material, to cost three thousand doilars, through the property of J. H. Watson. T. W. Mason, Louisa Epps and Peter McMurray and others, to Davis street, thence along Davis street to Mitchell street, thence along Mitchell street to old culvert, thence through the property of Faller & Fuller, W. A. Hancock and others to Hunter street.

Baid ordinance will be in order for second reading and adoption at the next regular meeting of the council.

A. P. WOODWARD, july10to20jnly

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They are the best and most reliable. For sale wholesale and retail at

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12 East Alabama Street.

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Parties wishing to lay in their winter's supply of coal will do well to see us and get our

## prices before purchasing. ANSLEY BROS.,

REAL ESTATE,

\$2,250 -Nice cottage on Pulliam street on lot 50x160 \$2,250 - Nice cottage on Pulliam street on lot 50x160 near in. Cheapest home offered.
\$1,350 - Linden ave. lot, near Peachtree, 50x175.
\$1,900 - For 6-room house and lot on Connolly st.
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\$55 - An acre for 36 acres near Manchester.
\$1,600 - Cooper st. lot, near Crumley, 50x160.
\$900 - Crumley st. lot near Windsor.
\$7,500 - Edgewood ave. lot, near in, suitable for business purposes. Improvements paying 10 per cent.

business purposes. Improvements paying 10 per cent.

\$600—Beautiful Pearl st. corner lot 50xi17.

\$5,500—For a 7-room house on lot 50xi50 in 3½ blocks from carshed on splendid st. cheap.

\$3,750—For a splendid 8-room house on corner lot 68 ft. front on Pauliam street. A big bargain.

\$1,500—4-room house and lot on Lovejoy st.

\$130 front foot for one of the pretitest lots on Peachtree. East front; elegant location.

\$90 front foot for elegant West Peachtree lot, shaded with beautiful oaks, near in.

\$6,000—Ly street 9-room new house, corner lot.

\$12,500—Beautiful Ponce DeLeon av. home. Fine shaded let 124:240; cheap.

\$15,000—Elegant Peachtree home, near in.

\$40—Front foot nice shaded Boulevard lots.

\$2,400—Jackson st. lot 60 ft. front nicely shaded.

DECATUR PROPERTY.

A nice 5-room cottage, good stable, 50 grape vines on lot over an acre, in 150 yards of depot and dummy line. Railroad fare to Decatur same as street car fare in city. Also we have other vacant and improved property in Decatur.

Office, 10 E. Alabama St. whone, 363.

### HAYTI CANNIBALISM,

CHILD BEHEADED AND ITS BODY BATEN BY VOODOO WORSHIPERS.

Bamboula Dance-Official Action Taken to Suppress the Atrocities.

New York, July 14-In an interview with a Haytian refugee, published July 7th mention was made of voodoo adoration and of human sacrifices in Hayti, not far from Port au Prince. The reference has since then been verified. Mr. Maurice Feldman, a Hungarian mechanic, employed in the machin shops at Gorman, eight miles from Port au Prince, learned some time ago that there was to be a human sacrifice not far from where he lived at half-past 3 o'clock in the afternoon. It was to be conducted by the papalor (or voodoo priest) of Gorman. Accompanied by his assistant, named Schmidt, Feldman made off in the direction in which he had heard that the sacrifice was to be performed The expedition was not devoid of danger, for the negroes, feeling undoubtedly that their butchery of children would arouse the wath and opposition of the white inhabitants of the island, were exceedingly careful to carry out the atrocities in the seclusion of unfrequented groves. The two men were armed with heavy revolvers, and were careful in the selection of their route.

When they reached their destination they climbed into the branches of a tall tree, from which they could plainly see all that was

When they reached their destination they climbed into the branches of a tall tree, from which they could plainly see all that was going on below without being seen. From their position they witnessed the voodoo sacrifice. The sacrifice begun by the burning of aromatic plants around a sleeping child two or three years old, which had been put to sleep by herbs. The papalor stepped up to the infant and severed the head from the body with one stroke of a sharp knife and passed it to all present. While the head was being passed the papalor cut up the body, which was thrown into a large iron pot with some red peas, rice and other native vegetables. During the cooking the negroes danced around the fire. This bamboula dance is a native negro dance of the most revolting sort, consisting mostly of contortions of the hips and abdomen. The end is reached when the participants become so excited and exhausted that they throw themselves on the ground, where they wallow over each other and howl. When the dancers had recovered they gathered the bones in a hole in the ground, buried them, and erected a wooden cross over the grave. After the two observers had given the cannibals time enough to reach their homes, they climbed down and went back to Gorman. The Haytian negroes do not always seek seclusion for their cannibalism, as they did on this occasion. On March 18, 1890, Mr. Emil Huttinot, acting consul of France at San Domingo, stopped in a small restaurant on the north road, only half a mile from Port au Prince. At this resort the negroes hold a voodoo dance every Sunday. Mr. Huttinot called

the north road, only half a mile from Port au Prince. At this resort the negroes hold a voodoo dance every Sunday. Mr. Huttinot called for soup, but when it was served he found in the bottom of his plate the hand of a child. He immediately rode into town and notified the police, who searched the restaurant and found a child's entire body in the cooking pot. The woman who kept the place was arrested, but suffered only four days' imprisonment for her offense.

The gentleman from Hayti who gave the imformation in the interview of July 7th said that he knew personally a woman named

In general from Hayu who gave the information in the interview of July 7th said that he knew personally a woman named Ulysse, living at La Crois des Bouquets, ten miles from Port au Prince, whose seven children were eaten at voodoo dances during her absence, by her own grandmother and the neighbors. That such cannibalism is well known to the authorities is shown by this quotation from the official organ of the Haytian Republic:

"Official notice No. 2,202. From the commissary of the government at the civil courts to the judges of the peace of the precinct: In my official notice of November 26th, No. 370, I asked you to order the cessation of all voodoo dances and superstitious practices which attest the belief in a gross and absurd religion. I also added that I counted on you to suppress these things which you know are condemned

I also added that I counted on you to suppress these things which you know are condemned by moral sense and punishable by law. Having learned today that the voodoo rites which have for a time been stopped, have recommenced, I order you to strictly enforce the law against all who abandon themselves to these practices. In this way you will aid in establishing the true principles of civilization on this island."

Among other reports which have reached here concerning voodooism, human sacrifice and cannibalism is one which says that it is a well-known fact in Port au Prince that it is unsafe for a person not desirous of becoming anthropophagus to buy "lamb chops" in the public market.

From The New York World.

The disposition to undervalue the farmers movement is one of the profoundest mistakes

It has gathered many forms of discontent to its bosom. Like all new movements, it is afficited by the crude thinking of many minds which only dimly perceive the true causes of discogtent, and in its convention utterances it advocates much that is visionary. But the movement itself is a wholesome protest against the tendencies of recent legislation, and it deserves something more than merely respectful consideration. It is terribly in earnest, and in one form or another it will impress itself for a time at least upon the country.

In essence the movement is democratic. It is a protest against monopoly, class discrimination and all the wiles by which plutocracy seeks to intrench itself against popular right. But the men who lead and the men who follow it in those states where it is strongest have always been republicans. They have been accustomed to regard alliance with democracy as something discreditable, something to reflect upon a man's patriotism and to cost him his standing in society and even in the church. It has gathered many forms of discontent to

upon a man's patriotism and to cost him his standing in society and even in the church. Their revolt, therefore, against the evil courses and tendencies of republican rule takes first the form of an independent movement. But its better purposes and its righteous desires for relief from the oppression of a plutocracy party are essentially democratic, and in due time its its strength will marshal itself upon the democratic side.

In any event the movement is the spontane-In any event the movement is the spontaneous protest of a great body of citizens against unequal legislation, and it is therefore a wholesome reminder to both of the old parties that the people rule, and that the only security that either party can have in its hold upon power must lie in impartial legislation for all the people without distinction of classes.

Short breath, palpitation, pain in chest, weak or faint spells, etc., cured by Dr. Miles' New Heart Cure. Sold by all druggists. THEY WILL DO IT.

A Fine Suit of Clothes to Be Given Away.

You Can Get It. On August 15th we will give away a \$50 suit of

On August 15th we will give away a \$50 suit of clothes.

And you can get it by registering your name at our establishment for it. and guessing the nearest to the number of gentiemen who will do the same before the above date, which will be the day that we will turn the register over to a committee of three, who will ascertain who is the winner. Every gentieman is invited to take part in the contest. Those living out of the city may send their name and guesses for us to register for them.

J. H. LANGFORD & Co.,

Merchant Tailors, 2 Whitehall street, Atlanta, Ga. june 19-1t 8t sun

Ask for the World's Bouquet Cigar for 5 cents straight at ali first-class dealers. Guaranteed all Havana filler.

For the Small Boy.

For the Small Boy. A few applications of Tetterine will permanently cure Ground Itch, or, in fact, any itching disease of the skin. All druggists, 50 cents.

BOKER'S BITTERS, renowned since 1828. Fines to the palate, best for the stomach. Pure or mixed Never be without it. I. Funke, Jr., Sole M. and Prop., New York.

MACON, Ga., June 1, 1881. MACON, Ga., June 1, 1881.

Dar Sir—In attempting to remove a bunio n from my foot, I produced a running sore, which gave me great pain. A few applications of Sanodine gave relief and made a permanent cure. I recommend it as a good medicine. Yours respectfully,

B. B. PRICE.

## SICK HEADACHE



They also relieve Dis-tress from Dyspepsia, In-digestion, and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizzipess, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in

gue, Pain in the Sid They regulate the Bowels and prevent Constipu-tion. Are free from all crude and irritation matter. Very small; easy to take; no pain; n griping. Purely Vegetable. Sugar Coated. C-A-R-T-E-R-'S.

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### WHERE THE SNOWBIRDS NEST THE ESEEOLA INN.

At Linnville, In the mountains of North Carolina, is opened for the season. Address

JAMES T. SKILES, Manager. july 12 d4t sun.

## FAUQUIER INSTITUTE

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Thirty-first session opens on the 17th Sept. 1891
Situation in Piedmont Region of Va., on the Rich
and Danville R. R., 54 miles from Washidgton, D
C. A very successful school, with superior buildings and strong faculty, and delightful location.
For particulars address GEO. G. BUTLER, A.M.,
Principal. july12—39t su tu thur,

MARYLAND, Baltimore, 16 Mt. Vernon Place East Mount Vernon Institute.

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'Queen of the Mountains."

HACKS UP TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND Saturdays, leaving Gainesville, Ga., on arrival of train from Atlanta about 10 o'clock a. m., and down the alternate days. Distance 28 miles. Passengers \$2 and trunks \$1, each way. Board \$28 per month. Billiards and ten pins free. Daily mall. More fine Jersey milk than ever. Music for dancing every night. Altitude 3,000 feet above sea level; 1,500 above Marietta and Gainesville; 1,200 feet above the top of Lookout Mountain, Tenn.; 1,000 feet above Clarksville and Tallulah Falls. Affords to low country persons the greatest change of climate south of Mt. Mitchel, N. C. For further information address

## AUGUSTA SEMINARY,

Opens Sept. 3, 1891. Closes last of May, 1892. Unsurpassed location, buildings, grounds and appointments. Full corps of teachers. Unrivaled advantages in Music, Languages, Elocution, Art, Book-keeping and Physical Culture. Board, etc., with full English course, 2250 for entire session of 9 months. For catalogue apply to Miss MARY J. BALDWIN, Principal-nity—dire, wend first un with nfly7-dim wed fri sun wky

The 49th session will open Sept. 16th, 1891. Eclectic courses of study in Languages, Literature, Science, Music, Art. Elocution, etc., are provided under high standards—with fine facilities and superior management. The equipment is ample and comfortable. The locality 1200 feet above the sea level, enjoys the advantages of mineral waters, mountain scenery and salubrious climate. S male prefessors and 20 ladies constitute the Board of Instruction and Government. Chas. L. Cocks, Sept., Chas. M. Cocks, Bus. Mgr. P. O. Hollias, Vajuly 12—d18t sun tues fri

# july12-d18t sun tues fri

### Plankinton House, MILWAUKEE, WIS.

Persons who are intending to spend some time in the Northwest this summer, at the numerous Health Resorts, will find the PLANKINTON HOUSE a comfortable place to break their journey at. Rooms large, well furnished; good table, reasonable rates. Good livery reasonable rates, with numerous pleasant drives about the city. For particulars apply to

Milwaukee, Wis.

Centrally Indicated Improvements.

Accommodations—Home-like and elegant.

Dietary—Abundant, hygienic, well prepared and dapted to suit individual diseased conditions.

In commercian with

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ulators. Massage, pneumatic and vacuum treatment, etc., etc.

Physicians sending cases here, either for hydrotheraputic management or surgical operations, may rest assured of their receiving conscientious treatment and cure. Remedial facilities an especial boon for invalid ladies. For pamphlet, references, etc., address U. O. ROBERTSON, M. D.,

--AT-

### TALLULAH -: FALLS.

The best equipped hotel in the Mountains, is now opened for the season; the rooms are large and cool, good beds, fine spring water all through the building. Tallulah Falls is given up to be the inest resort in the south. Passengers change cars at Cornelia, on the R. & D. railroad. The ride is twenty-one miles on the B. R. & A. railroad. Some of the finest scenery in the south is on this magnificent line. Special rates for June. T. A. ROBINSON, Proprietor.

## Oaks Hotel,

### ASHEVILLE, N. C.

airy; view superb; its cuisine and service unexcelled. Electric line from door to station and all parts of the city for 5 cents. Rates reasonable, and given on application.

ESKRIDGE & ROBERSON,

## Oakland Heights Sanatorium ASHEVILLE, N. C.

## OPEN THE ENTIRE YEAR.

THIS HOUSE IS THE MOST DESIRABLE IN the south for persons who need rest and medical attention. No hotel in Asheville has as well furnished rooms and its cuisine is unequaled. Only in the case of patients is the diet regulated. The tables an important feature of the amatorium.

Only in the case of patients is the diet regulated. The table is an important feature of the sanatorium. Elevators, open fire place, electric lights and bells, music hall, billiard parlor, tennis court, etc.

The water is pure and plentiful, coming from a large, limpld spring near by. The sanitary arrangements are as perfect as care and money can make them. Persons suffering with throat and lung troubles are greatly benefited by a stay at this place. The medical management is under the diection of Dr. P. W. Nesfus, recently of the Jackon sanitorium, at Dansville, N. Y.

The sanatorium is thoroughly equipped with modern appliances for the scientific relief and cure of all nervous and chronic diseases. The bath departments are new throughout and are under the supervision of competent and skilled attendants. The methods of treatment include all forms of baths, the medicated vapors, Turkish, electric, Russianj Roman moliere, thermo-electric, electrochemical, massage, electricity in all its forms, also Swedish movements. Medical attendance and every form of treatment included in price of room. Beautiful drives, fine livery, magnificent mountain scenery.

Althoughthe comfort and welfare of the sick are

Although the comfort and welfare of the sick are Attough the comfort and weitare of the size and the first considerations, every opportunity is given to those who desire to spend a pleasant and profitable season here. Address for further particulars MISS EMILIE VAUGHN, june11—d2m ASHEVILLE, N. C.

## OCEAN VIEW HOTEL,

Ocean View, Va., open from June 1 to September 1. Rates: \$2.50 per day, \$14 and \$16 per week, \$45 and \$55 per month. For further particulars, apply to W. PRICE, Manager Ocean View. to W. june13-d2m

TALLULAH FALLS, GA. The most popular pleasure and health resort in the south.

THE CLIFF HOUSE And cottages are open. Italian band of music. Graded tennis court. Four billiard and pool tables and double bowling alley. All free to guests. Fine livery. R. L. & J. D. MOSS, Managers.

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Open throughout the year. Elevation 2,000 feet; average Summer temperature, 74 degrees; magnifi-cent mountain scenery. Hydraulic elevator; electric lights and bells; music hall, tennis court ladies' billiard parlor and bowling alley. Beautiful drives and first-class livery. No mosquitoes

For descriptive printed matter, apply to june11-2m J. B. STEELE. Manager. The Gem of the Mountains.

Montvale Springs, Blount County, Tenn

THIS WATERING PLACE, ONCE THE FAVORite resort of the whole south, was on July 18th
sold to capitalists, who have already commenced
great improvements. It will now be managed in
first-class style. Newest form of water closets
and bath tubs are now being put in the main
hotel. Some special cottages will also be thus
equipped. The grounds and hotel bnildings are
being thoroughly sewered, and electric bells and
lights are to be put in as rapidly as possible. The
roads from Maryville and up the mountain
are being improved in grade and
macadamized. The new owners have renamed "Look Rock" to be "Constitution Hock,"
the view from it greatly improved by clearing,
and sow hacks can drive to the summit—3,30 feet
above the sea. The best meats, vegetables and
fruits the Knoxville market can furnish will be
supplied to the table. Bates as heretofore.

HENRY E. COLTON.

General Manager Montrale Land and Improvement Company. THIS WATERING PLACE, ONCE THE FAVOR-

We have the cheapest lot for sale on the Bo rard.

The finest lot on Rawson street.

Several 3-room houses, Fraser street, \$1,000

Good home on Windsor street; also

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Cheapest lot in Atlanta, corner Nelson and ED;

\$2,000, \$600 cash, balance 1, 2 and 3 years, buys new 5-room cottage, lot 56x250, on Sells avenue in West End.
\$600 buys a 2-room house, lot 52x100, on Ira St.
Easy terms; a chance for a poor man.
\$3,750 buys 8-room house, gas, water and all improvements, lot 50x150 to alley on Smith St., near Whitehall St. Good neighborhood.
\$3,200 buys 4 new houses on Love and Rigdon streets, renting for \$39 per month. Excellent renting neighborhood.
\$3,000 buys 3 houses on an acre of ground on Wells and Ocumulgee streets.
Parties anxious to buy small lots now.
\$3,500 buys a nice large two-story house, lot 100x230, on Capitol avenue, barns, stables, fruit trees, etc.

rees, etc. \$2.600 buys store and dwelling, corner lot,50x100, on Mangum St. Rents for \$25 per month. \$2.000 buys two-story 5-room house, lot 80x80, on Markham St. Easy terms. \$1,000 buys lot 60x105, on Markham street.

\$1,000 buys lot 60x105, on Markhain street. Terms easy.
Cheapest lot on West Peachtree street, 9ix196, near Kimball St. Beautiful shade; price only \$7,500.
86,500 buys 100x190 to alley on Washington St. near Crumley St. Electric line in front.
\$1,000 buys 4 lots, 50x10 each, on Sims and Herbert streets near electric car line.
Lots 50x140 each, fronting 50 ft. streets, out on Marietta road opposite Smith's Chemical Works near E. T. V. and G. and W. and A. and G. P. railroads; new electric car to pass very near this property. Lots \$100 each, \$5 cash and \$5 per month, without interest. Smaller lots one mile beyond this sold for nearly double the amount asked.

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Tellico Coal, Wholesale or in Carload Lots

Also headquarters for Copenhill property, 60 lots for sale, a plat of which is in my office on exhibition. Come and make your choice.

I have entered on my books for sale upwards of \$800,000 of mineral, timber, country and city lands to select from. Any gentleman wishing to purchase or sell lands I shall be pleased to do my best to suit bim.

of sell lands I mind to the control of the control

United States. This is a fortune to the right man. The citizens will assist in establishing the school. Photo in my office window of the building. Price only \$12,500.

No. 33—1 house, 10 rooms, 26 Cooper st., electric cars pass in front of the house, 2 bath rooms, 2 w. c. in the house, hot and cold water through the house, all modern improvements, house papered throughout; lot 51½x137½, 10-foot alley, street improvements all paid; house nearly new, within half mile circle, good well water; a snap, \$7,000.

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Always have some choice pieces of preperty to of-fer you in central, suburban and acreage. We know we can offer unbeard of bargains.

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3 Marietta Street.

2 11-r h, Walker street, \$3,000 each.
3 3-r h, Tumlin street, \$3,000 each.
3 3-r h, Holland street, \$1,800.
1 3-r h, Peachtree park, \$500.
6-r h, Capitol ave, \$6,500.
6-r h, Luckie street, \$6,500.
6-r h, Luckie street, \$6,500.
5-r h, Martin street, \$3,000.
4-r h, Harris street, \$3,000.
4-r h, Harris street, \$3,000.
5-r h, Martin street, \$3,000.
5-r h, Houston street, \$4,000.
5-r h, Houston street, \$4,000.
10-r h, Coper street, \$4,000.
10-r h, Coper street, \$4,000.
11-r h, Modern, \$6,500.
11-r h, Modern, \$6,500.
11-r h, Peachtree road, \$% acres, \$12,500.
The prettiest residence on Peachtree, near in, for \$30,000 cash.
732200, next to Dr. King's new residence on Peachtree, cheap.
1 lot on Macon st., and 1 lot on Wilson ave. near Peachtree.
This is only a partial list of houses. Vacant Peachtree.
This is only a partial list of houses. Vacant property on all the leading streets of the city. If you want to buy or sell, come to see us.

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No. 5 WallSt, Kimball House

105 acres, half mile from railroad, near Austell, Ga., \$1,600.
5-r house, lot 50x140, Borne st., \$2,500.
5mall house, 46x120, Jackson st., Bellwood, \$350.
5-r house, Fulliam st., corner, large lot, \$4,000.
60x200, tine West End corner lot, \$1,500.
Beautiful Forest ave. lot, 51x165, \$2,650.
5-r house, two acres, fine grove, Kirkwood, \$3,000.
50x115, Gate City st., \$900.
47x210, Courtland, near in, \$2,600.
Two houses, Berrean ave., for \$1,500.
About 1,500 acres, half mile north of Hapeville, per acre, \$35.
About 1,500 acres, on the Georgia Pacific railway, houses, barns, ginhouses, mills, etc., \$40,000.
Small farms and acreage in every direction.

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REAL ESTATE SALES

BARGAINS

\$30 a front foot for Gordon street lot on

\$24 front foot for an elegant lot in Inma ha

\$7,500, lovely West Peachtree lot, shady a

Beautiful shady lot on the Boulevard; of for a few days very cheap. Come quick it means a good investment.

\$6,000 will buy a nice 7-r house on bearing levated lot near in. Come and see this

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\$500 for lot 50x190 feet, with side and rear alo, 200 feet from dummy line and one block for Lake Abana, at Grant park; % cash blass 6 and 12 months, 8 per cent.
\$650 for lot 70x150 feet, on Houston street on block from electric line; half cash.
\$700 for Hilliard street lot, 50x100 feet, near lacest avenue.

est avenue. \$1,100 for Formwalt st. lot, next corner of Co-

est avenue.

\$1,100 for Formwalt st. lot, next corner of the ley street.

\$250 for Edgewood lot, 50x200 feet, 300 feet in Mayson's academy; half cash.

\$400 for Edgewood lot, 50x100 feet, 300 feet in "Binder property:" very cheap and chose. Have several lots same size together at any price each, all level and nice; one-third cash balance 6 and 12 months.

\$4,000 for Fiedmont ave. (Calboun st.) lot cash feet to alley, between Sixth and Seventh in in rear of Colonel Avery's home; one-feet cash, balance in equal payments April 1892, 1893 and 1894, with interest.

Peachtree lot, 100x200 feet to alley, on a cerus, car line in front, shaded, near Pat Calbour residence, \$11,000, on easy terms.

\$4 acres, very high, shaded, surrounded by stress on Central railroad, this side Authony Maphey's home, for \$17,000.

12 acres between the above tract and the city, my choice and beautifully shaded, long front the two railroads, for \$17,000.

Ormewood park lots on and near the dumy har for \$450 cach and upwards; casy paymens.

Edgewood park lots, choice and cheap and casy terms.

Bleckley ave. and West Peachtree and Daris & Centre st. lots, near Peachtree car line, on ver

Horal installments.

North ave., Spring and Linden st. lots in view.

Homes on installments, cheap cottage home, modium homes and homes to suit the most fatidious. Let us show you our list.

Business property, improved and vacan, on the main thoroughfares, and also on the last important streets.

Suburban lots on all the lines of railroad in put variety.

Acreage property for dairy, atom.

# variety, reage property for dairy, atock and that farms, and for speculation. nveyances and men ready to show our lines all times, and you are invited to call sale-spect the class of property desired. see your property with us if you wish neits exchanged. SAM'L W. GOODE to. Corner Marietta and Peachtre st.

\$44 front foot will buy two be

\$31 front foot will buy splendid lot on Histories, close in and right on Fulton county de

tric car line, beautiful shade. \$450-2-room house, lot 33-foot frest, s \$7,000—10-room house, all modern convenient to \$2\foating x137\foating on Cooper, near to Whitehall \$3,000—Nice cottage on North avenue, project extension Courtland street electric ear line Pledmont park, right in front of door. nont park, right in front of door.

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> L. M. WARD, Secretary and Treasure WARE & OWENS,

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41 S. Broad, Corner Alabama Street
\$7,000—10-r residence, central location, win
closets and all modern convenience,
house and large lot. A typical home
\$2,300—5-r cottage Gilmer street, corne,
enough for several more houses.
\$12,000—15 lovely lots on South Boulevard,
part of street, 50x190 each; worth \$2,300—1mma Park lot corner, a beauty,
and see it.
\$1,800—5-r house, Walnut street, 50x13;
\$2,500.

\$1,800—6-r house, Walnut street, blass, \$2,500.
\$5,000—Three 4-r houses, Hood street, nies house, pays over 12 per cent; good class of season, hood, near Jackson, \$1,900—Jones avenue, 6-r cottage; a dandy, \$800—Buya a house and lot on Lincoln street, carry, \$1,200. \$1,200. \$1,800—Nice 4-r house, McAfee street, easy was \$2,500—6-r house, corner Simpson and McAfee 22,750—5 r house and store, Fair street, Srist, 33,000—Forest avenue, corner lot soriis; a her \$2,500—104x150, Pryor street, nice lots and

cheap.

1.600—72 feet front on Marietta street india
134—mile circle, cheap as dirt; can be pay 30 per cent.

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THIS PAPER CONTA 28 Page OL. XXIII.

Short Sketches of the

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The Large Proportion ers in Both Hous

CONSERVATIVE

And One That Has plished a Great D

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The sketches are presented her by counties alphabetically. All possible to present here is the him of each man's career, enough the people of Georgia acquainted lawmaters of the lower house. Interesting body of men—collect individually worth knowing.



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ATLANTA, GA., SUNDAY MORNING, JULY 19, 1891.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

sentative, was born in the county which he

Dr. I. H. Hand, representative of Baker county, is one of the best known and strongest

county, is one of the best known and stronges men in the southern portion of the state. He was born in Brooks county in 1822. He received a good academical education in Houston county. In 1846 he married Miss E. L. A. Bowen. After teaching school for two years, he studied medicine and received the degree of M. D. in 1851. He practiced his profession six years in

pursuing his profession and farming. He has never been an active candidate for office, though often persuaded to become one. In 1865 he was a delegate to the constitutional convention, and was a member of the legislature in 1855 65.

ture in 1865-66. He represented the ninth district in the constitutional convention of 1877, and after that he was out of public service until 1886, when he was elected senator from the ninth district. In 1890 when asked to become a candidate for the house, he urged in a triangle in the second s

to become a candidate for the house, he urged his friends in a public meeting to find some-body else who would be acceptable, as he had no desire to re-enter public life. But he was elected without opposition, and is one of the strongest men in the house. Dr. Hand is a leading allianceman and president of the alliance organization of the second congressional district. He is one of the first physicians in his section, and it is no exaggeration to put him down as one of the leading men of his county and section of the state.

Hon. Robert Whitfield, of Baldwin County

Hon. Robert Whitfield, the distinguished

representative of Baldwin county, was born in that county October 18, 1852. He was educated

his profession six years in Houston county. Then he moved to Baker county where he has since resided,

county and section of the state.

now represents, in 1859 He attended the common schools of Appling county for awhile and afterwards finished his education at Vanderbilt

Short Sketches of the Members of the Lower House.

The Large Proportion of Farmers in Both Houses.

CONSERVATIVE

And One That Has Accomplished a Great Deal.

The present legislature has earned for itself menviable place in the history of Georgia. In more respects than one the legislature of 1890-91 is a remerkable one. It is remarkable in its make-up-in that so large a proortion of its members are farmers; and it s remarkable for the great amount of work it has accomplished, and for the conservatism that has marked all of its acts.

It requires but a short investigation to satisfy one's self of the unusually large portion of representative tillers of the soil in senate and house; while a study of the work of the last session shows that much was accomplished.

We all remember when the returns came in, showing the overwhelming success of the



Speaker Howell.

ome - predicted extreme legislation and dire results. Others who did not go so far as that, had their misgivings, and were not altogether certain that their friends, the "croakers," might not be half right.

So between the two classes it is safe say that the work of no general assembly was ever more closely watched; but the legislature has disappointed all its critics, accomplishing much for the good of the

During the first session of the legislature, THE CONSTITUTION published a series of sketches of the members of the senate. They were prepared as a slight contribution to contemporary history

of farmers noticeable. A study of their faces and a study of their careers will, I think, be of especial interest.

The house organized by the election of Mr. Clark Howell, of Fulton county, as speaker-this after a spirited contest in which that gentleman had several strong opponents. Mr. Howell was, however, elected on the first ballot. Hon. Paul B. Trammell, of Whitfield, was elected speaker pro tem.; Hon. Mark Hardin, clerk of the house; Captain R. J. Wilson, of Richmond, doorkeeper, and Mr. J. R. Smith, of Coffee, mes-

In the following sketches I have necessarily been compelled to omit much that is interesting. I am indebted principally to home friends of the members for the intion upon which the sketches are based, but the exigencies of newspaper space have made it necessary to omit many incidents and many words of com-mendation which they so kindly furnished

The sketches are presented here arranged by counties alphabetically. All that it is possible to present here is the briefest out-line of each man's career, enough to make the people of Georgia acquainted with their lawmakers of the lower house. It is an interesting body of men—collectively and individually worth knowing.

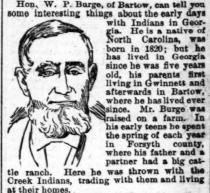
ion 8. W. Johnson, of Appling. Dr. S. W. Johnson, Appling county's repret

education at Vanderbilt university.

He graduated from the Atlanta Medical college in 1887, and stood highest in his class in surgery, physiology and practice of medicine.

Dr. Johnson has never held any other office. He was married during the last session of the legislature to Miss Mamie K. Anthony, of Montgomery county.

Dr. Johnson, although quite a young man, is one of the most popular men in southwest Georgia, and stands at the head of his profession in that section. The Biographical Souvenir of Georgia and Florida for 1889 has quite an interesting biography of Dr. Johnson, and gives numerous interesting incidents of his career.



families of confederate soldiers, until the presence of Sherman's army drove them all away. In 1844 he married the daughter of Mr. Samuel Smith, and has four daughters and one son living—all married. Judge Burge is a highly respected citizen of Bartow, a man who commands the respect of all who know him. He is a successful farmer and a prominent member of the alliance. He is a good member of

Hon. W. L. Kennon, who now represents Berrien county, is a native of Dahlonega, Lumpkin county, and first saw light there in

first saw light there in 1846. When a boy his father moved to Floyd county, where he was raised and schooled. His early schooling was received at the common schools of Floyd county, which he attended until he was fourteen years of age, when he moved to Florida, and remained there until 1862, when

he joined the confederate army, and cast his lot with the Twenty third Georgia regiment, with which he remained during the entire war. He now lives in Berrien county, and has followed the vocation of farming during his entire life. He is a strong advocate of the alliance and of alliance principles, and has been for the past fourteen years a member of the jury commission in his own county. He was elected to the legislature in 1890, and has been true to the interests of his constituents, who feel confident that in him they have a good and honorable repre-

1852. He was educated in Jasper county common schools. Afterwards he attended the Mercer university, and graduated at the State university in 1870. Prominent among his classmates were Hon. Charles L. Bartlett, Hon. Washington Descent Walter R. Hill

Hon. Washington Dessau, Walter B. Hill,
Nat E. Harris, of
Macon; Judge H. C.
Roney, of Augusta, and
Judge C. G. Jones. After graduating, he
practiced law for three years in Jackson, Ga.,
and then removed to Milledgeville, where he
has since lived and practiced his profession.
He married Miss Effie Harris, of Macon, in
1877, and has four children. He was elected
solicitor general of Ocmulgee circuit, in 1878,
and held that office until 1888, when he resigned to become senator from the twentieth signed to become senator from the twentieth district.

When his term as senator expired, he was elected to the present house. He is a member of the state democratic executive committee. He is chairman of the special judiciary committee, and is on the finance, general judicial, reapportionment and lunatic asylum committees. He is the author of several important pieces of legislation. He first introduced in the senate a resolution creating a commission to settle

a resolution creating a commission to settle the betterments question, but it was defeated by five votes. Several of the members of the present commission were suggested in that resolution. He also introduced the famous insurance bill which has created so much talk, and has been made special order for next Tuesday.

He has introduced a new bill this session

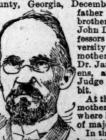
He has introduced a new bill this session, requiring all Georgia corporations to keep their books, and have their stockholders' meetings at their principal offices in this state, and to keep them open for the inspection of certain officers, and providing a penalty for their failure to do so. He contemplates the introduction of several important bills relating to the criminal laws of the state. He has been a special advante of the lunatic asylum and its special advocate of the lunatic asylum and its management, and the trustees recently voted him a thanks for his services.

Hon. M. L. McDonald, of Banks. Hon. M. L. McDonald, of Banks, is a native

and were read with interest throughout the state. Today I present similar sketches of the members of the house, is the large proportion of farmers noticeable. A study of their large state to farming, which were the went to farming, which were the went to farming.

1865, he went back to farming and running a sawmill. He has been very successful a as farmer. In 1880 he was elected tax collector of Banks county, which office he held for four years. He has been a justice of the peace for some time. He never asked to come to the legislature, but was induced by the wishes of his constituents, strongly expressed, to make the race, which he successfully did, over a strong opponent who sought the nomination. He has done some good work for his county, and makes a representative of whom

Hon. W. L. Le Conte, of Bartow.



mother moved to Macon where he lived to the age of majority.

In the winter of 1855-56, he entered the State university at Athens, where

Athens to accept positions in the State luniversity of South Carolina. He graduated at Oglethorpe in 1838, and in a short while bought land and went to farming in Marien county, Tennessee, near the line of Dade county, this state.

In April, '61, when the Second Georgia battalion was hurried off to Norfolk, he hastened to enlist in the Floyd Riffes, of Macon, so that he might serve with his old schoolmates, there being two companies in that battalion from Macon.

Immediately after the battle of Gettysburg he was commissioned as adjutant of the Sixtysixth Georgia regiment, Army of Tennessee, where he served until the close of the war. Having married near Adairsville, Bartow county, Georgia, in 1866, with some year or so intermission, he has made farming his calling there ever since.

Hon. W. P. Burge, of Bartow.

Hon, W. P. Burge, of Bartow, can tell you some interesting things about the early days with Indians in Georgia. He is a native of North Carolina, was born in 1820; but he has lived in Georgia since he was five years old, his parents first living in Gwinnett and afterwards in Bartow, where he has lived ever since. Mr. Burge was raised on a farm. In his early teens he spent

at their homes.

He was also engaged in hauling cotton from Waynesboro to Augusta, and merchandise on the return trip. The bales in those days were round. "Those days were different from these," says Mr. Burge. "The people wern's much troubled with fashions, but the people were kind, true and honest."

Judge Burge was one of the judges of Bartow county, serving until the court was suppended by an act of the legislature. During the war he did much in his official capacity to caring for the destitute families of confederate soldiers, until the presence of Sherman's army drove them all away.

him they have a good and honorable repre-

If there is a remarkable man in Georgia the subject of this sketch is one. He is emphatically a self-made man, and has, by his own energy and perseverance, without assistance from without assistance from any one, fought and won the battle of life. He was born on a farm and reared there. Young Huff went through all the hardships incidental to his life. For a long time he was engaged in railroading, rising from reared there. Young
Huff went through all
the hardships incidental
to his life. For a long
time he was engaged in
railroading, rising from
the lowest position to
that of conductor, which
position he held for a
long time. Leaving railroad work, he entered
upon mercantile pursuits in Macon, Ga.,
where he was for many years a prominent
wholesale merchant, and afterward mayor for
a long time. During his administration Ma-

a long time. During his administration Macon took great steps forward in material progress, and today the effects of his broad and wise administration are felt. In 1886 Mr. Huff was elected to the general assembly from Bibb county, and since then has served with credit to himself and his constituency. Nervous and restless as he is by nature, he is unceasing and tireless in his advocacy of any plan or idea which he once adopts. More of a worker than an orator, he speaks only to the resist and makes these points with talling point, and makes those points with telling force. Mr. Huff is chairman of the finance committee.

Hon. John T. Boifeuillet, of Bibb. John Theodore Boifeuillet, of Bibb, was born in Macon thirty-two years ago, which makes him one of the youngest members of the Georgia house of representatives. He is the namesake of his father, the late J.

the Georgia house of representatives.

He is the namesake of his father, the late J.

T. Boifeuillet, who was one of Macon's most prominent and highly esteemed citizens, and held various offices of private and public trust and honor. The subject of this sketch graduated with distinction at Mercer university in the class of '76, at the age of eighteen years. Among his classmates were Congressman-elect C. L.

Moses, of the fourth district, and Thomas E. Watson, of the tenth district. In the year of his graduation, Mr. Boifeuillet was elected the anniversary orator of the Ciceronian Society, and Mr. Moses was chosen anniversarian of the Phi Delta Society. Mr. Boifeuillet, while in college, was an ardent

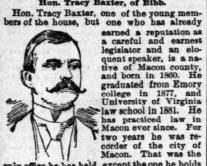
Boifeuillet, while in college, was an

banker, and who was at one time chairman of the finance committee of the house of representatives.

Mr. Boifeuillet adopted journalism as his profession. He is the editor in chief of The Evening News, a paper which he has made one of the most popular and enterprising in the southern states. In addition to his editorial duties on The News, he is the Macon correspondent of The Construction. It is said that Mr. Boifeuillet does more journalistic work, editorially and repotorially combined, than any newspaper man in the state. He writes on an average eight columns of original matter per day, besides preparing other copy for the printer. So unerring is his judgment in the conduct of his paper in local matters that he has never been known to adopt the wrong policy or be on the losing side. He is regarded as the most potent factor in Macon in the industrial upbuilding of his native city and county. In appreciation of his service in this respect and in recognition of his general personal worth, there was a spontaneous uprising of the people of Bibb, headed by the laboring classes during the recent campaign, to elect him to the present legislature, and despite the fact that he was the last of the five candidates to enter the race and consented to

run only six days before the election, he easily led all competitors, and received the largest vote ever cast in a legislative primary in Bibb. 2 Mr. Boifeuillet's election was a true case of the office seeking the man. The workingmen were the first to petition him to run, and they were immediately followed in this request by all classes of business and professional men. The farmers also supported him almost unanimously. This was the first political race ever made by Mr. Boifeuillet before the people of Bibb. He was a delegate to the Bacon-Boynton and Bacon-Gordon gubernatorial conventions.

Hon. Tracy Baxter, of Bibb.



corder of the city of Macon. That was the only office he has held, except the one he holds at present. Mr. Baxter, of whose handsome feature the accompanying cut fails to do justice, is one of the bachelor members of the

Hon. W. S. Humphreys, of Brooks.

Hon. W. S. Humphreys, who has been a prominent member of the state legislature for the last six years, was borne in Brooks county, Georgia, on the 5th of May, 1855, and for twenty years lived on his father's farm in that section of the state. In his boyhood he was educated at the Tallokus academy at which he took a six-years' course. When of age he lattended Wosley's select school in the town of Quitman, where he was a student for two years. He was admitted to the bar in 1877, and has been a successful practitioner in the town of Quitman ever since that time. His office and home have always been located there in Brooks county, where he is highly esteemed and admired by his fellow citizens.

Mr. Humphreys has been a legislator for the last six years but has neart hald one desired.

Mr. Humphreys has been a legislator for the last six years, but has never held, nor desired, any other office. The farmers of his county and section have strongly endorsed his stand and views, and he has made a most admirable record as a worker in the interest of the

Hon. W. H. Strickland is the man who rep-

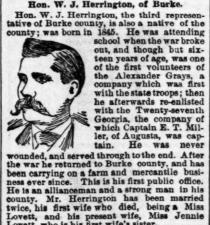
Hon. W. H. Strickland is the man who represents Bryan county in the house of representatives. He was born in 1844, in the county which he now represents, and received what early education the had right there in the common schools of the county. He entered the confederate service in 1862, and remained until the county. He entered the confederate service in 1862, and remained until the early part of 1864, when he lost an arm and was compelled to retire from active service. He was a gallant confederate soldier, as is shown by his service in the army. He has been a farmer and stock raiser army. He has been a farmer and stock raiser the service. His county has shown what it thought of him in electing him to the many public offices which it did. In 1872 he was sheriff of Bryan county and in 1874 was chosen tax receiver. He was elected

1874 was chosen tax receiver. He was elected in 1879 to fill the unexpired term of James Fannin in the house, which he did with credit to himself and much to the gratification of his constituents. He was chosen tax receiver in 1890, and in the legislative race was elected as representative from Byvan over all companyees. representative from Bryan over all com-

Hon. C. R. Davis, of Bulloch, was born and raised in Savannah, but he has been living in Bulloch for twenty-three years. He entered

then in the Fifty-seventh Georgia. In 1869 he moved to Bulloch county. Before that time he had Before that time he had practiced law a short while, since then he has devoted his time to his agricultural interests. He was president of the county alliance for two years, but has held no county or state offices other than the one he now holds.

Hon. W. J. Herrington, of Burke.



Hon. T. J. Brinson, of Burke. Hon. T. J. Brinson, one of the representa-tives from Burke county, is probably the most successful farmer in a county famous for its splendid plantations. He county lamous for les splendid plantations. He is a native of Burke, born in 1849, and his life has been spent on the plantation. He has never been a candidate for any office. From his own account, his principal occupation seems to be that of hunting and fishing, and I am told that he is the best shot in his section of the state, if not the best in Georgia. He told me himself that the only day in in the month that he is not hunting and fishing is the one day that he holds justice court. With it all he is a highly successful planter, one of the most successful in Georgia.

Hon. W. H. Davis, of Burke.

elected member of the legislature. He was the youngest member of the legislature to which he was elected, but at once took a good stand, and has always been regarded as one of the strongest young men in that body. Mr. Davis is unmarried, "still on the anxious seat," as he puts it.

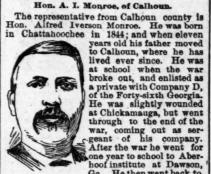
Hon. Wilson Smith, of Butts.

Hon. Wilson Smith, of Butts county, oldest son of Hon. Samuel F. Smith, was in 1844. As a boy he had simply the advantages of the old field schools, and his educational advantages therefore were and his educational advantages, therefore, were limited. In March, 1862, he entered the confederate army, in Company I, of the Forty-fifth Georgia, of which Justice T. J. Simmons, of the supreme court, was colonel; and Judge John I. Hall was captain of Company I. In the battles at Richmond he was severely wound

battles at Richmond
he was severely wounded On the
16th of November, 1871, the new
representative from Butts county married
Miss Mary A. Watkins. His only public position has been that which he now holds, and
which he fills to the satisfaction of his constituency. He was nominated in primary
election by a small majority, his opponent being J. A. McMichael, one of the foremost men
of Butts county. Mr. Smith had no opposition in the election. He is a farmer, and has
devoted his whole life to farming and stock
raising, and has made a success of it. He is
an ardent member of the alliance.

Hon. A. I. Monroe, of Calhoun.

Hon. A. I. Monroe, of Calhoun.



After the war he went for one year to school to Aberhoof institute at Dawson, Ga. He then went back to Calhoun and read law and was admitted to the bar. He never practiced much, but devoted most of his time to his farm. In 1875 he was elected clerk of the court of Calhoun county, the position he held for six years, and then for one term was ordinary of the county. In 1886 he was first elected to the legislature. This is his second term, having been re-elected by a good majority in 1890. Mr. Monroe's wife was a Miss Milton, of Randolph county. They have four children.

Hon. E. W. Mason, of Campbell.

Hon. E. W. Mason, of Campbell.

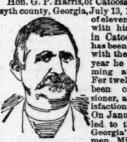
They have four children.

Hon. E. W. Mason, of Campbell.

In 1840 in Campbell county, near where he now lives, was born Hon. E. W. Mason who now represents that county in the state legislature. The only education he received was in the common schools of the county which he attended up to the outbreak of the war in 1861, when he joined the Twenty-seventh Georgia regiment and served during the entire struggle. During the seven days' fight he was seriously wounded but entirely recovered later, and in 1867 entered the State university and graduated with the class of 1872. He then taught school for a number of years, and in 1876, after studying law for a year, was admitted to the bar at Dallas, Paulding county, Georgia. He did not enter the practice solely as a source of living for since then he has taught several schools and engaged actively in the farming business. In 1888 he was elected county school commissioner, and in 1889 and 1890 he held the office of commissioner of roads and revenues. He is a strong allianceman and was for one term president of his county alliance. He was elected a member of the house at the last election of representatives, and since then has worked hard for the interests of his constituents.

Hon. G. P. Harris, of Catoosa.

Hon. G. P. Harris, of Catoosa, was born in For-syth county, Georgia, July 13, 1842. At the age of eleven years he arrived with his father's family



with his father's family in Catoosa county, and has been there ever since, with the exception of one year he spent at Cum-ming attending school. Fer twelve years he has been county commisbeen county commissioner, and has given satisfaction to the people.
On January 9, 1877, he
led to the altar one of
Georgia's brightest women, Miss Fannie Robertson, of Gordon county. Three children
have blessed their union. Colonel Harris is
a farmer—one of the most successful.

men, Miss Fannie Robertson, of Gordon county. Three children have blessed their union. Colonel Harris is a farmer—one of the most successful in Catoosa county. He is progressive, always studying to increase the value of the land and its products. The Ringgold New South says of him: "His figure is a familiar one in Ringgold. He is about five feet and a half high, weighs 150 pounds and walks with an easy stride. His hair is dark as midnight. Although he has lived forty-eight years there is not a gray hair in his head. He has a clear conscience, a big heart and his merry laugh carries joy to those who hear him. Taken altogether there is not a more genial, liberal man in the county; being of a happy disposition he tries to make everybody near him feel the same way."

A good story is told of how he secured his nomination. All the candidates for the legislature were invited to address the people on a certain day at Ringgold. Mr. Harris's principal opponent made a long and able speech. Mr. Harris next took his position before the crowd, and his introductory remarks were: "I came here to make a little speech, but after listening to the man who just preceded me, I am so tired, so hungry and so sleepy that I hardly fee' equal to the occasion. The long speech just made by my opponent would have cost the state of Georgia \$300 had he been in the legislature at the time." He continued in this strain, capturing the crowd, and later the nomination and election.

Hon. Edwin R. Sharpe was born in Chambers county, Alabama, near West Point, Ga., in 1841. He received

committee on printing, and was also a member of the committees, special judiciary, academy leaf and dumb, immigration and labor, con-porations, internal improvements, privileges and elections. As a member of the committee or internal improvements which and elections. As a member of the committee on internal improvements, which committee had charge of the Okefenokee swamp bill, he protested against the sale of the swamp under the bill. He was elected to the present legislature without opposition, running ahead in the primary for nomination, of any other candidate. He is married, has eight children, is a member of the Presbyterian church, being elder in same, and is engaged in farming, as well as the newspaper business, being editor and proprietor of The Carroll Free Press.

Hon. G. W. Harper, of Carroll. Hon. G. W. Harper, of Carroll.



Hon. G. W. Harper, of Carroll.

Carroll county has a good and worthy representative. It is Hon. G. W. Harper, who was born in the county which he now represents, in January, 1845. He received his early education in the common schools of Carrollton, and also attended Bowden college, in Carroll county. For some time he taught school, and then for eight years was engaged in the practice of law in his native county. Tiring of the law profession he went to farming, which vocation he has since followed. In 1884 he entered the confederate army and joined the Tenth Georgia cavalry, which fought in Virginia. He was a corporal in this company, and remained with it until the surrender. He has never been an office seeker, but has always led a quiet life, and his entrance into the public arena dates from his election as representative from the county in which he resides in the year 1886. His course has been so gratifying to his constituents that they have elected him to this re-

sponsible position for three successive terms.

Hon. William Clifton, of Chatham.

Hon. William Clifton, the old war horse of Chatham county, is certainly as well known as any man of his years in Georgia. That he is popular, too, is shown by the many endorsements he has received for the position of congressman-at-large, should such an officer require to be chosen. Mr. Clifton was reared in Tattnall county, and in 1877 located in Savannah.

In 1880 he was supervisor

been chairman of the democratic congression a executive committee for two years. This is his second term in the legislature, and he has made a reputation to be envied. Mr. Clifton is a bacheior, but his record in the house shows that he has a special fondness for the fair sex. Major G. M. Ryals, of Chatham County.

Major G. M. Ryals, of Chatham County.

Major G. M. Ryals, the heavy-weight legislator from Chatham county, was born in Virginia in 1839. Ke was seducated at Buckingham seminary, Buckingham county, Virginia. He was sheriff of his native county at the breaking out of the war, but resigned and enlisted as a member of the Cumberland Guards, and was in the historic Peninsula campaign, under Gen-

for meritorious conduct, and then came back to Virginia. He was one of Jeb Stuart's staff until his death, was then on the staff of Wade Hampton and afterwards on the staff of General Fitzhugh Lee till the close of the war. He went to Savannah in 1869 and engaged in a drayage business, and afterwards combined with this cotton planting and truck farming.

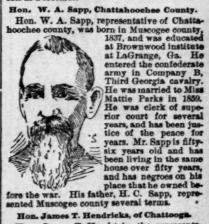
Major Ryais has been chairman of the democratic executive committee of the first district for several years. He never held any office previous to his election as representative. He was married during the war to Miss Lizzie Kennedy, who died after a few years. He then married Miss Anna Ware, of Greenville, S. C. He is one of the most prominent truck farmers in the south, and raises large quantities of vegetables for northern markets. He has some valuable ideas on farming. Major Ryals is regarded as the phenomenal planter in his section. "But," says he, "there's nothing wonderful about it. This is God's own country, and Savannah is head-quarters of that, and any man can succeed who don't spend more than he makes."

Hon. Gazaway Hartridge, of Chatham. Hon. Gazaway Hartridge, of Chatham county, was born in Savannah in 1859. He was educated at the University of Georgia,

was educated at the Universand Princeton college, from which latter institution he was graduated in 1879. He was admitted to the bar in 1881, but abandoned law for journalism after a few years. He has been editor of The Savannah Times for the last five years. Last month, however, he sold his interest in the paper and resigned the

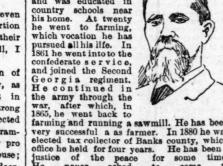
sold his interest in the paper and resigned the editorship. He was a member of the legislature from Chatham in 1884-85 and this is his second term. In September, 1886, Mr. Harridge married Miss Ida May Gartrell, daughter of the late General L. G. Gartrell, of Atlanta. Mr. Hartridge has made a success in journalism, his chosen profession, and has besides made a very considerable reputation for himself as a lecturer.

Hon. W. A. Sapp, Chattahoochee County.



Hon. James T. Hendricks, of Chattoogs.

Hon. James T. Hendricks, the representative from Chattooga county, was born in Hall county in 1826. His father was a poor man, and owned a small farm just on the line of Hall and Gwinnett counties. Representative Hendricks was one child in a family of thirteen, consequently had very little advantages in the way of education. He was raised on a farm, put to plowing when he was eight years old, and, as he sava, "have plowed more or less every year since." Before he was twenty-one he married and settled down in

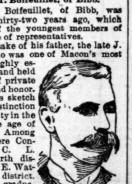


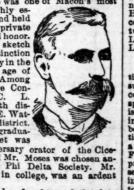
county, and makes a representative of whom his fellow citizens may well be proud.

William Louis Le Conte was born in Liberty county, Georgia, December 28, 1838. His father was the eldest brother of Drs. Joe and John Le Conte, now professors in the State university of California. His mother, a daughter of Dr. James Nisbet, of Athens, and sister to late Judge Eugenius A. Nisbit.

At the age of twelve his mother moved to Macon where he lived to the age

he remained as a student a year and a half, entering the Presbyterian college of Ogle-thorpe university near Milledgeville, when his two uncless resigned their professorships as





Chi Phi.
In 1882 he wedded a daughter of the late
Hon. C. A. Nutting, the well-known Macon
banker, and who was at one time chairman of
the finance committee of the house of repre-

highly successful planter, one of the most successful in Georgia.

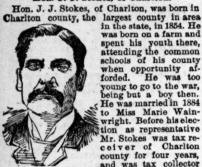
Hon. W. H. Davis, of Burke.
One of the brightest young members of the legislature is Hon. W. H. Davis, of Burke.
Mr. Davis was born in Burke county, in February, 1865. He lived there until 1867, when his father moved to Hephribah, Richmond county, which is a town built up almost entirely by Burke county planters who make their homes there. He went to school there, and then entered Mercer in 1882, graduating in 1885. In the fall of 1885, he took charge of the academy at Waynesboro, and taught school there for three years. While teaching he read law, and was admitted to the bar. In 1888 he resigned his position, with the schools, and that fall was

an academic education at Maryville college, where he was at sch

where he was at school when the war broke out. Entered the army at the age of twenty, serving principally in the Army of Northern Virginia, West Point Guards, Fourth Georgia regiment, and waswounded at the battle of the wilderness in regiment, and was wounded at the battle of the wilderness in 1864. Returning to the army the first of August, in the same year, and joining his command, Jackson's corps, then commanded by Early, in the valley of Virginia, he went out on a sharp shooting expedition, near Charlestown, Va., and was badly shot up, having received three severe wounds. On account of these he was not able to return to the command until January, 1865, and was with the command until the surrender at Appomattor. After the war he taught school at West Point till '69, when he bought out a local newspaper, which he edited two years. He was chosen senator from the thirty-seventh senatoral district in 1883, without opposition. Was chairman of

after they were married. He served as justice of the peace in Screven district for four years, and was then made one of the judges of the inferior court, which he held until the court was abolished. He was then elected county treasurer, the position he held for several years, and has also served as a member of the board of commissioners of the county. He has served for twenty-one years as worshipful master of a lodge of Masons at Summerville. He has been president of the county alliance and president of one of the suballiances of the county. All of his life has been devoted to tarming, and his six boys were all raised as farmers. For over forty years he has been a member of the Methodist church, and is regarded as one of the strongest men in Chattooga county. hattooga county.

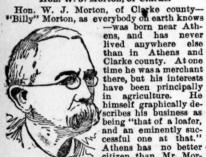
Hon. J. J. Stokes, of Charlton.



Mr. Stokes was tax receiver of Charlton county for four years, and was tax collector two terms, and resigned the latter place to accept a seat in the legislature in 1887. This is his second term. Hon. J. B. Hill, of Cherokee.

Hon. J. B. Hill, of Cherokee, was born in that portion of Lumpkin county which is now Dawson, in 1851. When nineteen years old he moved to Bartow county, and devoted his time to and devoted his time to farming principally, except four years, at which he followed the trade of a carpenter. In 1882 he bought a piece of property in Cherokee, where he has lived ever since. He is an allianceman, and was president of the county alliance for two years, refusing a third election.

years, refusing a third election. This is his first term in the legislature. Hon. W. J. Morton, of Clarke,



time he was a merchant there, but his interests have been principally in agriculture. He himself graphically describes his business as being "that of a loafer, and an eminently successful one at that."

F

and an eminently successful one at that."
Athens has no better citizen than Mr. Morton. He has never been a candidate for any office, although he was councilman of Athens for several years, and has always been prominent in Athens affairs.

Hon. G. G. Lark, of Clay.

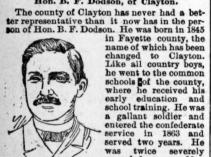
Judge G. G. Lark, of Clay.

Judge G. G. Lark, member from Clay county, the subject of this sketch, was born in Edgefield county, South Carolina, the 19th of February, 1857.

His first school days were in the city of Augusta, Ga. When quite a boy, he with three sisters and one half brother, was moved by his mother, his father being in the army, to southwest Georgia to the county of Baker, the latter part of 1864. After the war his father had a private tutor in his family until he was sent to Franklin collège at Athens, Ga. After returning home he read law at Albany, Ga., under excongressman W. E. Smith; was admitted to practice law in 1881. Remained with Hon. W. E. Smith until 1883, when he was married to Miss M. E. Irwin, of Fort Gaines, Ga. Settled there and practiced law until 1888, when he was appointed judge of Clay county court by Governor Gordon, which position he still holds to the universal satisfaction of his people. He is a prominent member of the legislature, and is considered one of the best members in the body.

Hon. B. F. Dodson, of Clayton.

Hon. B. F. Dodson, of Clayton.



service in 1863 and served two years. He was twice severely wounded, once on May 12th in the battle of Spottsylvania, and again in the battle of Winchester. He has farmed all his life, and is now a staunch and firm mamber of the alliance. He has been Meth mber of the alliance. He has been a Methmember of the alliance. He has been a Methodist preacher and even yet is occasionally
heard from the pulpit. He has made quite a
success of his farm. He was elected over
other competitors, as a representative from
Clayton county, and up to the time of this
election he had held no office. He is an earnest worker and has at heart the interests of
his constituents.

Hon. L. C. Mattox, of Clinch.

Hon. L. C. Mattox, of Clinch.

Dr. L. C. Mattox, present member of the house from Clinch, was born and reared in southeast Georgia, was educated in the common schools of the country, receiving a common English education. At the age of twenty, he commenced the study of medicine in Macon, Ga., and in the spring of 1851 received a medical diploma in the Eclectic Medical college, then in Macon. He has been engaged in the practice of medicine ever since in south Georgia and Florida, living near the line, except three years when he was in the service of the confederacy in the army. He joined the cavalry service in May, 1862, and on the 2d of October, 1864, was wounded by a ball

joined the cavalry service in May, 1802, and on the 2d of October, 1864, was wounded by a ball at the battle of Saltville, Va. He has been a local minister of the gospel for thirty years, preaching when opportunity offered. He has all the while carried on a small, but neat farm, farming on the intension system, and raising mostly provision crops and stock. He has belonged to the agricultural society for twenty years. He would never consent to represent his county until he joined the Farmers' Alliance, and then went through the election without an opponent. He has made one of the best legislators were sant from his accurate. the best legislators ever sent from his county.

Hon. J. A. Sibley, of Cobb.

Hon. J. A. Sibley, of Cobb.

Hon. John A. Sibley was born in Augusta

Beptember 1, 1861. His father, Josiah Sibley,

noved to Augusta from Massachusetts in 1821,

at the age of thirteen.

Mr. Josiah Sibley was

twice married; John A.

is the eldest son of the

second marriage, his

mother being Miss Em
ma E. Longstreet, a first

cousin of General James

Longstreet. Mr. Siblay

cousin of General James
Longstreet. Mr. Sibley
and Iamily began spending the summers in Marietta in 1867, where
John went to school to
Professors Cater, J. C.
Lynes and George F.
Gober. In the winters
of 1877 and 1878 John A.
Irginia Military Institute.

worked in the Sibley mills machine shop. In June, 1882, he married Miss Sallie Chandler, of Juniper, Talbot county, Georgia. They now have three sons. In April, 1883, he moved to Screven county, Georgia, where he farmed for four years. In 1887 he sold out in Screven and moved near Marietta, where he has been farming ever since.

Screven county, Georgia, where he interest four years. In 1887 he sold out in Screven and moved near Marietta, where he has been farming ever since.

The legislative race in Cobb was a peculiar one. In March, prior to the election, Mr. Sibley's friends, both city and country, asked him to run, but he declined. In the alliance primary Messrs. Rainey and Dempsey, receiving the largest vote, were endorsed by the alliance, and Colonel W. R. Power, who is county school commissioner, and was chairman of the democratic executive committee of Cobb, also became a candidate, subject to the primary. At the primary Rainey and Dempsey were declared by the democratic executive committee to be the nominees. Colonel Power's friends insisted that he continue to run, which he did. On Friday preceding the election Mr. Dempsey dropped dead while making a political speech. Mr. Sibley was absent from the county until Sunday, when he returned and learned of Mr. Dempsey's death. Monday the latter was buried, and at 12 o'clock the democratic executive committee met and requested Mr. Sibley to make the race. He consented, and received their endorsement, the time being too short to call a primary. At 2 o'clock the alliance met and endorsed him. At 4 o'clock his tickets were printed, and at sundown were in every precinct but two. Wednesday was the election, with the result as follows: Rainey, 1,521; Sibley, 1,435; Power, 1,434; Spillman, republican. 673. Though Sibley had never canvassed the county, and does not know the location of one-third of the precincts, the alliance was so well organized that their candidates had a majority in eleven precincts, the alliance was so well organized that their candidates had a majority in eleven precincts, the alliance was so well organized that their candidates had a majority in eleven precincts, Power beating in only two. Time, one and

half days; majority, 1. Hon. B. Rainey, of Cobb.

Hon. B. Rainey, legislator from Cobb county, was born and raised in DeKalb county, near Atlanta. In 1860 he removed to Cobb county, where he has resided ever since, and has been farming all his life. He went into the army in 1862 and remained there during the entire four years, being in the last battle fought by the western army at Bentonville. He held a commission as lieutenant in Company C, in the Forty-first Georgia regiment, and led that company into some very hot contests. Rainey was Hon. B. Rainey, legislator from Cobb county,

tenant in Company C, in
the Forty-first Georgia regiment, and led that company
into some very hot contests. Rainey was
wounded in an encounter at Perryville about
the same time when Colonel Charles A. McDaniel received a severe wound. He took
part in the siege of Vicksburg, and fought
actively in the campaign all the way from
Chattanooga to Atlanta.

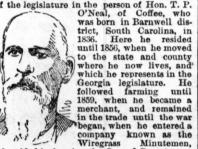
Mr. Rainey is a born farmer and has done
nothing else all his life. He owns a plantation in Acworth, out of which he has made
one of the finest farms to be found in that section. His wife was a daughter of Mr. Spencer

one of the finest farms to be found in that section. His wife was a daughter of Mr. Spencer Wright, of DeKalb. He has eight children, who are evenly divided among girls and

Mr. Rainey is an ex-president of the Cobb County Alliance, and has been a strong member of that organization since it was first started. He was a gallant confederate soldier and has always been a straight-forward, honest man, and will do for his constituents all in his power to show that he is well worthy his power to show that he is well worthy of the honor which they have conferred upon

Hon. T. P. O'Neal, of Coffee.

South Carolina furnishes us with a member of the legislature in the person of Hon. T. P.
O'Neal, of Coffee, who



until 1856, when he moved to the state and county where he now lives, and which he represents in the Georgia legislature. He followed farming until 1859, when he became a merchant, and remained in the trade until the war began, when he entered a company known as the Wiregrass Minutemen, who aided in forming the Second Georgia regiment. While in that company he held three commissions. In '63 he retired for seven months, on account of sickness, after which he joined the Fourth Georgia cavalry and was made second lieutenant in Clinch's battery. In the battle of Fort McAllister he fell into the hands of the enemy and remained a pris-In the battle of Fort McAllister he fell into the hands of the enemy and remained a prisoner until the end. He was released June 13, 1865, and went back to farming. In 1880 he was ordained a missionary! Baptist preacher, during which time his labors were successful. He served one term as county surveyor, and gave the best of satisfaction. For one term he was also tax receiver, and in 1890 was elected to represent his county in the legislature, which he has done most creditably since that body convened.

since that body convened. Hon. J. M. Atkinson, of Columbia.

Hon. J. M. Atkinson, of Columbia, is a Baptist minister of prominence in his of the state. He was born in Greene in 1853; lived there until he was sixteen; moved to Augusta, where he finished his A COLOR 

where he missined his apprenticeship at the printing business, and then for five years worked on The Chroni-cle. He went into the

apprenticesing at the printing business, and then for five years worked on The Chronicle. He went into the ministry of the Baptist church, and moved to Columbia county, where in connection with the ministerial work, he was one of the editors of The Columbia Sentinel. His charges in Columbia embrace several parisles: that at Harlem; Kiokee church, which is the oldest Baptist church in Georgia, and of which he had charge for eleven years; Damascus church, and Mount Horeb church in Jefferson county. This is his second term as a member of the legislature. He is a member of the alliance, and a man of strength in his county.

Hon. J. M. Odom, of Colquitt.

Hon. J. M. Odom, representative of Colquitt county, is a native of North Carolina, and was born in 1842. While an infant, before he was a an infant, before he was a year old, he was brought to Georgia. His father moved first to Dooly county, and three years later to Baker county. In that county the present representative was raised, and there he married Miss Butler. For twenty-five years Mr. Odom served as a missionary Baptist minister. 

raised, and there he married Miss Butler. For twenty-five years Mr. Odom served as a missionary Baptist minister. For ten years he served the people of Baker county as tax receiver, having been elected to that position for five successive terms. In December, 1886, he moved to Brooks county, where he remained about twelve months. From there he moved to Colquitt county, sionary Baptist minister.
For ten years he served
the people of Baker
county as tax receiver,
having been elected to From there he moved to Colquitt county, which has been his home since. He was census which has been his home since. He was census enumerator for Colquit county, taking the greater part of the census of the county. Mr. Odom has lived on a farm all his life. He is an ardent allianceman. He was elected to the legislature over Mr. Alderman, a former member of the legislature, by a majority of about two hundred and fifty.

Hon. W. Y. Atkinson, of Coweta.

William Yates Atkinson is the second son of John Pepper Atkinson and Theodore Phelps Atkinson. He was born at Oakland, Meriwether county, Georgia, November 11, 1854, the year of the Virginia, the home of his paternal ancestors since before the revolutionary THE SERVICE war. Mr. Atkinson is one of four brothers—T. A. Atkinson, a former repre-sentative from Meriwether T. E. Atkinson and R. J. Atkinson, lead business men in Newman and Greenville be the other three.

In 1880 Mr. Atkinson was married to M. Sunie Cobb Milton, a Vanghter of The Cobb Milton of The Cobb Milton of The Cobb

Milton, a distinguished lawyer of Marianna, Fla., and granddaughter of ex-Governor John Milton, of Florida. Mr. Atkinson has four

Fla., and granddaughter of ex-Governor John Milton, of Florida. Mr. Atkinson has four children.

Mr. Atkinson was raised at the farm homestead in Meriwether county, where his mother now resides. When he was not engaged in work on the farm he attended the neighborhood school. He also went to school two years to Hon. W. T. Revel, at Greenville, and one year to his brother, T. E. Atkinson, who was principal of the Senoia high school. After the death of his father, which occurred in 1873, he determined to secure a collegiate education, although his own means would not enable him to do so. By the aid of friends he went to the University of Georgia, where he graduated in 1877. He at once entered the practice of law and soon paid off the debt with which he had encumbered himself to secure an education. Within six months after beginning the practice of law in Newman he was appointed county solicitor by Governor Colquit. He was elected from Coweta county to the legislature in 1886, re-elected in 1888 and again in 1890.

He is the author of the bill to elect the commissioner of agriculture by the people which was passed by the last legislature.

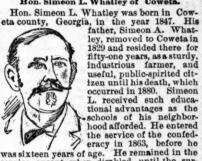
He is the author of the bill to elect the com-missioner of agriculture by the people which was passed by the last legislature. He is also the author of the bill to establish a Georgia normal and industrial college for girls. Also author of the bill to establish the public schools in Newnan. It was through his efforts that the people of Newnan were induced to establish their public schools which are now the finest

their public schools which are now the finest in the state.

Mr. Atkinson has done nothing in public life of which he is prouder than of his successfull effort to establish these schools.

Mr. Atkinson was president of the last democratic state convention, is chairman of the state democratic executive committee, president of the board of directors of the Georgia Normal Industrial college and ex-officio trustee of the State university. He is one of the foremost men of the legislature and one of the foremost men of the state. of the foremost men of the state.

Hon. Simeon L. Whatley of Coweta.



ley, removed to Coweta in 1829 and resided there for fifty-one years, as a sturdy, industrious farmer, and useful, public-spirited citizen until his death, which occurred in 1880. Simeon L. received such educational advantages as the schools of his neighborhood afforded. He entered the service of the confederacy in 1863, before he was sixteen years of age. He remained in the service, except when disabled, until the surrender of southern arms. Having been "bred to the plow" it was natural for him to follow the plow and till the soil. So, adopting agriculture as his vocation, he has ever been zealous in its interest, and in the advocacy of such measures as would benefit the farmer, though always conservative and never considered fanatical by any interest or faction. He was one of the first of Georgia farmers to aid in building up the granger movement in Georgia, and one of the last to answer to the roll call of that organization. He was also one of the first of Georgia agriculturalists to advocate the aliance movement and was elected president of alliance No. 6 in this state. He was president liance novement and was elected president of alliance No. 6 in this state. He was president of the Coweta County Alliance for about two years. He was jury commissioner of his county for a number of years and held other offices of trust, and all to the full satisfaction the content of the county for a number of years. of his people—as is fully evidenced by the fact that he comes to this legislature, having re-ceived a greater number of votes than any man who has yet ever represented the county of Coweta in the legislature of Georgia.

Hon. A. J. McAfee, of Crawford. Hon. A. J. McAfee, of Crawford county, was born in Upson county in 1841, at the famous Thundering springs, which his father county. His father to the father than the father t

ford county. His father represented Upson county in the general assembly in 1852, and was prominent in the county during his resi-dence there. The pres-ent representative from Crawford went to the

county during his residence there. The present representative from Crawford went to the war in the spring of 1861 with the first company that left Crawford county. The regiment was sent to Yorktown, and there Mr. McAfee remained until after the death of his elder brother and father, when, through the kindness and influence of his company officers, Captain Cleveland and Lieutenant (now judge) T. J. Simmons, he was honorably discharged and sent back to his widowed mother and young brothers and sisters. Afterwards he joined the cavalry service and his company was escort to General W. H. T. Walker, remaining with him until he fell on the field the 22d of July.

Mr. McAfee was not far from General Walker when he fell. He was surrendered with Johnston's army at Greensboro, N. C. Since the war he has taught school part of the time, although principally being engaged in farming. In 1868 he married Miss.

Since the war he has taught school part of the time, although principally being engaged in farming. In 1868 he married Miss Valaria Colbert. He was never an aspirant for office, and never took an active part in politics, and his present position was given him entirely unsought. With a wife and four children, his beautiful home near Culloden is an ideal one. Hon, G. W. M. Tatum, of Dade.



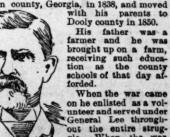
Hon. G. W. M. Tatum, of Dade, was born in Dade county, November, 1852. He obtained a common school education, and when twenty years old did \$20,000 worth of contract work success. ontract work successfully for the Rising Town Iron Company. Since that time he has been engaged in the live stock and mineral business. He is now business. He is now conducting a large min-ing business in Walker county, Georgia. In 1886 he was defeated by

Hon. S. C. Hale for representative, by twee ty-six votes. He was elected representativ of Dade county in 1888, and re-elected in 1890 He has a break that the county in 1888, and re-elected in 1890 He has a break that the county in 1888, and re-elected in 1890 He has a break that the county in th He has always been successful in business transactions, and now engaged exclusively in the mineral business. He is a member of the

Hon. R. B. McClure, of Dawson.

Hon. R. B. McClure was left an orphan, the only son of his mother, and she a widow, when he was but three months old. From the time he was old enough to earn anything he has been at work. About the time he saw a chance to go to school the war broke out. He **多** the time he saw a chance to go to school the war broke out. He first went to sea, then joined the cavalry, and was transferred to Company C, Fifth Georgia regiment, of which he surrender. After the war he settled down to his farm. Besides farming he is a miller. blacksmith, carpen ter and

war he settled down to his farm. Besides farming he is a miller, blacksmith, carpen ter and
merchant. He has been county surveyor of
his county off and on for sixteen years, now
holding that office. The people of Dawson
have great confidence in their representative,
and it is not misplaced. Hon. David L. F. Peacock, of Dooly. Hon. David L. F. Peacock was born in Houston county, Georgia, in 1838, and moved with his parents to Dooly county in 1850.



the county, Mr. Peacock was one of the first men to espouse the cause; and in the organization he was made president of the county alliance which position he still holds.

Mr. Peacock has never sought office, and has taken very little interest in politics. He has always led a strictly temperate and moral life, but has never attached himself to any church.

When elected to the legislature in 1890, his constituents gave him their earnest support, confident that he was the man to further their interests to the best advantage in that body. In their hopes they have not been disappointed, for Mr. Peacock has proven himself well able to look after their every interest.

Hon. W. E. Smith, of Decatur. Hon. W. E. Smith, of Decatur.

Hon. W. E. Smith, of Decatur.

Hon. W. E. Smith, of Decatur county, born near where he now lives, in 1857. graduated from the University of Georgia in the class of 1879. He practiced law about a year, was a contractor on a railroad for two years, and has been farming since. He was elected to the legislature in 1888, and again in 1890. In 1880 he married Miss Betty Davis, of Thomas county. Mr. Smith is a member of the alliance. He is a man of the stamp that is a man of the stamp that means succass—a man of force and charac whose opinions are valuable.

Hon. E. C. Moseley, of Decatur. Hon. E. C. Mosely, of Decatur county, was

Hon. E. C. Mosely, of Decatur county, was born in Early county in 1848. He was educated at the log cabin schools. As a boy he served in the state troops during the war. In 1871 he moved to Decatur county. Since then he has been farming, making a specialty of raising stock. He has been a member of the county board of roads and revenues for several years. His wife was a Miss Harris, of Decatur county. He is a member of the alliance. Mr. Mosely is very successful as a stock raiser and owns a handsome farm.

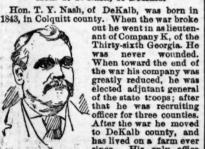
Hon. W. C. Helbrook, of DeKalb.

Hon. W. C. Holbrook, of DeKalb. Hon. W. C. Holbrook, of DeKalb, is a native of Franklin, born in 1836. When the war broke out he went in with Company I, of the Forty-third Georgia, where he served

the Forty-third Georgia, where he ser three years, then was transferred to cavalry. He was orderly sergeant of his company. After the war he went back to Cherokee, where he lived three years on a farm. Then he came to Atlanta, where four years he sold goods. He then went into the minis sold goods. He then went into the miniswent into the minis-try, and was on the Cherokee circuit for two years. In 1875 he moved to DeKalb. Since then he has devoted his time to

farming, and serving
the church as local minister at Prospect. He
was county commissioner for four years. He
is a member of the alliance, and has held several positions in that order.

Hon. T. Y. Nash, of DeKalb.



has lived on a farm ever since. His only office besides his membership in the present legislature, was that of justice of the peace, which he held for a number of years. Mr. Nash is an ardent allianceman, and was elected as such.

Hon. C. J. Jones, representative of Dodge county, was born in that portion of Pulaski which is now Dodge, three miles from where he now lives. His father

is an allianceman, vice-president of the county alliance, and has held other alliance offices. In

his county there was no nomination for the legislanomination for the legislature; it was a free fight with three candidates. One of his opponents was Captain L. A. Kall, a former member, who is now serving a term in the Ohio penitentiary for connection with the Forsyth case. Mr. Jones had a majority of about two hundred.

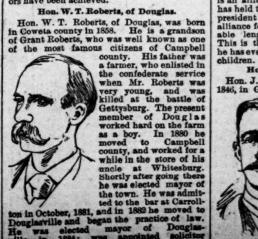
Hon. W. E. Wooten, of Dougherty.



William Edward Wooten was born in Dawson, Ga., December 18, 1866. He entered the State university at Athens in 1883 as a freshman, and graduated from that institution in 1886, winning the medal for declamation. During his last year at college Captain Wooten was editor-in-chief of TheUniversity Reporter, which is considered the highest honor that can be enjoyed by a pupil of the university. After completing his education at the university, Captain Wooten came to Albany and entered the law office of his father, Colonel C. B. Wooten, under whom he read law and was admitted to the bar in

to Albany and entered the law office of his father, Colonel C. B. Wooten, under whom he read law, and was admitted to the bar in latter, Colonel C. B. Wooten, under whom he read law, and was admitted to the bar in 1887, passing an examination of an exceptionally high order. He then became associated with his father in the practice of law, and the firm enjoys a large and lucrative practice. He was elected city attorney for Albany in 1888. He delivered the memorial address in this city in 1888, in Cuthbert in 1889. He also delivered the literary address before the Southwest Georgia Agricultural college at its commencement exercises last June, all of which have added to his reputation as an orator Since his election he has been a valuable and active member of the legislature and is a member of several important committees. His work shows that he is an earnest and practical thinker and a brainy and successful worker. For any man his record would be considered wonderful but for one so young it may be considered phenomenal. He has commenced a public career which will not end for many public career which will not end for many years to come, and only when the highest hon-ors have been achieved.

Hon. W. T. Roberts, of Douglas.



In 1886 he was made master in chancery of the Stone Mountain circuit, and as such has tried some very complicated cases. In 1886 he married Miss Mary Quillian, the beautiful and accomplished daughter of J. B. C. Quillian. He has taken an active part in local politics, and in the race for the legislature, which was an open fight, the executive committee not calling a primary, he was elected by a good majority over J. W. Brown, president of the county alliance. The race was a very exciting one, as everybody will remember. As a lawyer, Mr. Roberts has been a success. He stands high at the bar, and has lucrative practice.

Hon. J. W. Lane, of Early.

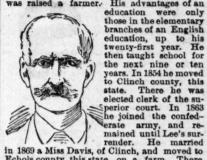
Hon. J. W. Lane was born September 21,

Hon. J. W. Lane, of Early
Hon. J. W. Lane was born September 21,
1849, in Early county, of which county he is
now the representative.
He was educated at the
common country schools
at Blakely, Ga., and
during the war worked at Blakely, Ga., and during the war worked on his father's farm, as he was not old enough to enter the service. During the war he lost his father and two older brothers, and for several years he was the only support of his father's family. He has been a farmer all his life, and has also been engaged in the milling business. He is a strong and firm member of the alliance and an advocate of alliance principles and measures. He was tax receiver in his county for six years, during which time he served his fellow citizens well, as is shown by the testimonial he received in his election to represent his county in the general as-

to represent his county in the general as-sembly. He is a man who looks to the inter-est of the people, and one in whom his constit-uents have the strongest confidence.

Hon. A. D. Laslie, of Echols Hon. A. D. Laslie, ef Ecnois.

Hon. A. D. Laslie was born in Telfair county on the 29th day of January, 1825. He was raised a farmer. His advantages of an education were only those in the elementary



Echols county, this state, on a farm. There he has lived since. Mr. Laslie has been county commissioner of his county, and is a membe of the alliance. He is also a leading membe of the Methodist church. Hon. H. G. Wright, of Effingham.

Hon. H. G. Wright, of Effingham.

The family to which the Hon. H. G. Wright belongs is old and well known, having moved to this state from Virginia about the close of ginia about the close of the revolutionary war. His father was a resi-dent of Jefferson county, which he repre-sented for two consecu-tiva terms in the state

tive terms in the state legislature.

Mr. Wright was born near Louisville, Ky., on the 9th of July, 1830.

He moved to Georgia when quite a boy, and lived in Jefferson county until 1864, when he moved to Emanuel.

when quite a boy, and lived in Jefferson county until 1864, when he moved to Emanuel.

During the agitation preceding and leading up to the war, he was a pronounced anti-secessionist, and when, immediately after the election of Lincoln, the people of Jefferson county were called together to express themselves upon the situation, led the anti-secession forces, the late General and Judge Reuben W. Carswell leading the secessionists. He introduced a set of resolutions deprecating war, which, after being stubbornly fought by the secession leaders, were adopted by a vote of about 8 to 1.

From boyhood he has been an invalid from dyspepsia, and was for this reason incompetent to render protracted active military service. He was elected and served, however, as colonel of the Jefferson militia, and afterwards as captain and major of a company and battalion of state troops, under command of General Howell Cobb, and whose services were confined to defense of the state.

After his removal to Emanuel county in

of state troops, under command of General Howell Cobb, and whose services were confined to defense of the state.

After his removal to Emanuel county in 1864, he was elected major to command the militia of that county, under what was known as the "New Organization," and was one of "Joe Brown's Pets" at the seige of Atlanta. He was elected to and served in the constitutional convention of 1865, from Emanuel county, and the year following was elected judge of the county court of that county.

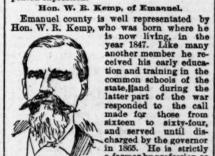
In 1867 he moved from Emanuel to Washington county in the general assembly.

In November, 1884, he moved from Washington county to Effingham county, where he

In November, 1884, he moved from Washington county to Effingham county, where he now lives, and in 1886 was elected senator from the eighteenth senatorial district, composed of Chatham, Effingham and Bryan.

He has just been elected without opposition to the next legislature from Effingham county, the office being conferred upon him against his strong wishes, and in the face of their repeated expression.

Hon. W. R. Kemp, of Emanuel.

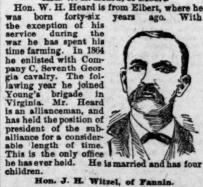


charged by the governor in 1865. He is strictly a farmer by profession as he puts it, and "guides the plow and wields the hoe." He has been a farmer all his life.

He was married in December, 1872. In '79 he was elected clerk of the superior court of the He was married in December, 1872. In '79 he was elected clerk of the superior court of that county, which office he held for four years, and he has also been a member of the board of education in that county. For the past seven years he has been one of the road and revenue commissioners of his county. Since the organization of the alliance he has been president of his county alliance and a strong advocate of alliance principles. He was elected as representative in 1890, and has served to the present in that capacity to the entire satisfaction of his county.

Hon. W. H. Heard, of Elbert. Hon. W. H. Heard, of Elbert.

Hon. W. H. Heard is from Elbert, where he



Hon. J. H. Witzel, of Fannin.

Hon. J. H. Witzel was born September 1,
1846, in Gilmer county, now Fannin. His
only education was received in the common
schools of the county,
which he attended sevsral years when a boy.
He did not enter the
army on account of
youth, but was engaged
in farming during that
time. For ten years,
from 1870 to 1880, he
followed the iron-mak-

followed the iron-mak-ing business, and after that went back to farm-

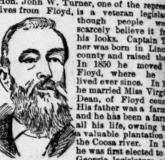
store. He is a strong allianceman, but never been an office seeker, preferring questionent to the humdrum of public life. retirement to the humdrum of public did. Bin 1830 the urgent requests and appeals of friends led him to make the race for the legislature, to which he was elected by an orawhelming majority of the votes of his fallocitizens. He is a man of strong convictionand fearless to express them. His country Faunin, has put her trust in a good representative, and her interests will not suffer it here prevent it.

Dr. J. E. H. Ware, of Fayette.

Dr. J. E. H. Ware, of Fayette, reprehis native county. He was born in Faccounty in 1841, and was educated at the etterville high school.

He graduated from the New Orleans school of medicine in 1861 and immediately was apointed assistant surgeon of the Tenth Georgia regiment. He held this position through the war and after the war he located in Atlanta and married Miss Lizzie Smith of this city. He afterwards practiced medicine in Jonesboro and Covington, about two years in each place, and then returned to his old shome in Fayette county, where he has since lived, being agged in the practice of his profession and farming. He also has an entensive stock farm This is the first public office Dr. Ware ere held. He has been a widower since 1869, when Mrs. Ware died. Dr. J. E. H. Ware, of Fayette,

Hon. J. W. Turner, of Floyd.



Mrs. Ware died.

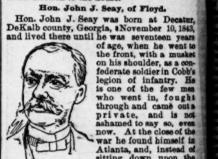
Hon. J. W. Turner, of Floyd.

Hon. John W. Turner, one of the representatives from Floyd, is a veteran legislator, though people would be controlled the c

Hon. W. C. Bryan, of Floyd. Hon, W. C. Bryan, one of the representa-tives of Floyd county, is a native of Alabama, having been born in Barbour county, in that state in 1838. He married Miss Obedience Spur-lock, of that county,

in 1858. He is a farmer by occupation, and farmed both there and farmed both there and in Floyd county, Georgia, to which county he moved in 1869. In 1874 he united with the Primitive Baptist church, and served in the ministry there. He has served for seven years as clerk of the Euharlee Association. He has been for a number of years a justice of the peace of Floyd county; was elected commissioner of roads and revenues, which position he held at the time of his election to the house.

Hon. John J. Seav. of Floyd.



now. At the close of the war he found himself in Atlanta, and, instead of sitting down upon the curbstone and whining over his fate and that of his own loved county, he sought work, honest work. He found it, and for weeks he carried brick at 75 cents a day for John Healey, to erect some brick buildings now standing. He then turned to the tin business, at which he began work at \$1 per day, and in dix weeks was making copper stills at six times that amount as daily wages. He soon formed a copartnership and went into the tin and copper business himself, and prospered wonderfully. In 1868 the Honduras fever struck him, and, selling out, he started, but at West Point, Ga, learning that yellow fever was raging in Mobile, he stopped there and opened a hardware and stove house. He went to Rome in 1872, and for ten years was in the stove and foundry business.

ware and stove house. He went to house at 1872, and for ten years was in the stove and foundry business.

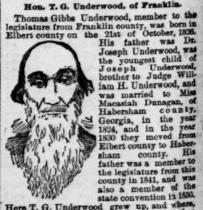
In 1883 he first became interested in steamboating. Now he owns almost all the principal steamers on the Coosa, and enjoys the distinction of having made money out of steamboating on the Coosa, the only man who has. As president of the Rome Land Company Captain Seay did much to develop Rome's interests. He has had some experience in the newspaper line, having once owned a paper at West Point, Ga., and is now sole owner and proprietor of The Rome Tribune. He is a director in the Rome National bank.

Captain Seay has sevaral times served Rome as a member of the council, and has always been prominent in city affairs.

He was nominated to the legislature by what was known as the Jeffersonian democratic convention of Floyd county, which met in Rome, Angust 16th, and was elected at the election October 1st, leading his ticket.

Hon. T. G. Underwood, of Franklin.

Hon. T. G. Underwood, of Franklin.



also a member of the state convention in 1850. Here T. G. Underwood grew up, and where, under several good teachers, he received a thorough English education. He studed medicine under his father, and after practicely with him for four years went to Nashvill Tenn., where he graduated with first honof, at the medical college, the 1st of March, 1854. After his graduation he returned to Georgia and settled in Cherokee county where he continued the practice of his profession. During the war he was assistant surgeon in the Cherokee legion of the western army, and afterwards commissioned as an army surgeon in Georgia, and as such served to the close of the war. In the year 1855 he became a member of the Bapt'st church, and in 1863 was ordained to the work of the ministry. Notwithstanding, after the war he had, as before the war, a heavy practice, and he served quite a number of hurches in that section, and was never supplied to attend, so long as he would agree to

Adding Stanford in He has been president the county alliance is county, and is a memor of the board of education of the board of education of the board of county and important committees of the boars. Mr. Brown an allianosman to the core, at the core stands as a stand on every question at the board of the benefit.

york Times. While on the sammoned by Mr. Grad oditorship of The Construction has an ade assistation and upon Mr. Grady's ring editor. He married the daughter of aver. Ha the was first elected in 1836, and has been a representation of the construction of the season of the chief was nominated. He was nominated. He

John B. Goodwin, repressive born in Cobb coun mamber, 1850. He is a son H. and Mrs. win, who whighly respet that county win acquire English ed achools at F In 1868-69 in a merch

onvention in 1880, but acco t was not Fulton's turn, and name in the interest of p 1885 he was elected city s position he was re-elected ince. He was married 877, to Miss Emma McAfe W. W. McAfee, a well-know pulled of Atlanta. He was amouratic primary in 1890 ratic primary in 1890 ton, and was elected w served his constitue in their interest is all

Hon. E. W. Martin is a ring been born in Me Hereceived his testion at Wofford lage, South Carolina, ere he graduated with a honor. He is a son Colonel John M. Martin and how a promisi citizen of Ocala, he began the practical in 1878, and has all up an excellent sinces, and made quite access. Previous to his sture, the only public power held was that of police done excellent service dhas introduced one of saures which have come

ity, and his e

Hon. T. W. Crais

Thomas W. Craig moth has since self b He to eral tax re 450

L. J. H. Kitchens,o nateounty in 185 as a farmer be-, and the son has the same occuor ten years he county sur of that county. He shows the busines Hon. John W. S

n. John W. Swain let, South Carolin

10



d Atlanta





, one of the represena veteran legislator,
a veteran legislator,
ugh people would
reely believe it from
looks. Captain Turwas born in Lincoln
nty and raised there.
1850 he moved to
yd, where he has
dever since. In 1853
married Miss Virginia
in, of Floyd county,
father was a farmer,
he has been a farmer
his life, owning now
aluable plantation on
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was first elected to the
regia legislature, serv60. And in 1861 he
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six or seven timesmauga and Atlanta,
shville and carried to
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15-76, 1880-81, 1884-85,
is one of Captain
ever bought a bushel
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of the representative of Alab r county, in that as Obedience Spur



At the close of the efound himself in ta, and, instead of r down upon the rhis fate and that sought work, honned for weeks he ay for John Healey, gs now standing, business, at which r, and in six weeks at six times that soon formed a cohe tin and copper gred wonderfully, struck him, and twest Point, Ga, r was raging in nd opened a hardwent to Rome in as in the stove and

erested in steam-ost all the princi-nd enjoys the dis-ney out of steam-ily man who has. Land Company svelop Rome's in-xperience in the owned a paper at sole owner and

of Franklin.

inty, was born in of October, 1826. ather was Dr. Underwood of October, 1822, ather was Dr.
Underwood, was ungest child of h Underwood, to Judge WillUnderwood, and arried to Miss ah Dunagan, of ham county, a, in the year nd in the year nd in the year nd word from county to Habercounty. His was a member to slature from this in 1841, and was member of the nvention in 1850, up, and where, the received a later practical of the first honor to March, 1854, red to Georgia nty where he confession. During

on in the Chero-army, and after-rmy surgeon in the close of the

was never sup-church he was would agree

Is the spring of 1871 he moved with to Morgan county, Alabama, where to Morgan county, Alabama, where the spring of 1875, when he consequence of failing health and reconstruction on the second of th Hon. P. D. Brown, of Forsyth.

Ben. P. D. Brown, of Forsyth.

P. D. Brown, of Forsyth, was born in county in 1849, and was educated at rille. He is a He was married to Adeline Stanford in He has been preside of the county alliance discounty, and is a member of the board of educated the interest of the house. Mr. Brown allianceman to the core, and in the house has taken of the house has taken a strong stand on avery question calculated to the benefit the farmer. He is a conservative armest worker and has the respect of his fellow members.

Hen. Clark Howell, of Fulton.

Hen. Clark Howell, of Fulton.

Hen. Clark Howell, of Fulton.

Speaker Clark Howell needs no introduction to the people of the state. He was born in 1863, and was raised in Atlanta, receiving his 1863, and was raised in Atlanta, receiving his sarly education in the public schools of this city, and then entering the State university, of which he is a graduate. After his graduation, he entered journalism, holding important too the entered journalism, holding important positions on The Philadelphia Press and The New York Times. While on the latter paper he was ammoned by Mr. Grady to take the night editorship of THE CONSTITUTION. In a night editorship of THE CONSTITUTION, In a short time he was made assistant managing editor, and upon Mr. Grady's death became ditor, and upon Mr. Grady's death became managing editor. He married Miss Harriet managing editor. He married Miss Harriet turn 1856, and has been a representative for the sanddates in each of the primaries in which he was nominated. He was elected spaler of the present house on the first ballot, and by a large majority of the representatives.

He. John B. Goodwin, or Fulton.

He. John B. Goodwin, representative from False, was born in Cobb county on the 22d of Stember, 1850. He is a son of Williamson H. and Mrs. Lucinda Goodwin, who were among the best known and most highly respected people in that county. Mr. Goodwin acquired a thorough English education in the schools at Powder Springs.

of Setsmber, 1850. He is a son of Williamson H. and Mrs. Lucinda Goodwin, who were among the best known and most highly respected people in that county. Mr. Goodwin acquired a thorough English education in the schools at Powder Springs. In 1868-69 he was a clerk in a merchandise store at Powder Springs, and in 1870 removed to Atlanta and entered the law office of Gartrell & Stephens as a law student. He was admitted in 1871. He at once began the practice of law, which he continued until 1872, when he accepted work as a reorter on The Daily Herald. In October, 1873, while still with The Herald, he was nominated as councilman from the first ward, and was elected to serve one year. In 1873 he was elected mayor over two popular competics. His name was before the senatorial convestion in 1880, but according to rotation it was not Fulton's turn, and he withdrew his name in the interest of party harmony. In 1836 he was elected city attorney, to which position he was re-elected in 1887 and held since. He was married September 20, 1877, to Miss Emma McAfee, daughter of Mr. W. W. Adfee, a well-known contractor and builder of Atlanta. He was nominated in the democratic primary in 1890 as representative of Fulton, and was elected without opposition, He has served his constituents well, and his work in their interest is all that could be desired.

Hen. E. W. Martin is a native Georgian, bring been born in Meriwether county in the treceived his

He received his acation at Wofford liege, South Carolina, sere he graduated with a honor. He is a son Colonel John M. Mart, a brave confederate lier, and now a promist citizen of Ocala, a He began the prace of law here in Attain 1878, and has all up an excellent

at in 1878, and has it up an excellent mess, and made quite mess, and made quite mess, and made quite mess, and the control of the legiture, the only public position which he has at held was that of police commissioner. He done excellent excellent across as a representative done excellent service as a representative,
d has introduced one of the most important
sures which have come up for the consideran of the house during its session. He was minated to the primary of 1890 by a large rality, and his election was very gratifying is constituents and many friends.

Hon. T. W. Craigo, of the constituents and many friends.

Thomas W. Craigo is a native of the

Craigo is a native of the sentative he is. At the age of thirteen he was left with a widowed mother to support and has worked hard ever since. He educated himself by dint of hard labor. He taught school for several years, was elected tax receiver, county treasurer and clerk of the auternal clerk of the aute 200 urer and clerk of the superior court of Gilmer, which position he held for eight years. He is essentially a self-made man. He has found time

to devote to his farm and is regarded one of the most successful farmers of Dawson. Mr. Craigo knows every man, woman and child in the county, and no man is

Hon. J. H. Kitchens, of Glascock.

Hon J. H. Kitchens, of Glascock.

Hon J. H. Kitchens, of Glascock county, was commutate county in 1852, and has never lived anywhere else. His father was a farmer before him, and the son has followed the same occupation. He was educated in the old field achoos; he also learned the trade of carpentering, which he followed for a good while. His wife was a Miss Kitchens, of Glascock county. For eight or ten years he has been county surry veyor of that county. He most follows the business of farming, and in addition runs a mill.

Hon. John W. Swain, of Gordon.

Hon. John W. Swain, of Gordon.

an John W. Swain, or Gordon.

In John W. Swain was born in Anderson act, South Carolina. In 1839 his father moved to Cass county, now Gordon, where the act was raised on a now Gordon, where the son was raised on a farm, doing farm work during the summer and attending school during the winter months. By the time he was grown he had attained a tolerably good English education. In 1855 he taught school at Tunnel Hill, in Whitfield county, Georgia. In 1856 he entered a class in Cherokee Baptist

he had attained a tolerably good English education. In 1855 he education. In 1855 he county, Georgia. In 1856 he entered a class in Cherokee Baptist of Cherokee Bapti 1856 he entered a class in Cherokee Baptist Ga. He again commond teaching, and taught in 1857 on until all of 1862, when he joined the confederamy, and was with General Bragg in Tentral and Mentucky. The division of which member was transferred to Vickstate troops at Vicksburg. After being the troops at Vicksburg. After being and was at the battle of Chattana and Atlanta the property of the stroops at Vicksburg.

goods except one silver dollar and an old suit of confederate gray. He taught school five months in Dawson, but preferring north Georgia, moved back to Gordon county and continued teaching until 1870, when he bought a little farm. He has been engaged in agriculture for the last twenty years. He has three times been appointed and commissioned as notary public and justice of the peace, was chalrman of the commissioners of Gordon. He is an allianceman and a strong believer in democracy.

Hon. Harry F. Dunwoody, of Glynn.

Hon. Harry F. Dunwoody was born in October, 1863, in Cobb county. He lived in McIntosh county until he
was seventeen years of
age. He entered then University of Georgia as a
half-advanced sophomore,
and graduated with the
degree of A. B. in 1884.
He was admitted to practice law in May, 1885, his
home then being in Brunswick. In 1886 he was appointed county solicitor of
Glynn county, and held
that position until he ran
for the legislature in 1890. He resigned when
he entered the race for the legislature. His
race was a splendid one, being elected by a
good majority. He is one of the bright young
men who take an active part in the interests
of the state. Hon. Harry F. Dunwoody, of Glynn.

Hon. A. S. Kimbrough, of Greene.

Hon. A. S. Kimbrough, one of the representatives of Greene, is a solid, substantial man, who is well liked by his fellow members. He is a farmer, and a He is a farmer, and a successful one. A farmer's boy, he got a common school education, then had one year in a preparatory school and three years at Emory college, where he took a good stand. His life has been successful one. A farmer's boy, he got a common school education, then had one year in a preparatory school and three years at Emory college, where he took a good stand. His life has been spent on his farm. He has been one of the foremost men of his county in all county affairs, but has never been a candidate for office until urged last year to run for the legislature, to which he was elected by a good majority. Mr. Kimbrough has been, and is, a member of the county board of

member of the county board of education, and is prominently identified with the educational interests of his county. He is a member of the Baptist church. As a farmer he has been successful, accumulating by farming a competency.

Hon. A. H. Smith, of Greene, Hon. A. H. Smith, the able representative from Greene, is one of the most successful farmers in Georgia. He was born in Greene county April 29, 1843.

He entered the confed-

from Greene, is one of the most successful farmers in Georgia. He was born in Greene county April 29, 1843. He entered the confederate service as private in the Eighth Georgia regiment, and was under General Francis Bartow. Was wounded three times during the war, once badly in the seven days fighting around Richmond. He was then discharged from duty, and came ho me and raised the Twenty-seventh Georgia battalion and went back to service in 1863. He was married in 1870 to Miss Saliie F. Swann. He is president of Greene County Alliance, and has represented Greene in several gubernatorial conventions. He has held various offices in his county, and has the full confidence of the people. After the war he raised a company which he commanded, known as Smith's cavalry. It afterwards disbanded and became the Greene Rifles. Mr. Smith has devoted his time exclusively to farming, and has succeeded as few men have in that occupation. His farm is a model one. He is a modest and unassuming gentleman, but wields great influence at his home.

Hon. H. L. Peeples, of Gwinnett.

Hon. H. L. Peeples, one of Gwinnett's able representatives, was born in Hall county January 16, 1847, but came to Gwinnett at an early age. Was educated in the schools at Lawrenceville.

He entered the confed erate army at the age of seventeen with the Ninth seventeen with the Ninth Georgia battalion of artiliery. He served until December, 1864, and was transferred to the navy as midshipman by Hon. Hiram P. Bell, who was congressman at that time. He was one of the guards the famous Itreasury train, carrying the money of the confederacy and of several banks in Virginia from Richmond to Washington, Ga. After the war he engaged in farming, and has followed that occupation since. He never held any office except that of justice of the peace until he was elected to the legislature last year. He

was elected to the legislature last year. He was married in 1870 to Miss Mary Brandon, and as he puts it, "has only eleven children." He is on the committee on finance, railroads, blind asylum, general agriculture, and con-

ressional apportionment. He is a brother to Hon. Tyler M. Peeples. Hon. Nathan Bennett, of Gwinnett.

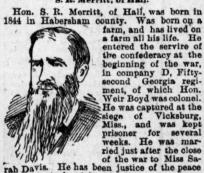
Hon. Nathan Bennett, of Gwinnett.

Hon. Nathan Bennett, one of Gwinnett's able representatives, was born in Walton county, September 16, 1835. He is a farmer and an allianceman.

He was married in 1859 to Miss Mary Kemp. At the opening of the war he enlisted in Company D. Second Georgia regiment. He was captured in East Tennessee and held prisoner at Rock Island, Ill., for seventeen months. Mr. Bennett was one of the county commissioners of Gwinnett county for several years and during his term of office a new jail and new courthouse were built. Mr. Bennett is no politician, but is a plain, unassuming and successful farmer and has the full confidence of his constituency.

S. R. Merritt, of Hall.

S. R. Merritt, of Hall.



ried just after the close of the war to Miss Sarah Davis. He has been justice of the peace in his county for eight years.

He was endorsed by the alliance in a race for the legislature, and was opposed by several independent candidates who claimed that his nomination was unfair to the democratic party, but was elected overwhelmingly.

Hon. R. H, Lewis, of Hancock.

He was in the senate in 1887-88 and was

years, at the expiration of which he was re-elected. He tendered his resignation as ordinary when elected to the office of legislator in '88, which he has held since that time. He served two years as mayor of Sparta, being elected by the largest vote which the town has ever given any of its officers.

which the town has ever given any cers.

He has never failed to lead every ticket which has borne his name before the people of Hancock, and he has served them ably in the past as a legislator, as he will undoubtedly do in the future.

H. Hulsey of Hall-

Hon. J. H. Hulsey, of Hall.



Hon. J. H. Hulsey, of Hall.

Mr. J. H. Hulsey, the senior member from Hall county, was born in Hall county, and is now sixty-six years old; was educated in the common schools of his county. Mr. Hulsey is a farmer and has been all his life. He was married in 1844 to Miss Lucinda Brooks. He was sheriff of Hall county for six years, justice of the peace twelve years, and commissioner of roads for a number of years. He entered the confederate army at the outset of the war in Company E, battalion cavalry, in Wheeler's brigade. Mr. Hulsey says the most thrilling war experience he had was running from Sherman in his march to the sea.

Hon. S. W. Chapman, of Hancock.

Hon. S. W. Chapman, of Hancock. Hon. S. W. Chapman, of Hancock.

Hon. S. W. Chapman, of Hancock, is a teacher by profession. He was born in Talia-ferroin 1837; was educated in Mercer, graduating in 1859. He was teaching in Warren county when the war broke out. He entered the army in Company D, Forty-ninth Georgia, early in 1862; on May 31st of the same year he was severely wounded, and was disabled from active service. He remained in service until October, 1863, when he was

wounded, and was disabled from active service. He remained in service until October, 1863, when he was honorably discharged. He returned to his profession, and has been teaching every year since, for the past twenty-three years, at Powellton, Hancock county. He was for a time county surveyor of Taliaferro county, and has been a justice of the peace and member of the county board of education in Hancock. This is his first term in the legislature.

Hon. T. W. M. Brown, of Haralson.

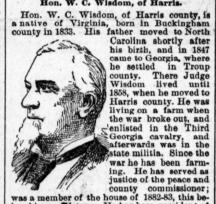
Hon. T. W. M. Brown, of Haralson. Hon. T. W. M. Brown, of Haralson county was born in Henry county, in 1849. When eleven years old his father moved to Haraison, where he has

to Haralson, where he has lived ever since. He has been a farmer all his life; his home is near Buchanan, the county seat. His wife was a Miss Elizabeth Hobbs. For six years he was treasurer of the county, and is now serving his second term as a member of the legislature.

Hon. R. D. Mobley, of Harris. Hon. R. D. Mobley, representative from

Hon. R. D. Mobley, representative from Harris, was born in the county which he now represents, in 1847. He was educated at the Georgia Military institute, at Marietta, Ga. He was married in 1868 to Miss Catherine Simpson. He went to the war as a member of the Georgia Cadets, commanded by Major H. D. Capers, and in which were Mr. John A. Fitten, Dr. Scott Todd, Mr. L. J. Hill, of this city, and'ex-Senator Paul Favor, of Fayetteville. He was in the western army, and was around Atlantajust before it was captured by Sherman. He has been a trustee of the Georgia Military institute for a number of years. He is a farmer and has never held any public office, except this one.

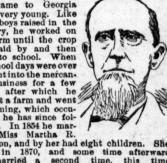
this one. Hon. W. C. Wisdom, of Harris.



ne settled in Troup county. There Judge Wisdom lived until 1858, when he moved to Harris county. He was living on a farm when the war broke out, and enlisted in the Third Georgia cavalry, and afterwards was in the state militia. Since the war he has been farm-

ing. He has served as justice of the peace and county commissioner; county commissioner; was a member of the house of 1882-83, this being his second term. He has been president of the suballiance of his county, treasurer of the county alliance, but would not accept. His first wife was a Miss Spivey, of Meriwether, who died in 1865. His present wife was a Miss Herman of Meriwether.

Herman, of Meriwether. Hon. J. F. White, of Hart.

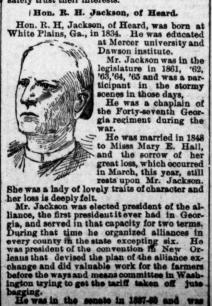


Herman, of Meriwether.

Hon. J. F. White, of Hart.

Hon. J. F. White was born in Elbert county, on September 15, 1826. His mother and father were both Virginians, and came to Georgia when very young. Like other boys raised in the country, he worked on the farm until the crop was laid by and then went to school. When his school days were over he went into the mercantile business for a few years, after which he bought a farm and went to farming, which occupation he has since followed. In 1854 he married Miss Martha R. Johnson, and by her had eight children. She died in 1870, and some time afterward he married a second time, this time Miss Martha J. Cobb. Before the war Mr. White was a whig and since that time has been an out and out democrat. In 1852 he was elected justice of the peace, which office he now holds, having been re-elected at each succeeding election. For three successive presidential campaigns he held the position of secretary of the democratic club of Hart county, where he now lives. In 1885 he was elected senator to fill the unexpired term of Hon. J. F. Craft, of the thirty-first district, He was nominated as representative from Hart in the primary of 1890 over two strong competitors, and was elected without opposition. He is one of the most prominent members of the house, and is a representative to whom his constituents may safely trust their interests.

Hon. R. H. Jackson, of Heard.



bill establishing the school fund and several other important bills.

Hon. W. H. H. Peek, of Henry.

Dr. W. H. H. Peek, representative of Henry county, was born in Newton county in 1840. He attended the common schools of his native county. He is a graduate of both the Atlanta Medical and Southern Medical colleges. After graduating he began the practice of medicine in Alabama, and continued until the breaking out of the war, when he entered the service of the confederacy, and served for three years as surgeon of the Forty-sixth Alabama regiment. He was married during the war to Miss Addie Miller. At the close of the war he located at what is now Peeksville, in Henry county, and has since lived there, engaged in farming and in the practice of his profession. Dr. Peek has an extensive and lucrative practice, and is a surgeon of superior skill. He owns a large area of valuable farming lands around Peeksville, and grow large and extensive crops. He had none of the advantages of an early education, but is possessed of that quality of energy that makes failure impossible, and is what might be called a successful man.

Hon. James Phillips, of Habersham.

Hon. James Phillips, of Habersham.

Hon. James Phillips, of Habersham.

Hon. James Phillips, of Habersham county, is a physician and farmer, and an allianceman.

He is one of the quiet, conservative members of the house who has made many friends. When I asked him about himself, he said with an air of unmistakeable sincerity: "There is nothing in my life to write about."

There is this to say. conservative members of the house who has made many friends. When I asked him about himself, he said with an air of unmistakeable sincerity: "There is nothing in my life to write about." There is this to say, however. Dr. Phillips is a highly esteemed citizen of Habersham, who in his long residence there, has made very many warm friends and admirers. He is a physician of ability and has in the work of his profession done much good. Dr. Phillips is a member of the alliance, and a hearty advocate of every measure calculated to bring to the people the relief so greatly needed.

Hon. R. N. Holtzelaw, of Houston.

Captain R. N. Holtzelaw, "Bob" Holtzelaw,

people the relief so greatly needed.

Hon. R. N. Holtzelaw, of Houston.

Captain R. N. Holtzelaw, of Houston.

as he is known by his Perry friends and many other favored ones through the state—is one of the most popular members of the house, and one of the most prominent. He is a man whose influence is felt in the house, and who takes an active part in its affairs. Major Holtzclaw was born in Putnam county in 1851. He is a graduate of the university in the class of 1872. After leaving college he taught school at Perry one year, and in 1874 was admitted to the bar. On October 20, 1875, he married Miss Evelyn Gilbert, of Perry. He has been honored with the highest office at his home. He was mayor of Perry in 1882, 1883 and 1884. For four years he has been a member of the legislature, representing Houston county in 1888, 1889, 1890 and 1891. At present he is president of the board of education of Houston county. In the legislature he has been specially active on military and educational matters. He is a member of the Baptist church. Major Holtzclaw was captain of the Perry Riffes, champions of the state. When the Second battalion was formed he was unanimously elected major. One of his special acts in the interest of the soldiers was when, in 1889, he had the uniform of the Georgia Volunteer soldiery adopted.

Hon. M. F. Ethridge, of Houston.

soldiers was when, in 1889, he had the uniform of the Georgia Volunteer soldiery adopted.

Hon. M. F. Ethridge, of Houston.

Hon. M. F. Ethridge, of Houston, was born in the county which he represents. His father came to Georgia from North Carolina and raised a family of twielve children. Eight of his sons went into the confederate army, the present representative the youngest of these. Three survived the terrible conflict. At the end of the war they came back to Georgia and to the old plantation. In 1868 the present representative married and began interest in politics, though never in public life.

farming for hinself. He has always taken an interest in politics, though never in public life until nominated over four opponents for the legislature. Mr. Ethridge carries on a mercantile business as well as a farm easily one of the cantile business as well as a farm. He is easily one of the most prominent men in his

Hon. T. B. Young, of Irwin.

Hon. F. B. Young, of Irwin county, was born in that county November 2, 1854. He was educated in the common schools of Irwin and Berrien counties. He was married ties. He was married in 1874 to Miss Unia Henderson, and has two children. He was elected ordinary of Irwin county at the age of twenty-five, and was the youngest ordinary ever elected in the state. His father, Rev. Jacob Young, was in the secession convention, and was a member of the senate, and was in the house in 1882 '83.

the senate, and was in the house in 1882-'83.
Mr. Young is one of the brightest and brainlest members of the present house. Hon. H. H. Hancock, of Jackson.

Hon. H. H. Hancock, of Jackson.

Hon. Hugh H. Hancock was born in Jackson county, Georgia, November 19, 1849. He is the son of Hon. J. R. Hancock, who represented Jackson county in the legislature in 1871-72. All his life Mr. Hancock has been an earnest, honest democrat, and an energetic, prosperous farmer, and he is an active, true allianceman. He received an unprecedented vote in the primary election, leading in the race in every district in the county, three candidates being in the race. He received many votes from farmers who were not members of the alliance. He has never been an office seeker. He is a hardworking, earnert member of the house, and is liked by all who know him.

J. N. Twitty, of Jackson

Hon. J. N. Twitty, of Jackson

Hon. J. N. Twitty was born in Jackson county, Georgia, October 27, 1852. He was raised on a farm in a pine log house, his father being a poor man with a large family of children and owing to afflictions in his family and the present representative being the eldest son, it required all of his time to help make a support for the family, consequently he was not able to attend school six months in his life until after he was twenty-one years old. But by a liberal use of the famous Georgia pine knot he had learned to read and write, and had been through long division.

That was the extent of his education when he attained the estate of manhood. At twenty-one his stock in trade consisted of a good mule, \$4.15 and good health and a will to work, was all the capital to elecate himself as soom as he could procure the snong to deltray expenses. By hard work and close attention to business he cleared

about two hundred dollars the first year, and after selling all of his affects increased that capital to \$300. He then entered school as Gainesville tos, and he had no entered school as Gainesville tos, and he had no entered school as Gainesville tos, and he had no entered school as Gainesville tos, and he had no entered school as Gainesville tos, and he had no entered school as Gainesville to his room about four monoks and the confinement brought on typhold fever. He was confined to his room about four monoks and mid other are compact, and only \$72 left. Owing to his limited means, young Twitsy did not have time to look for an easy job, but decided to see what virtue there was in a sledgehammer. After wielding the sledgehammer for eighteen months are put in his glid for the contract to carry the mall form Gainesville to Jefferson. It was accepted, and on July 1, 1876, he mach his first trip by Jefferson as mall contract to a standard to Gainesville. This proved a lucrative business, be sides enabling the young man to enter Martiniaus treated that institution, half of each day, and would carry his book with him on the rood and get an advanced lesson. He took a good stand in his class. At the expiration of three years he sub-let the mail contract to good advantage and entered the University of Georgia. He remained at the university two years, after which he left college and returned to Gainesville.

After paying his expenses while at school he had money enough to buy a small farm. He married the only daughter of Mrs. S. P. Carithers, a young lady of culture and some property, and has been farming ever since.

On his farms he keeps thirteen plows, and will make this year about one hundred bales of cotton and plenty of corn.

Two years ago he was elected to the legislature by a majority of later by over two to one, and in his last race he received about three to one. He represents the ninth congressional flatrict on the board of directors of the experimental farm and station, and his name was prominently mentioned

Hon. James Henderson, of Jasper.

Hon. James Henderson, of Jasper.

Hon. James Henderson, Jasper county's representative, was born in the county he represents in 1838. He attended the schools at Monticello, Ga. He has farmed all his life and made eminent success at this occupation. He raises all necessary supplies at home and refers, with pardonable pride, to the fact that he sells meat and flour raised by himself. He entered the army as lieutenant of the Forty-fourth Georgia regiment, but was soon promoted to captain and served throughout the war in this capacity. He carries now the marks of a terrible wound which came near ending his life and from which he has never fully recovered. He was married in 1853 to Miss Miranda Sparks, of Putnam county. He is one of the solid men of the present house.

Hon. S. F. Tarver, of Jefferson. Hon. S. F. Tarver, of Jefferson, was born in 1847 in Lawrence county, but has been living in Jefferson county nearly ever since. What edu-cation he has he received from the

received from the common schools. He has been a farmer since he was twenty years old, and is interested also in milling. His only other office has been that of county commissioner. He is a member of the alaliance. He now owns a fine plantation in Jefferson and carries on also an important milling industry.

Hon. C. A. Matthews, of Jefferson

Hon. C. A. Matthews, of Jefferson.

Hon. C. A. Matthews, representative of Jefferson county, was born in Jefferson county in 1855. Was educated at the high school at Stellaville, Ga. He was engaged for soveral years merchandising, but is a farmer at present, and a member of the alliance. He was married to Miss Mamie Atwell in in 1878. He was notary public for four years. Mr. Matthews is a conservative member, one who takes an active interest in the affairs of the state and who is a strong advocate of alliance principles.

Hon. Silas Meeks, of Johnson.

Hon. Silas Meeks, of Johnson.

Hon. Silas Meeks, of Johnson.

Hon. Silas Meeks, the representative of Johnson county, was born in 1852, near where he now lives. It was in Emanuel county then, Johnson county having since been taken off from that county. He was a farmer's boy, raised on a farm, and dependent upon the county schools for the county schools for the county schools.

the county schools for his education. He worked on the farm until twenty-five years old, when he went into the mercantile business at Bartow, in Jefferson county. He followed that for seven years, then retired and went back to his farm. He has followed farming ever since. He is a member of the alliance, and has been a prominent alliance worker. He had no opposition for the legislature, being the choice of the county, both members of the alliance and outsiders. His wife was a Miss Brown, of Jefferson county, and he is the father of four children.

Hon. J. D. Godard, of Jones. Hon. J. D. Godard, of Jones.

Hon. J. D. Godard, of Jones.

Hon. J. D. Godard, the legislator from Jones, was bern in that county in 1848. There he has lived all of his life. At the age of sixteen he served in the militia of his county and in the latter part of '64 joined the Tolbert Scouts a cavalry company from Eatonton. This is the first time Mr. Godard has ever held a public office. His life has been quietly spent farming. For some time Mr. Godard has peen a strong allianceman. His present position came to him entirely unsolicited. Mr. Godard is the son of Judge Godard, who represented the county two or three terms in the legislature and was long judge of the inferior court.

Dr. James T. Chappell, of Laurens.

Dr. James T. Chappell, of Laurens.
Dr. James T. Chappell, of Laurens county, was born September 10, 1830, in Twiggs county, Georgia. His father was a Mr. J. J. Chappell, a close relative of Hon. A. H. Chappell, an eminent Georgia statesman, and a descendant of one of the English immigrants to Virgin in a. The subject of this sketch lived in Twiggs county until his fourteenth year, being educated at the old Planter's academy, taught by Professors Fulton, Morton and Glover. In 1853 he taught school in Baker county, and in 1853 entered the office of Dr. J. J. Jackson, of Bottsford, Sumter county, and began the study of medicine. He attended the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia, session 1853 and 1854, and was also a medical student at the University of the City of New York in 1864. He began the practice of medicine in Max, 1855, in Wilkinson county.

Dr. Chappell pursued his profession in Marion, Twiggs county, during 1857, 1858, and in January, 1859, moved to Laurens county and began the business of a planter, still continuing his profession. In March, 1862, he entered the confederate army at Camp Davis, Guyton, Ga., as captain of Laurens Volunteers, Company G, in the Forty-ninth Georgia regiment.

After a short service Captain Chappell was requested to take the position of regimental

regiment.

After a short service Captain Chappell was requested to take the position of regimental surgeon, but he preferred to stay with his company, many of whom were boys the parents of whom he had promised to take care of in the war as best he could.

During the war he served under Generals Thomas, Hill and Jackson in the Army of

was fifteen years old. In 1863 he moved to Smithville, where he is now living and has lived since moving from the country. For two years he was a merchant. In October, 1867, he was appointed agent of the Southwestern railroad at Smithville, which position he now holds and has since his first appointment. Mr. Wells served Lee county four years as county treasurer and two years as county commissioner. In October, 1890, he was elected to the legislature by a majority of about five hundred. In Lee county the blacks are about four to one. A negro ran against Mr. Wells for the legislature, and the fact of his majority being about five hundred and the blacks about four to one was certainly a complimentary vote, as the negroes generally vote for their man. Mr. Wells is now engaged in railroading, farming, milling and LeConte pear business. He has a nice grove of LeConte pears, about ten acres, and has met with success in this as in all other undertakings. He is a safe, conservative member of the house, and is well liked by his fellow members.

Hon. Newton J. Norman, of Liberty.

Mr. Norman, member of the house from Liberty, was born in Liberty county Septem-ber 12, 1855, and has lived there ever since. His father was William S. Norman, a graduate of the State university, captain of the Liberty Volunteers, a judge and

Volunteers, a judge and prominent lawyer of Liberty county. Mr. Norman's father died in 1878, and left the care of a large family upon his sou, the subject of this sketch. Mr. Norman has been for many years notary public and ex-officio justice of the peace, and has transacted quite a large amount of legal business, although he is not a lawyer. He is a member of the famous Liberty Independent Troop, and a member also of the State Agricultural Society. In 1888, while in the race for representative of Liberty county, he polled the largest democratic vote ever polled in that county. He has served his people in many ways, and by his work in the present legislature has endeared himself all the more to them.

Hon. J. R. Hogan, of Lincoln.

deared himself all the more to them.

Hon. J. R. Hogan, of Lincoln.

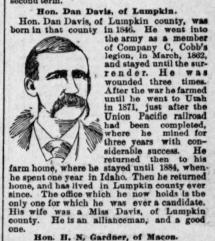
Hon. J. R. Hogan, of Lincoln county, was born in Lincoln county and educated in common schools of that county. He was married in 1869 to Miss Mollie Hawes and has six children. He is a farmer and a prominent member of the allience. Mr. Hogan is farmer and a prominent member of the alliance. Mr. Hogan is a genial, whole-souled specimen of the genius farmer, a man who owns a large plantation and carries it on successfully and he has made many warm friends in the house and the affairs of Lincoln are certainly in good hands.

are certainly in good hands.

Hon. J. W. Hagan, of Lowndes.

Lowndes county's representative, Hon. J.

W. Hagan, was born in that county in 1836;
was educated in the
common schools of his
county. He entered
the confederate army as
a private in the Twentyninth Georgia regiment
and served through the
war. He has been
twice married. First in
1858. His first wife
died in 1872, and in 1873,
he married again. He
was a member of the
house in 1886-87 and
this will make his
second term.



Hon. H. N. Gardner, of Macon. Mr. Gardner was born in Jones county in 1843 and moved with his parents from Jones to Macon county in the winter of 1859. He enwinter of 1859. He enlisted in the confederate service in the beginning of the war and served through the war, surrendering with General Lee at Appomattox Courthouse. Since the war he has been engaged in farming and has now one of the finest farms in his county. He has been identified with the alliance since its inception, and was a member of the first whilesee

alliance since its incep-tion, and was a member of the first suballiance organized in Macon county. He was elected to the last legisla-ture by a large majority and has faithfully served his constituents since that time.



ture by a large majority and has faithfully served his constituents since that time.

How. D. B. Wells, of Marion.

The subject of this sketch, Mr. D. B. Wells, was born March 30, 1830, in Marion county, Georgia. He was raised a farmer in thatjeounty, never having moved from the county, and was married to Miss C. E. Donnan, November 17, 1859. He entered the confederate service in the late war under Captain E. Taylor, Company H., Forty-sixth Georgia volunteers as promoted to first lieutenant in the fall of 1864 which position he held until the surrender of the armies of the southern confederacy in April, 1865. After the war was over he engaged in farming, his favorite occupation, and was elected receiver of tax returns in December, 1870, which office he has held until the present time, making ten consecutive terms, twenty years, having roceived the endorsement of every comptroller general of the state for the accuracy and neatness of his work on tax digest sent to this office. He joined the Farmers' Alliance as a charter member September 15, 1887, was elected secretary of the county alliance at the time of organization, and has held that office ever since. He was chosen trustee and stockholder in the state exchange, which place he has occupied ever since. Bince he has been in

second lieutenant of m? rines stationed at Drewry's Bluff. He served there, at Savannah and Charleston and with Johnston's army in the Carolinas, and was surrendered at Greensboro by Johnston as first lieutenant of marines. Two short leaves of absence constituted his entire absence from the ranks during the four years of the war. Since the war Lieutenant Graves has lived quietly, farming in Newton and Terrell counties. He is president of the county alliance, is a steadfast believer in democratic and alliance principles, and is secretary of the legis-

ance principles, and is secretary of the legis-lative alliance organization.

Hon. A. H. Jackson, of Ocones.

Hon. A. H. Jackson, of Oconee county, is one

of the bachelor members in the house. He

the bachelor members in the house. He was born in Clarke county in 1836, and was educated by the light of a pine knot fire. He went to the war as private in Company C, Forty-fourth Georgia regiment and was soon afterwards elected lieutenant. He was in the two hard-fought battles of South mountain and Snarpsburg. He was promoted to captain lof commissary in 1862.

After the war he returned home tof see

After the war he returned home to see only a scene of desolation. His father was dead and his mother and sisters were left dependent on him for support. He went bravely to work and has accumulated a comfortable fortune. Although Mr. Jackson is decidedly a ladies' man, he has never married, holding above all things his duty to his mother as her only son and protector. Mr. Jackson's devotion to his mother, is said by his friends to be real touching and in his manner toward her he is yet the boy he was a quarter of a century ago. He was county surveyor before being elected to the legislature.

Hon. A. F. Pope, of Oglethorpe.

Hon. A. F. Pope, of Oglethorpe.

Hon. A. F. Pope, of Oglethorpe.

Hon. Alexander Franklin Pope was born in the county of Oglethorpe in this state, June 8, 1829. He is a son of General Burwell Pope, who was a son of Hon. Burwell Pope, of the county of Wilkes, who was a son of John Pope, also of the county of Wilkes. His grandfather, Burwell Pope, was a senator from the county of Wilkes in the legislature of Georgia which passed the notorious act commonly known as the Yazoo fraud, and was one of the very fow in that legislature who

and was one of the very few in that legislature who withstood all attempts to influence his vote by money or intimidation, and who voted against and denounced the bill. The

voted against and denounced the bill. The subject of this sketch was graduated from the University of Georgia in the class of 1849.

Mr. Pope has been a farmer all his life, and now resides in Oglethorpe county on the place where his father lived before him and upon which he was born.

When the war broke out he was elected a lieutenant in the Troup artillery and left for the army with that company in the spring of 1861. He was subsequently promoted to a captaincy in the ordnance department and assigned to duty upon the staff of Major General Howell Cobb, in which capacity he served until the surrender.

served until the surrender.

He joined the alliance in the spring of 1887,

county. He settled down to his harm, and soon became a successful planter. He owns today a fine body of excellent land, well improved, about ten miles east of Lexington. He has been a justice of the peace, road commissioner, and one of the trustees of the school board in his district. He did not

seek nomination for the legislature, but his brethren in the alliance knew him to be the right man for the place, and such he has proved himself by his conduct in that body. Hon. T. J. Ingram, of Putnam.

Hon. T. J. Ingram is a native of Putnam

believer

Hon. John L. Branch, of Polk.

county, and has lived there all his life. He en-

tered Mercer university n 1866, graduating in 1869. Since then he has deveted his time to farming. He

ty which he now repre-sents in the legislature.

Hon. A. F. Pope, of Oglethorpe

second lieutenant of m?

e legislature he has done valuable work and constituents are more than pleased. He s taken a pronounced stand on all questions d has shown how fortunate his people were

Hon. G. O. Griffith, of Madison, is one of the youngest members of the house. He was born in Madison county

in 1859, and was educated at Rome, Ga. He has, since leaving school, fol-lowed farming and has achieved reasonable suc-cess. He was married in 1886 to Miss Georgia Bullock.

Mr. Griffith is a promising young man and this is his first public office and his people may expect great things from

Hon. S. A. Walker, of McDuffle.

Hon. S. A. Walker, of McDuffle, was born in 1837 in Edgefield, S. C. He joined Company G, of the Fourteenth South Carolina regiment, McGowan's brigade. He was severely wounded at McGowan's Mills before hiemond in 1862, and was discharged from was discharged from field service and ap-pointed to a clerkship at the general hospital at Stanton, Va. Here he recovered his health, at Stanton, Va. Here he recovered his health, and was allowed, after

and was allowed, after an examination by the board of surgeons for certificate of ability for service, to return to the service. He was captured at Spottsylvania Courthouse in 1864, and boarded at Fort Delaware until June, 1865. He got back home on the fourth day of July, 1865. Since then he has been engaged in farming, merchandizing, teaching and preaching in the Methodist church—"a sort of jack-at-all-trades," is the way which he puts it. He came to Georgia in 1874. He has never been a candidate for public office, but was nominated by the alliance lic office, but was nominated by the alliance and elected without opposition. He was the first member of the first suballiance organized

Hon. Warner Hill, of Meriwether. Hon. Hiram Warner Hill was born July 18,

Hon. Hiram Warner Hill was born July 18, 1858, near Greenville, Meriwether county. His father was Mr. A. F. Hill, a successful planter of that county, and his mother was the daughter of the late Hon. Hiram Warner, for many years chief justice of the supreme court of Georgia. In 1877 Mr. Hill entered Emory college, which

一个 He left his school to enter the law school of Harvard, which he attended during 1880-81, being admitted to the bar in the latter year. In 1886 he was elected to the lower house of the general assembly, where he has since served, doing brilliant and faithful work for his section. Mr. Hill has been an active memserved, doing brilliant and faithful work for his section. Mr. Hill has been an active member of the house, taking a prominent part in all its debates; taking an active part in the debates on the leasing of the Western and Atlantic railroad committee, extending the free school term to six months, the Olive bill and all others of much importance. He is a brilliant and gifted legislator, and at present commands a lucrative and important law practice in Greenville. Mr. Hill is chairman of the general judiciary committee.

Dr. N. C. Campbell, of Meriwether. Dr. N. C. Campbell was born in the county of Meriwether, December 16, 1838, and is now

fifty-two years of age. He was educated at LaGrange, Ga., and Collingsworth institute.

pital in 1860. At the commence-ment of the late war he enlisted in Company B, of the Jackson Blues, and was assigned to the Second Georgia regiment, Toombs's brigade. He acted

as surgeon with Dr. Moses until the medical department was organized, when he returned to Georgia, and was with the state troops until the close of the war. Since the war he has practiced medicine, and has farmed, always having lived in the county of his high.

and has farmed, always having lived in the county of his birth.

He has never run for office until the present time, when he was petitioned by 600 of the citizens of his county to make the race for the legislature, which he did with success.

He is a strong allianceman, and at the organization of Chalybeate Spring alliance in April, 1888, he was unanimously elected president of said alliance, which position he now holds. He is a hearty supporter of the now holds. He is a hearty supporter of the alliance exchange of Georgia, and devotes his best efforts to the interests of the farming

As a representative he is decidedly successful, and his fellow citizens are abundantly gratified at his course since his election. Hon. C. C. Bush, of Miller.

Hon. C. C. Bush, who represents Miller county in the house, is a native of Miller, and was born in 1860. He obtained his education

from the common schools and Gordon institute, at Barnesville. He studied law, and was admitted to practice in 1880. His home is at Colquitt, and he runs also a farm in Miller county. He ran for the legislature in 1884 and was defeated. He and was defeated. He was elected in 1888, and is now serving his second term. His first wife was

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term. His first wile was a Miss Jones, of Brooks county, who died several years ago. His present wife was a Miss Calhoun, of Miller

Hon. A. W. DeVore, of Milton

Hon. A. W. Devore, of Milton county, is a Hon. A. W. Devore, of Milton county, is a a native of the Palmetto State and is fifty-two years of age. Ho years of age. He was educated in the common schools of his native state and Georgia. He went to the war as a pri-vate in Company B, Thirty-eighth Geor-gia regiment. He gia regiment. He Gordon, from the time he was promoted to the rank of

brigadier general un-til the close of the war. He was badly and yet carries a minie ball in his thigh, which he received in one of the desperate engagements in which he took part. He was married in 1865 to Miss L. C. Upshaw.

Hon. R. L. Berner, of Monroe. Hon. Robert L. Berner, of Monroe, "the silver tongued orator of the house," was born Jasper county in 1854. He is of German descent. He graduated at the State university with hon-

State university with honors and since that time he has practiced law in Monroe county. Mr. Berner has never been married. This is his fourth term in the legislature and before his election he never held any office.

He was chairman of the indicators are stated in the legislature and the stated in the legislature and the legislature and the legislature are stated in the legislature are stated

judiciary committee in the house for two terms.

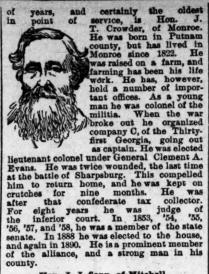
He is one of the best advocates in the state and is an orator of a high standard.

His speech in the legislature in support of the Berner substitute to the Olive bill was the master effort of his life and evoked thunderous applanes.

applause.

He is spoken of for congress in his district in the event of the retirement of Hon. J. H. He is one of Georgia's coming men.

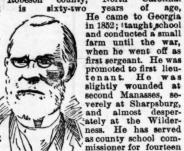
Hon. J. T. Crowder, of Monroe. Probably the oldest member in point



county. Hon. J. J. Sapp, of Mitchell. Hon. J. J. Sapp, of Mitchell county, was born in Decatur county in 1836. He has lived in Mitchell county ever

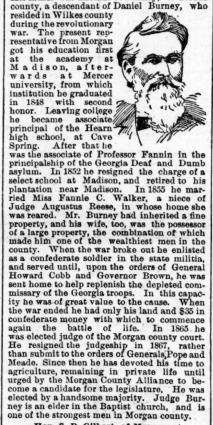
sance he was fourteen years old, his life having been spent on the farm. He entered the war in Company B, of the First Georgia, afterwarfs lieutenant of Company I, of the Thirty-first Georgia. He went through from the begining to the end and was never wounded. He has never beld office event the held office, except the one he now holds. He is a member of the alliance.

Hon. J. L. Matthews, of Montgomery Hon. J. L. Matthews was n Robeson county, North Ca Carolina county,



years, as a commissioner of roads and revenues three years, as president of the county alliance two years. "I commenced life very poor," says Mr. Matthews, "and am holding my own yet."

Hon. J. W. Burney, of Morgan. Hon. John W. Burney, representative from Morgan county, was born in Madison in 1829. His father was Thomas J. Burney, of Greene county, a descendant of Daniel Burney, who resided in Wilkes county



Hon. S. P. Gilbert, of Muscogee, Hon. S. P. Gilbert, the brilliant young rep resentative of Muscogee county, is a native of Stewart county, born in 1862. He obtained his

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collegiate education at Vanderbilt university in Tennessee, from which he graduated in 1883, also the Yale law school, from which he graduated in 1885. After graduating he came to Atlanta and practiced law for a few months, and then moved Columbus, where he has lived ever since. He

has lived ever since. He is one of the most prominent young men in his section of the state. He was a member of the legislature of 1888, and was re-elected by a splendid majority to the present legislature. Mr. Gilbert, is prominent in

ent legislature. Mr. Gibert is prominent in military affairs of the state; is captain of the Columbus Guards, and a member of the state advisory board. He is also a bachelor.

Hon. N. G. Oattis, of Muscogee.

Advisory board. He is also a bachelor.

Hon. N. G. Oattis, of Muscogee, was born in Lumpkin, Stewart county, Georgia, in 1836, and was raised on the farm. He began teaching school in 1854, at the age of eighteen, and educated himself by alternately teaching and going to school. He entered the confederate service as a private in the summer of 1861; returned home and raised a company in Pike county, Alabama, in the spring of 1862, which formed Company C, the Forty-sixth Alabama regiment. He was captured at the battle of Baker's creek with the entire regiment, May 16, 1863, General Stephen D. Lee believing it necessary to sacrifice this regiment to save Pendleton's army. Captain Oattis was held a prisoner of war until March 3, 1865. He returned to his old profession of teaching for two years after, the war, and then went to farming. He married Miss Sallie Meacham in July, 1863; moved to Muscogee county, Georgia, in 1869; was elected county school commissioner of that county in 1872, and was elected to the legislature from that county in 1876, and again in 1890.

1876, and again in 1890.

his time to farming.
has large agricultural
interests, and has been
very successful. In 1873
he married Miss Cary, of
Greene county. He is
an allianceman, an officer Hon. E. W. Rembrdt, of Murray. E. W. Rembardt, the representative-electron Murray county, is a native of Sumte in his county alliance, and a thorough believer in alliance principles. anty, is a native of Sumter county, South Carolina. His parents removed to Georgia when he was but a boy, and he received his early education in the latter state. His education, though thorough, was not finished, because of the war between the states, occurring just as he was ready to enter an advanced class in the college. Although too young to be subject to spirit caught the first company that went

Hon. John L. Branch was born in Greene county on February 25, 1835, and received part of his education at hieroer university, leaving that institution some time before graduation. He then entered the Jefferson Medical college in Phila-delphia, from which he graduated in 1856. He graduated in 1856. He graduated in 1800. He served in the war from '61 to the latter part of '64 as surgeon of the First Geor-gia cavalry, and later as-surgeon of the Second Georgia cavalry brigade. Since the war he has been military duty, his spirit caught the me glowed in the southern heart, and he chlisted in the first company that went from his county. His mit-

tice of medicine, and has taken an active part in endeavoring to organize the farmers, first into an agricultural society, then the grangers, and lastly the alliance. In 1872 he was ordained deacon of the Cedartown Baptist church, and has since held this position. When the Polk County Alliance was organized he was elected vice president. He has never run for public office until last year, when he was nominated representative from Polk county, and was elected to this position by a large majority of the votes of his fellow citizens.

soon singled him out, and he was appointed a member of the color guard of the Thirty-seventh Georgia regiment. He never missed a battle, but followed the colors of his regiment wherever shey led.

For gallantry on the Chickamauga field he was promoted to the position of ensign of the regiment, with rank and pay as first lieutenant. In this position, a fateful one in every previous engagement of the regiment, he was wounded only once after his promotion.

At the close of the war he engaged in farming, with fair success. He has held several positions of honor and trust. He was sheriff of the county when the tax offices were consolidated with it; was first president of the county alliance and re-elected to a second term of that office. As an allianceman he is conservative and fastens himself "with hooks of steel" to the old democratic plank of "equal rights to all and special privileges to none."

His course in the legislature will be shaped by what he believes to be the interests of the people, and he will be found to be an earnest supporter of every measure of reform and progress.

Hon. H. L. Graves, of Newton. Hon. H. L. Graves, of Newton.

Hon. Henry L. Graves was born in the house in which he now lives, forty-eight years ago. His boyhood was spent in school in Newton county and at Bingham, N. C. He was in his junior year at Emory when the war broke out. He at once left with some companions for Virginia, joining Tom Hardeman's Second Georgia battalion at Norfolk. He served as a private in the ranks for a year and a half, and was then commissioned second lieutenant of m?

Hon. L. C. Wyley, of Pierce.

Hon. L. C. Wyley, of Pierce county, was a native of Chatham, born in 1830. He was educated in the schools at Savannah. Then he learned the trade of mechanic, serving a regular apprenticeship. He worked at that and served at railroading until the war, when he entered as a member of the Phœnix Riffemen. He served though as a private, and was never wounded. After the war he moved to Pierce, where his parents had preceded him.

His only other office has been that of justice of the peace, and member of the county board of education. He is not married.

Hon. J. S. Clay, of Paulding. Hon. J. S. Clay, of Paulding.

Hon. J. S. Clay, of Paulding count born in Cobb county in 1837. His wife Miss Pace, of Cobb county. Mr. Clay is an allianceman. This is the first public office he has held. He is a he has held. He is a farmer and has always been one. As a both he county schools for his education, and while he says he "was never educated," his fellow members find him thoroughly alive to the importance of all matters of legislation, especially

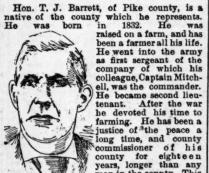
great agricultural inte rests of the state. Hon. William Cagle, of Pickens.

legislation, especially those that effect the

Hon. William Cagle, of Pickens.

Hon. William Cagle, representative of Pickens county, was born near Canton, Ga., in 1840. He is a farmer, but not an allianceman. He was not in the war, being exempted as a tanner. He was married before he was eighteen years old, to Miss Sarah Boatman. He was county surveyor He was county surveyor one term. Mr. Cagle is one of the few repub-licans in the present is one of the few republicans in the present house, he and Mr. Tom Craigo, of Gilmer county, being the lonely two. He is a Baptist minister. He was opposed by several decrats and two or three independents, but elected by twenty votes.

elected by twenty votes. Hon. T. J. Barrett, of Pike. Hon. T. J. Barrett, of Pike county, is a



demo

county for eighteen years, longer than any man in the county. This is his first term in the legislature. He is an allianceman, and has been president of the county alliance ever since it was organized. Mr. Barrett was a member of the constitutional convention in 1878.

Hon. J. H. Mitchell, of Pike. Hon. J. H. Mitchell, of Pike county, is one of the oldest members of the legislature in the point of service, having served with Captain Turner and Mark Hardin in the legislature of 1859.
Captain Mitchell is a na-Captain Mitchell is a native of Pike county, was educated in the county, farmed there as a boy, and has lived on a farm all his life. He went into the war as captain of Company A, of the Thirteenth Georgia. He was wounded four times, and draws a pension. This is his fourth term in the house: first, in 1859-60, then again in

1863-64, then in 1888-89, and now in the session of 1890-91. The only other offices he has held were those of judge of the inferior court, which he held soon after he was twenty-one years old; and county commissioner of his county. His wife was a Miss Wells, of Pike county. He is an allianceman.

Hon, R. A. Reid, of Putnam.



nam, of which county his ancestors were pioneers, the family living there ever since the county was settled. Bob was born in 1856. He got his edu-cation in the county cation in the county Atlanta, where he spent three years acquiring a business education. After that he went back to the

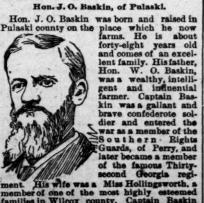
that he went back to the plantation, and has lived there ever since. He is one of the most progressive young farmers of that progressive section. He was one of the committee that got up the Putnam county's famous exhibit at the exposition. He was elected to the house in 1888, and re-elected in 1890. He is still unmarried, living on the home plantation.

Hon. J. E. Harris, of Quitman. Hon. J. E. Harris, of Quitman.

Hon. J. E. Harris, of Quitman county, was born in Stewart county in 1839, and was educated at Mercer university. He entered the confederate army as a private in Company E, Thirty-first Georgia regiment, and remained in service until the close of the waf. He was marservice until the close of the waf. He was married in 1863 to Miss Roxie Turner. Mr. Harris is a prominent farmer in his county, and belongs to the alliance. He was a member of the board of edu-

cation of his county six years and dumb asylum, general agriculture and halls

Hon. J. O. Baskin, of Pulaski.



Hon. W. C. Scruggs, of Rab Hon. W. C. Scruggs, of Ra Hon. W. C. Scruggs, of the county he represents boyhood there and was educated at Clayton academy. He entered the army from Macon, N. C., as a private in the Jeff Davis Guards, and served throughout the war. He was married in 1865 to Miss Sallie Gibson. He was tax receiver of Rabun elected to the legisla-ture. He is a man of strength in his county, one who is active in caring for the interests of his constituency.

Dr. M. A. Baldwin, or Bandon of this schetch and member elect to the house of representatives from Randolph county, was born in Talbot county, Georgia, February 6, 1839. His father, William L., wasa resident of wasa resident of Baldwin county, Georgia, where he was a prominent farmer. This family is one of

This family is one of the oldest and best known in the state, and many of them have; risen to positions of eminence. Dr. Baldwin has lived in Randolph county cated at Cuthbert and Auburn, Ala. He commenced to read medicine when only fourteen years of age, but did not finish his medical studies till after the war. In 1861 he joined the confederate army as a private in the First years of age, but did not finish his medical studies till after the war. In 1861 he joined the confederate army as a private in the First Georgia state troops, and served as first lieutenant of Company D. After serving his term of enlistment he joined the Fifty-first Georgia regiment as a private. In 1863 he was appointed an adjutant, but before he received his commission was taken prisoner to Camp Douglass, where he was held until a short time before the close of the war. In 1866 he was graduated in medicine from the University of Louisiana at New Orleans. He then began practice at Arlington, Ga., and continued there until 1868, when he removed to his place in Randolph county where he carried on farming in connection with his practice until 1877, when he located at Cuthbert and has been actively engaged in his profession ever since with rare success, giving his farming interests his personal attention.

In November, 1885, he established The Liberal, a weekly newspaper, in Cuthbert, and continued as one of its additors until 1887.

interests his personal attention.

In November, 1885, he established The Liberal, a weekly newspaper, in Cuthbert, and continued as one of its editors until 1887.

In 1884 he ran for state senator at the urgent request of his feiends, and received the nomination at the hands of the convention; but for some reason was counted out by a fraction of a vote. Randolph felt keenly this thrust received from political tricksters, and again in 1888 presented unanimously the name of M. A. Baldwin for state senator. Again by manipulation and through the feeling aroused over the race for solicitor general in the circuit he was defeated by the vote in outside counties. Randolph county determined to show her regard for a man of such merit as Dr. Baldwin, and in 1890 elected him as her representative by an overwhelming majority over all opponents. Dr. Baldwin is a zealous alliancemen, has twice represented the county in the state convention, and is one of the most successful financiers in the state.

As a legislator Dr. Baldwin will take front rank, and ere long ibe considered a leader whom all will look to and desire themselves fortunate to number among their friends and supporters.

Hon. W H. Fleming, of Richm

Hon. William H. Fleming, of Richmond county, is a native of Augusta; born in 1856. He was educated at the Richmond academy of Augusta, and when the state college of agricul-tural and mechanical arts tural and mechanical arts opened in Athens in 1872, he received a scholarship appointment from the Richmond academy for rank in class. During his college life he sustained himself, in part, by acting as college postmaster, for which he received a small salary. He also borrowed money.

Will war ceived a small salary.

He also borrowed money from Alexander H. Stephens, to help him through part of the time, every dollar of which, with interest, was repaid after he left the college. In college he took a high stand. As an under-graduate he was chosen as tutor, to fill a vacancy caused by the death of Professor Jackson. He graduated that year in the department of engineering, and would have graduated in 1876 with the degree of A. M., but ill health caused him to leave the college before commencement in 1876. At the commencement of 1880, the trustees of the the college before commencement in 1876. At the commencement of 1890, the trustees of the university, recognizing this fact, presented him with the A. M. degree. He studied law with John T. Shewmake, of Augusta; beginning in the fall of 1876. In January, 1877, he was elected superintendent of the public schools in Augusta, Richmond county, which position he held for nearly four years, resigning voluntarily in the fall of 1880. He was admitted to the bar in 1880, and has practiced ever since with marked success. Mr. Fleming has written a great many papers upon live subjects, especially in legal matters. He has been an active member of the State Bar Association, and several reforms brought about by that association were inaugurated by him. In 1888 he was elected to the legislature at the head of his ticket. He at once took an active part in the affairs of the legislature, and was from the first regarded as one of the strongest men in that legislature, as he is in the present one to which he was re-elected. He is a member whose voice is listened to, and whose views on all matters have decided weight.

Hon. Eb. T. Williams, of Richmond.

views on all matters have decided weight.

Hon. Eb. T. Williams, of Richmond.

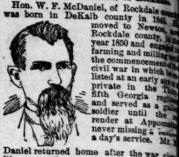
The subject of this sketch was born in Columbia county, Georgia, and is the son of Hon.

Joseph Williams, for many years one of the largest cotton planters of middle Georgia. His mother was Miss Martin, whose parents were Virginians. Mr. Williams graduated at Emory college, in 1880, taking the highest honors of his class. In 1884 he went to Lebanon, where he took the law course at that fa mo us institution, graduating with distinguished honors. After leaving Lebanon he practiced law for a few months in his native town and then moved to Augusta. There his energy and fine legal attainments proved of great service and he rapidly forged to the front in that home of good lawyers. In 1890 he was elected to the legislature from Richmond county, over many strong competitors, and has done faithful work in that body since his election. He succeeded in having passed the criminal revision bill at the last session of the legislature, and is now bending every energy toward securing the passage of an important bill whose object is to have a majority of a jury in civil cases to bring in a verdict. Besides being a legislator of ability, he is also a successful farmer and markets every year hundreds of bales of cotton. He is a young gentleman of pleasans address, strong characteristics and tireless energy, and will yet be one of the foremost figures in state legislation.

Hon. Martin V. Calvin, of Richmond.
Mr. Calvin, the representative of Richmond county, is the son of James B. and Elizabeth Calvin, and was born in Augusta, Ga., September 23, 1842.
Mr. Calvin entered Emory college as a junior and had just risen to the rank of senior when the civil war broke out. He abandoned his books for the sword and throughout the long struggle on the long struggle that followed did faithful and gallant service in the western army. Mr. Calvin while modes and one of the most v

n any fight that will adva onal interests of the si intered the general as nce then served contin

Hon. W. F. McDaniel, of Hon. W. F. McDaniel, of Rockda Hon. W. F. McDaniel, of Rockda was born in DeKalb county in moved to Ne Rockdale cour



Tarming and milling the commencement of the commencement of the many are private in the fifth Georgia regarded and served as a soldier until the render at Appoundance of the many others, to a devastated home engaged in milling and farming. He is estable best farmers in Rockdale county hard labor and economy he has accumulate into little fortune. He owns one of the model of the many others, in middle Georgia. Mr. Daniel joined the alliance at an early day, is now serving his third term as president of the county alliance. He is also vice president of county alliance.

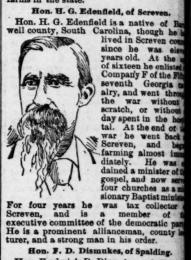
Hon. Newton Glover, Schley Const.

Hon. Newton Glover, Schley

Hon. Newton Glover, Schley Count Schley county's able representative, Newton Glover, was born in Wilkinson of in 1840. He was educated in the common schools of Schley county. He was going to school when the war broke out, but he enlisted in Company R. Savanteenth

but he enlisted in Company B, Seventeenth Georgia regiment, and was in service from the outset of the war until the surrender. He was in all the battles of Virginia except first Manassas and Chancellorsville, and was badly wounded at Chickamauga. He married in 1867 to Miss Amanda Peacock. He is one of the self-made men of the Ggia legislature, as he came out of the without a cent, but began work energetic on the farm, and now has one of the fin farms in the state.

Hon. H. G. Edenfield, of Screven.

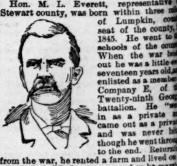


Hon. F. D. Dismukes, of Spalding. Hon. Frederick D. Dismukes, of Spake county, was born in the county he represe and has never lived out of it. His father was a

of it. His father was a weil-known Hard Shell Baptist Iminister. His son received an academical education, and being raised in the county knows every man in it, and is known by all. Fred Dismukes has been considered almost invincible in the race before the people. He was twice mayor of Griffin, three times ordinary of his county, holding that position for ten years. He was as

ing that position for ten years. He was sold tor general under Governor Colquitt, and a Tilden elector in 1876. He entered the am early, and remained in service for four years captain of Company? I of the Thirteen Georgia regiment. He is a lawyer and hear enceastful in

Hon. M. L. Everett, representative stewart county, was born within three of Lumpkin, co seat of the county, 1845. He went to



from the war, he rented a farm and lived of a bachelor's life for one year, when he mark Miss Bryan, a daughter of Lovett Bryan, a of the prominent men of the county, nineteen or twenty years he has been living tunpkin, where he served as a member city council. When he was proposed candidate for the legislature, he refuse the place of the place of the place of the place of the place. enter into any race for the place, statist absolutely that he would have nothing to with it if he had any opposition. His greepopularity is shown by the fact that he was chosen unanimously to represent the county a this legislature.

Hon. J. A. McDonald, of St Hon. J. A. McDonald, of sumter, born and raised in that county. He is a farm one of the most successful in that part of the state. By his honest dealings, his generous actions and clear head he commands the high-

est respect of the people, and often has he been urged to run for office. He always refused, however, until the alliance nominated him last year. Even then he accounted under prohe accepted under pro-test. He is one of the soundest members of the

robably the only veteran of the born in Pulaski

Harri

redded for about three years, working in a saw-mill. There his health became so bad that he was compelled to return to his former home. After his health was restored he worked at his trade, that of carpentering, and as a miliright unmarried, and returned to where he has been runnin mecasfully ever since. I



Hon, F. R. Mann, o

was born in Tattnall 1866. He is the son of who was a prosper-ous farmer living near Reny's mills, Tattnall county, represented
Tatinall county two
terms in the Georgia legislature in
the days when the
members used to go
to Milledgeville by
private conveyance
or horseback.
This was in about
1844. Frank Mann
was raised on the
farm and obtained
a common school
meastion. In 1880 he mai
Hon. Simon Sikes, of distribution of the state of Hon. Simon Sikes, of mored to Telfair count There he has since tensively in farming system, and has met sople call him the secon

> Hon. A. W. Ivey, A. W. Ivey, of T Was



Hon. William Jenz Hon. William Jenning meil, was born in Edg sarolin, was born in Edge sarolina, in 1836. His sarolina, in 1836. His sarolina in 1836 and his surfer when he was war years old, and his sucher when he bean business for himself. In 1839 he married Missiany Wise, of South sarolina. He responded the second call of his many for volunteers in lederacy. her three



e representative, He orn in Wilkinson cou

enfield, of Screven.

Seld is a native of Bar
Carolina, though he lived in Screven coursince he was elevated by the self of sixteen he enlisted. Company F of the Fift seventh Georgia to alry, and went throut the war without scratch, or without sc

Dismukes, of Spald the county he represer



verett, of Stewart.

Irett, representative ut
born within three misof Lumpkin, composed of the county,
1845. He went to be
schools of the county.
When the war broom to the was a little or
seventeen years old,
an enlisted as a member of
Company E, of the
Twenty-ninth Georgie
battalion. He "wentyin as a private and
came out as a private
and was never hit,
though he went through ett, of Stewart. and was never his, though he went throug to the end. Returning the dafarm and lived on in eyear, when he married the following the county. For ears he has been living is erved as a member of the was proposed at a for the place, stating ould have nothing to work on the properties.

cDonald, of Sumter, pat county. He is a farr



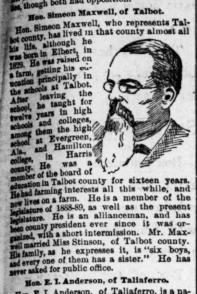
utts, of Sumter.

utts, of Sumter.
, of Sumter county, is teran of the Mexican was in the house. He was born in Pulaski county and as a boy he lived in Pulaski, Houston, Randolph, Stewart and Sumter counties. It is to he went into the Mexican war, served through from "Vera Cruz to the city. He draws a pension a veteran of the Mexican war. In early life he was a clerk, and first went into businessed of the mercantile businessed of the more of the more of the artillery, of the artillery, of the artillery, a division of artillery, a division of artillery a division of artillery.

Asserting only one slight flesh wound.
After the war he went back to his home at
Asserting and since has been engaged in cotbuying railroading, and other enterprises.
In principal business has been that of cotton
length and is now. He has always been promstate in the affairs of Americus, and he has alstate to the state convention of 1865, and mayor
Americus four years. He was strongly urged
become a candidate for the legislature,
ominent alliancemen being particularly anxstorhim to do so. He and his colleague,
to McDonald, were elected by large majorithough both had opposition.

Hop. Simeon Maxwell, of Talbot.

Hon. Simeon Maxwell, of Talbot.

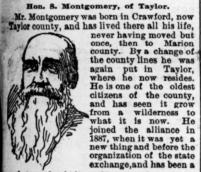


Hon. E. I. Anderson, of Taliaferro. Hon. E. I. Anderson. of Taliaferro, is a na-tive of Meriwether county, and is fifty-one years of age. He was educated at the Yorkd Meriweiner cou

educated at the Yorkville military school,
of Yorkville, S. C.
He entered the confederate army in Company I, Seventh South
Carolina regiment.
He was shot through
the leg at the battle
of Sharpsburg and
was sent to the hospital at Richmond.
He married during
the war, while at
home on a furlough,
to Miss Lera Lanof Edgefield. S. C. He is a farmer and home on a furlough, to Miss Lera Lan-lam, of Edgefield, S. C. He is a farmer and an allianceman. He was county commis-amer of Taliaferro for four years.

Hon. John Pearson, of Tattnall. Hon. John Pearson was raised in Tattnall

Hon. John Pearson was raised in Tattnall eouity, upon the place where he now resides. His father, John Pearson, moved there from Screen when the subject of the sketch was a small boy, and there he his lived almost continuously since. In 1851 Mr. Pearson moved to Baker county, where he mided for about three years, working in a saw-mill. There his health beame so bad that he was compelled to return to his former home. After his health was restored he worked at his inde, that of carpentering, and as a millright until 1861; then he was married, and returned to the old homestead, where he has been running a farm and a mill successfully ever since. For twenty years he has been postmaster at Altamaha. About two years ago he was elected county treasurer, and has toctober was chosen without opposition to represent the county in the legislature.



exchange, and has been a zealous worker in its ranks ever since. As a justice of the peace for fourteen consecutive years he has made an enviable raputation for impartiality and justness. He was the unanimous choice of the people for the present legislature and has done good and faithful work in his present position.

Hon. F. R. Mann, of Telfair County.

was born in Tathnall county in the year 1856. He is the son of William Mann, who who was a prosper-ous farmer living near Reny's mills, Tathnall county, near Reny's mills,
Tatinall county,
and represented
Tatinall county two
terms in the Georgla legislature in
the days when the
members used to go
to Milledgeville by
private counveyance
or on horseback.
This was in about
life. Frank Mann
was raised on the
farm and obtained
a common school
education. In 1880 he married the daughter
of Hon. Simon Sikes, of Lumber City, and
moved to Telfair county the same year.
There he has since been engaged extanively in farming on the intensive
striam, and has met with much succes, raising such wonderful crops that many
people call him the second Firman. Mr. Mann
has always been active in politics, but never
was a candidate for any office until last election, when he was chosen by a large majority
to represent Telfair in the legislature.

Hon. A. W. Ivey, of Thomas.

Hon. A. W. Ivey, of Thomas.

Hon. A. W. Ivey, of Thomas county, was born in the county he represents in 1849, and was educated in the com-mon schools of Thomas mon schools of Thomas county. He was the first man to join the alliance in Thomas county, and is now a member of the excettive committee of the state alliance, and has been president of the Thomas County Alliance for five years. He was married in 1870 to Miss Rebecca Peacock. He has never held any public office previous to his elec-

son as representative. His father was one of the pioneers of Thomas county. He settled the place on which Mr. Ivey now lives in 1826. Hon. William Jennings, of Terrell.

Hon. William Jennings, of Terrell.

Hon. William Jennings, representative from firell, was born in Edgefield county, South Carolina, in 1836. His state ded when he was lour years old, and his mother when he was swenten, when he been business for himself. In 1839 he married Miss are missed, when he been business for himself. In 1839 he married Miss has westen, when he been business for himself. In 1830 he married Miss has determined the second call of his county for volunteers in 1851, and entered the hand of the confederacy. He was a prisoner three months of the war—one month at Fort Delamata. He was then exchanged, and was in 1851 and the title war he moved from South Carolina the war wice appointed county company.

office. He was elected to the legislature without opposition, and with him it was the case of the office seeking a man. One week before the election he was stricken with typhoid fever, and was unable to attend the first seesion. After a long struggle he has recovered, however, and is in his seat this seesion. He is an allianceman to the core, and is greatly liked by all who know him.

Hon. J. M. Parker, of Thomas county's representatives, was born at Anson, N. C., in 1832, and was educated in the Ansonville academy, near his birthplace. He came to Georgis in 1857, and taught school for Hon, J. M. Parker, of Thomas County.

to Georgis in 1857, and taught school for awhite mear Albany, and then went to Thomas county. He is at present a farmer, but is going to sell out his farm and quit, as he has a competency and has been one of the most successful farmers in the state. He served three years in Company C, Second Georgia cav-

three years in Company
C, Second Georgia cavalry, under General Wheeler. Was wounded in
a skirmish at Marietta, Ga., and brought here
and placed in hospital for treatment. The
cavalry to which he belonged, captured 2,200
prisoners at Murfreesboro, Tenn., and was in
the battle of Chickamauga. He was married
in 1864, while at home on a furlough, to Miss
Rhoda Bowen. They have no children.

Hon. A. N. Coffey, member of the house.

Hon. A. N. Coffey, member of the house.

Hon. A. N. Coffey, of Towns.

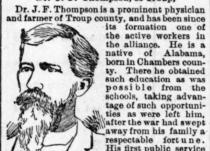
Hon. A. N. Coffey, member of the house from Towns, was born in Cherokee county, North Carolina, August 22, 1836. Mr. Coffey's father was a farmer, and the educational advantages enjoyed by his son were, therefore, only such as could be obtained from the public schools of that time.

Mr. Coffey moved to obtained from the public schools of that time.

Mr. Coffey moved to
Georgia in 1868, and
has since been a citizen
of this state. He is a
farmer in prosperous
circumstances, and has
always been a staunch
democrat. His race for
the legislature was a hot one, as he had to run
against an independent and republican. He
was finally successful, however, and came to
the legislature, elected by a handsome
majority.

Dr. J. F. Thompson of Technology

Dr. J. F. Thompson, of Troup



Dr. J. F. Thompson is a prominent physician and farmer of Troup county, and has been since its formation one of the active workers in the alliance. He is a native of Alabams, born in Chambers county. There he obtained such education as was possible from the schools, taking advantage of such opportunities as were left him, after the war had swept away from his family a respectable fort une. His first public service was teaching an old field school. After that he determined to enter upon the profession of medicine and graduated from the Augusta Medical college in 1879. For about five years he practiced his chosen profession when over work undermined his health and he went to his farm to live. There he has been since. He was one of the first to advocate the principles of the alliance. When the first county alliance was formed in Troup he was chosen vice president, and since has held other positions of prominence in the Troup he was chosen vice president, and since has held other positions of prominence in the order. In 1890 he was chosen to his first service in the legislature. "I am an allianceman to the core," he said in talking with me one day, "and I advocate the principles of democ-

Hon. R. B. Traylor, of Troup.

Hon. R. B. Traylor, of Troup, was born in Henry county, Virginia, in 1816. He was educated at Patrick Henry academy, in his native gounty. He came to Georgia in 1850 and located in Troup county. He was married in 1838 to Miss Celia Mullins. This is his first public office. He is a brother of Hon. J. H. Traylor, of Troup, who represented Troup county several times in the house and senate.

His career in the house has been an eminently conservativeone.

He is a member of the alliance and a firm be-

Hon. W. J. Harrison, of Twiggs.

Hon. W. J. Harrison, of Twiggs county, who was elected to fill the unexpired term of Representative Griffin, and who is therefore a new figure in this house, was born in Wilkinson county, near the line of Twiggs, and moved Twiggs, and moved the county of the state toops. After the war he returned to his farm, and has followed farming ever since—never did anything else for a living. He was county commissioner for eight years. When

who is therefore a new figure in this house, was born in Wilkinson county, near the line of Twiggs, and moved to Twiggs, and moved to Twiggs when a mere infant; that was in 1841. He was a farmer's boy, and almost all of his life has been spent on the Wilderness, when he was wounded for the fourth time, and that time so seriously that he was compelled to return to his home. He has been farming ever since. He was never a candidate for any office, until the one he now holds. He is a member of the alliance, and takes an active interest in alliance affairs. His wife was a Miss Martin, of Twiggs. Hon. J. W. Parham, of Union.

Hon. J. W. Parham, of Union county, was born in Fannin in 1852. He was raised in Fannin and Union countes, and obtained his education at the county schools. Afterwards he attended the his education at the county schools. Afterwards he attended the theological school at Hiawassee for three sessions, and about eight years ago was ordained a minister of the Baptist church. He was in charge of the church at Blairsville up to the time he was elected to the legislature. He has been a member of the alliance for three years, and an officer in both the suballiance and the county alliance.

Hon. William P. Payne, of Upson. Hon. William P. Payne, who represents Upson county in the house, is a man who has Upson county in the house, is a man who has had quite an eventful career. He was born in Perry, Houston county, Georgia. His father, who was a noted preacher, moved to Cxford, where the boy lived until nearly grown. He then moved to Atlanta and entered the mails service in 1859. Soon after he was appointed to superintend the transportation of the mails between Atlanta service until the mails were re-established by the United States government after the war. He received the first appointment made in the postoffice department by the confederate government after its organization in Montgomery, and carried the last confederate government after its organization in Montgomery, and carried the last confederate mail that was delivered in Atlanta, and probably the last in the state.

It was in Mr. Payne's private car that he carried Hon. C. C. Clay, of Alabama, from Atlanta to Montgomery when the United States government was offering \$100,000 re-ward each for C. C. Clay, of Alabama, from Atlanta to Montgomery when the United States government was offering \$100,000 re-ward each for C. C. Clay, of Alabama, from Atlanta to Montgomery when the United States government was offering \$100,000 re-ward each for C. C. Clay, of Alabama, from Atlanta to Montgomery when the United States government was offering \$100,000 re-ward each for C. C. Clay, of Alabama, from Atlanta to Montgomery when the United States government was offering \$100,000 re-ward each for C. C. Clay, of Alabama, from Atlanta to Montgomery when the United States government was offering \$100,000 re-ward each for C. C. Clay, of Alabama, from Atlanta to Montgomery when the United States government was offering \$100,000 re-ward each for C. C. Clay, of Alabama, from Atlanta to Montgomery when the United States government was offering \$100,000 re-ward each for C. C. Clay and President Jeff Davis. But Mr. Clay returned a few days after his arrival at home and gave himself up at Washington county, september \$8, 1843. He still lives the limits of the same county that is no had quite an eventful career. He was born in

been importuned many times before to make the race, but never gave his consent, "feel-ing," as he explained to me, "the demands of duty to an aged mother required my attention at home."

Hon. J. B. Wheeler, of Walker, is now in his fifth term as legislator. Barring the years from '82 to '86, he has served his state in the

his fifth term as legislator. Barring the years from '82 to '86, he has served his state in the house continuously since '78. Mr. Wheeler was born October 12, 1829. In 1833 he moved to Walker county, and has long been a prosperous farmer there. As a member of the board of roads and revenues of Walker county he did his work faithfully and well for a number of years. Mr. Wheeler is not an allianceman. He has a family of six boys and one girl. His long term of service shows his popularity-and strength at home, and adds greatly to his usefulness and influence in the house.

Hon. Samuel Broadnax, of Walton.
Hon. Samuel Broadnax, of Walton county, is a native of that county, born in 1845. He was a bov in Emory college when the war broke out, but enlisted at once in Company G, Second Georgia cavalry, Company D, and served the rest of the war in that command under General Wheeler. After the war he went back to the farm. In the fall of 1866, a poor crippled confederate boy, with no money, no influence, and no friends, he went to New York and bought a stock of goods and entered upon the mercantile business at Walnut Grove, his present home. He was a success from the start, and continued as a merchant for ten years, when his health gave out and he retired. Since then he has devoted his time entirely to agriculture. He is a member of the alliance. This is the first office he has held, although frequently urged by his friends to allow them to use his name, both in connection with the candidacy of the legislature and other offices.

Hon. Virgil Cooper, of Walton.

The subject of this sketch is another thorough Georgian good farmer, good seldiar and

Hon. Virgil Cooper, of Walton.

Hon. Virgil Cooper, of Walton.

The subject of this sketch is another thorough Georgian, good farmer, good soldier and fine legislator. Representing the old county of Walton he has taken a good stand, and is considered one of the best of the many good men in the house. Until he was elected to the house he had never served the people of his county, save in county affairs, having been justice of the peace for eighteen years. Born in Walton county he has always lived there, and made one of her most respected and honored always lived there, and made one of her most respected and honored citizens. Mr. Cooper is the possessor of a fine farm, the same one on which he was born, and upon which his people lived before him. Pleasant personally and strong politically he is a prominent figure in legislative counsels.

Hon. J. A. Cason, of Ware. Hon. J. Alfred Cason, of Ware county, was born in Ware county in 1842. His father, John B.



years.

He was raised a farmer and followed that pursuit until 1869, when he entered the mercantile business at Old Centra, a small village in Charlton county. village in Charlton county. He soon after-wards returned to his first love—farming.

He was happily married in 1870 to Miss

Mancy Mizell, by whom he has an interesting family of thirteen bright children.

This is his first term in the legislature.

He was elected by an overwhelming

Hon. J. H. Hall, who represents Warren county, is a native of Warren, as were his parents before him. He was born in 1833, and re-

ance was formed he took
an active part in it from the start, and was
president of his county alliance for two years,
He is regarded as one of the strongest men in
Warren county. Captain Hall's wife was a
Miss Hill, of Warren, and he refers with pride
to the fact that he has reared eight children,
and raised them well. He is a member of the Methodist church, and one of the strongest men in that church.

Hon. W. A. Sinquefield, of Washington.

Hon. W. A. Sinquefield, of Washington county, is a native of Jefferson county, born in 1839. He obtained his education in the county schools and at Washington institute, in Hancock county. During the way he served as

in Hancock county. During the war he served as a member of Linton Stephens's company, and was in the fight around Atlanta with Johnston's army. Since the war he taught school two years, and has been on the farm ever since. His first wife was a Miss Georgia Pope, of Washington county. His second wife was a Mrs. Mollie B. Lewis, of Macon. He is a member of the alliance, and organized several counties in that section of the state.

Hon. B. C. Harris, of Washington.

Hon. B. C. Harris, of Washington.

Hon. B. C. Harris, of Washington.

Hon. B. C. Harris, of Washington county, was born in 1844, and has never lived outside of the county. He was educated at the Washington institute in Hancock county. When the war broke out he joined the Fifty-seventh Georgia regiment, serving thirteen months. He took his discharge and stayed out a short while, when he went back to the western army, and was in all the campaigns around Atlanta. Two of his brothers who were

around Atlanta. Two
of his brothers who were
with him were killed in
the battles about Atlanta. After the war he returned to his farm
in Washington county, where he has farmed
ever since. He has never held office, except
the one he now holds as a member of the
legislature. He is both an allianceman and a
bachelor.

Hon. Silas Thornton was born in Appling county, September 8, 1843. He still lives in the limits of the same county that is now known as Wayne, which

Hon. W. M. Sears, of Webster.

Hon. W. M. Sears, of Webster.

Hon. W. M. Sears, member of the house from Webster county, was born in that portion of Stewart county now Webster in May, 1847, where he lived until May, 1865, when he moved to Clay county and engaged in farming. He was married in January, 1866, to Miss Marcia E. Cook, daughter of a prominent farmer of Quitman county. In December, 1875, he moved back to his native county, Webster, where he has since lived. He entered the confederate service in 1864, and served on to the end of the struggle. He has been a prominent allianceman since the inception of that organization, and was a delegate to the state alliance convention which met in Macon in 1888. Since then he has been elected to the state legislature, and is now serving with credit to his people.

Hon. Paul B. Trammell, of Whitfield.

Hon. Paul B. Trammell, of Whitfield. Hon. Paul B. Trammell is one of the most

Hon. Paul B. Trammell is one of the most aggressive and prominent young legislators who are making reputations for themselves in the state capitol. As a member of the house from Whitfield county he has done excellent work, and been of the greatest service to the people of his country and section. He graduated at the State university, where he took a fine stand with his fellow students, and went from there

Hon. Paul B. Trammell is one of the most aggressive and prominent young legislators who are making reputations for themselves in the state capitol. As a member of the house from Whitfield county he has done excellent work, and been of the greatest service to the people of his country and section. He graduated at the State university, where he took a fine stand with his fellow students, and went from there to his farm in Whitfield county. He is a successful farmer, and has a wide-spread reputation as a raiser of fine stock. Mr. Trammell was the first president of the Whitfield County Alliance, which position he has since held. First elected to the senate over popular and powerful competitors, he gave such satisfaction that his people unanimously returned him to the house. He is one of the young members, president pro tem, and has taken a high stand among his colleagues.

Hon. S. H. Hardeman, of Wilkes.

Hon. S. H. Hardeman; of Wilkes.

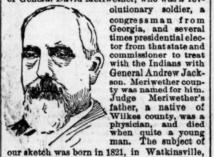
Hon. S. H. Hardeman, of Wilkes.

Hon. S. H. Hardeman, of Wilkes county, is a son of Hon. Frank Hardeman, long a distinguished lawyer of that section of the state, and was born in Oglethorpe. Judge Hardeman's mother was a member of the famous Harris family. Judge Hardeman was given a collegiate education, was admitted to the bar, and he has been a practicing man's mother was a member of the famous Harris family. Judge Hardeman was given a collegiate education, was admitted to the bar, and he has been a practicing lawyer all his life. He married Miss Julia Toombs, daughter of Hon. Gabriel Toombs, of Wilkes, and has lived for a number of years he was judge of the county court of Wilkes. He is a member of the legislature of 1884 and 1985, and of the present legislature.

Hon. T. M. Merlwether, of Wilkes.

Hon. T. M. Meriwether, of Wilkes.

Judge Thomas M. Meriwether is a grandson of General David Meriwether, who was a revolutionary soldier, a congressman from Georgia, and several times presidential elec-



man. The subject of our sketch was born in 1821, in Watkinsville, Clarke county, Georgia. His mother married Mr. Jacob Phinizy and moved to Athens, where he was raised. His education was received at the university and at Emory, Oxford. He married a daughter of Bishop James O. Andrew in 1841, and settled in Newton county. His avocation has since been that of farmer. He moved in 1886 to Wilkes county, and has since been a citizen of that county. He was justice of the superior court of Newton before the war, and was jury commissioner since 1868, when the act providing commissioners was enacted, until he ceased to be a citizen of the county.

county. Hon. J. U. Parker, of Wilkinson. Hon. J. U. Parker, of Wilkinson, is a native of that county, born in 1841. He went into the war as a member of Company F, of the Third Georgia, and was sergeant of that company. He was wounded severally at

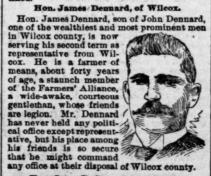
company. He was wounded severely at Chancellorsville and Spottsylvania, but recovered sufficiently to go back to his company, and was at the surrender at Appendix

go back to his company, and was at the surrender at Appomattox. He has been a justice of the peace, and has been prominent in the alliance since it was first organized, holding a number of minor officers. This is his first term in the legislature. His wife was a Miss Emily Jackson, of Wilkinson county. Hon. J. W. Perry, of Worth.

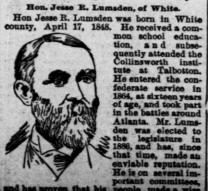
Hon. J. W. Perry, of Worth.

Hon. J. W. Perry, of Worth county, was born in 1825 in Walton county. He graduated in medicine in 1826, and has been practicing ever since. He entered the war in 1862 as a member of Hillyard's legion, in the Third Georgia battalion. He was married in 1857 to Miss L. L. Johns, of Marion county. He has never had any political aspiration, and this is the only public office that he has ever held. He is a member of the alliance. Dr. Perry is one of the most prominent physicians in his section and a man universally liked.

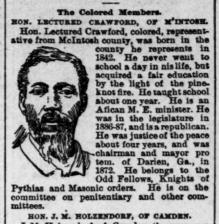
Hon. James Demard, of Wilcox.



Hon, Jesse R. Lumsden, of White.



He has one of the most beautiful homes in the famous Nacocchee valley, and is a thorough mountaineer. In his own words, "I would live no where but in Georgia, and in no place in Georgia but among her mountains." He is a prominent and successful farmer and stockraiser, and the proprietor of the famous Lumsden gold mines, among the richest in the state. His people love him, and it may be safely said that he has not seen the last of political service, and that he will yet have many fine opportunities to render services of a valuable nature to his native and well-loved state.



HON. J. M. HOLZENDORF, OF CAMDEN.

J. M. Holzendorf, of Camden, the youngest of the two colored members of the house, is thirty-five years of age. He was educated at Berne, Ga. and is a farmer and school teacher. This is his first public office. He is a republican in politics. Holzendorf is a quiet member, and has the respect of all members of the house. The question of politics does not, of course, enter into the affairs of the house, and like Crawford, he is conservative in his utterances, and is an earnest worker for the good of the people of his race,

ONLY A MULE.

Still a Living Link Binding the Present to the Past. Covington, Ga., July 18 .- [Special.]-A

entleman of Newton county living within ten miles of Covington is the owner of an ancient mule, who bears upon his left shoulder the brand, "C. S. A." His muleship was driven from Greensboro, N. C., to Covington, Ga., in 1864, after the surrender of Johnston's army, by Lieutenant L. F. Stephenson, Com-

Ga., in 1864, after the surrender of Johnston's army, by Lieutenant L. F. Stephenson, Company F., Forty-second Georgia regiment (Colonel L. P. Thomas), and since that time has done good service upon the plantation. Lieutenant Stephenson states that he has worked faithfully and borne the brunt of making twenty-three crops since the close of the war. At the time he came into the possession of Lieutenant Stephenson he was eight years old and had served for two or three years as one of a team drawing a supply wagon to Johnston's army, said team being driven by Sidney Shaw, who now resides in Texas. The mule has, during all these years, been a quiet, docile animal, having served both as a saddle animal and plow mule. Lieutenant Stephenson has retired the yeteran horse, and he stands all day in the shade and feasts on the fat of the land. How many nemories cluster around this silent reminder of the days that tried men's souls; how many eyes would moisture while gazing upon the brand, C. S. A., telling its story of the dark days when the sound of cannon, perhaps, inspired, even in this mule's breast, something at least of the courage which made Johnston's entire army famous. This, no doubt, is the last of the few animals that were distributed among the "confeds" at that time, and would it not be a good idea to have him on exhibition this fall at the Piedmont exposition, where the old soldiers might gaze once more upon a living brand of C. S. A.



"Beauty without grace is a hook without a bait." That's what the French think. Whether it be true or not, there are many American women who do not even possess the book—beauty and attractiveness are denied them. Why? Because they're languid, cross and irritable. They know not what it is to be without pain or discomfort half the time.

half the time.

That's it; suffer in silence—misur That's it; suffer in silence—misunderstood—when there's a remedy—Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription—at hand that isn't an experiment, but which is sold, by druggists, under the guarantee that if you are disappointed in any way with it, you get your money back by applying to its makers.

A signal service to weak womenkind is the finding of lost health—the building up of a "run-down" system. Nothing does it so surely as the "Favorite Prescription." None like it!

For overworked, debilitated women, teachers, milliners, seamstresses, "shop-

teachers, milliners, seamstresses, "shop-girls," nursing mothers—one and all are cured by it.

\*\*\*\* SICK HEADACHE \*\*\*\*



They expel poisonous bile from the suring bilious attacks, constipation, dysentery, and all stomach and lives J. F. SMITH & CO., - NEW YORK. merso-dly sun n r mwky





Dr. W. J. Tucker cured Mrs. H. P. Stevens, of Waycross, Ga., five years ago, when the best doctors of south Georgia said she would die. She is well today. Write and ask her about it. Dr. Tucker cured Colonel John R. Harris, of Columbus, Miss., sound and well of a disease from which he had been afflicted for many years. He will tell you so. Dr. Tucker cured Mrs. M. E. Borders, of Choccolocco, Ala., after all others had falled; ask about it. Dr. Tucker cured Hon E. E. Foy, of Egypt. Ga., of a disease of twenty years standing; write and ask him.

Dr. Tucker successfully treated Mrs. Susan Hamaker, of John's, Ala., after all other means falled. She will tell you so.

Dr. Tucker cured W. H. Phillips, of Simsboro, La., of a disease of many years standing; he will tell you so.

Dr. Tucker der de disease of many years standing; he will tell you so.

Dr. Tucker de disease of many years standing; he will tell you so.

Dr. Tucker bas cured thousands where others have failed. He will cure you if your case is curable and you will give him a chance. Pamphlet and question list free to all. Address

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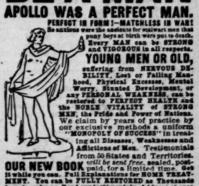


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### A WITNESS TO THE FACT

WOMEN ARE NOT HOWLING BUC-

An Example From Life on the High Seas Which Should be Sufficient Warning for All Attorneys General on Land.

From The Nashville Herald.

"So far as that is concerned." said the major. bushy gray mustache to the other, "I have

"Did it work wall ?"

"As I said at the beginning," returned the major impressively, "I never talk where a woman is against me—neither will I break my rule by expressing my opinion of a self-evi-dent fact. I'll tell the story and let you judge

They had been discussing the various duties of life for which woman is fitted, and the young normal graduate had added fuel to an already warm debate by declaring that in moral judgment woman is far superior to man. She is more conscientious about forming an opinion, the normal graduate continued, and If woman were to sit on juries instead of the unprincipled and conscienceless men who usually connive in the perversion of justice, there would be more wickedness punished in this world, and fewer offenders would be allowed to hold the upper hand in society while honest people suffer.

The young lawyer begged leave to differ, and the major supported him.

"The experience I refer to," he said, "will always be memorable to me and to the others,

I guess, who participated in it. "I was purser on one of the German Lloyd Steamers about ten years ago, and we had been making a smooth journey of it, on one sum-mer trip. It was just after the school commencement season, and three-fourths of the passengers were ladies. There was a young fellow aboard from Georgia, I believe, who was traveling alone, and who appeared to have a very cool supply of cash when he first started out.

started out.
"He soon became the victim, however, of saw, a desperate blackleg, who made his living crossing and recrossing the ocean and flee-ing the passengers at cards.

"He was a Spanish-Mexican, and a devilish

handsome fellow. I saw him afterwards in Saville, where he had a wife living—as pretty

a woman as a man ever laid eyes on.

"Well, gentlemen and ladies, this young
Georgian was fresh meat for the scoundrel.
They were at their cards early and late. It
was a pity to see him. The Spaniard knew he
had him, and was playing him like a cat does
a mouse.

a mouse.

"Little by little that young man's money was crossing the green, and the game was worked so nicely that he thought every loss would be his last. He was so sure luck would change that he got wild about it. He was pale and sick from excitement.

"One day the Savillian got reckless in his cups and bungled, I guess, for all at once the young southerner was at his throat and swearing he had cheated.

'I never saw such a desperate look as that Spaniard turned on us when several officers rushed up. He looked like an animal who had been wounded and whose first instinct was to strike back again. He was scared and selfassured at the same time. His face was red, his eyes were dancing from his assailant to the spectators and back again, and the very moment we were pitying his fright he had whipped out a stiletto from his sash and had busing it in the ways followed. whipped out a stiletto from his sasn and buried it in the young fellows's bowels.

"It was the work of a second, and the next warm and in the grasp of a dozen men,

he was struggling in the grasp of a dozen men, who had put a rope around his neck and were hurrying to the side of the ship.
"It was here the women came in. The murder occurred at an hour when the deck was

der occurred at an hour when the deck was thronged with passengers, and the situation was understood in a flash.

"There were screams and cries for pity and loud appeals for us to stay our bands. There were delicate white hands clinging to our coats, and before anything could be done the whole aspect of the affair had changed so that no gentleman or his honor could have followed out the plainest duty of the moment.

"From some motives of policy the captain took no active part in what followed. The fate of the murderer was turned over into the

fate of the murderer was turned over into the hands of the passengers, and our good will to the blackles was so generally questioned that the ladies insisted on taking a hand in the

'A jury of twelve ladies, school teachers,

school girls and professional excursionists was impanneled with small regard to opinions previously formed or expressed.

"A lawyer faom some western state volunteered to defend the prisoner, and I have had very little respect for that man since, although his name is a household word today, and he has figured prominently in politics.

"There was considerable formality about the state."

"There was considerable formality about the trial. The examination of witnesses was close and the course pursued by the prosecution was vigorous and aggressive. The scoundrel's character was freely ventilated, and shown to be of the blackest sort.

"The details of the crime and the devilish system of robbery which led up to it, were fully emphasized.
"In the meantime, that villain sat and wept. Tears stood in his handsome dark eyes, and

Tears stood in his handsome dark eyes, and his cheeks were pale with every token of remorse. His long, waving black hair was matted on his forehead, and he was the picture of

wretched despair.

"He had already been exalted from the lyncher's rope to the seat of a nurderer on trial, and, damn me, sirs—begging your pardon, miss—before they got through with the argument that westerner had made him an archangal

archangel.

"Every member of that whole blessed jury was crying. They would say, 'poor, dear fellow!' and when the blamed lawyer stooped lower than I ever saw a gentleman stoop, and than I ever saw a gentleman stoop, and lower than I ever saw a gentieman scoop, and ask for pity and mercy upon the devil whose life had doubtless been under bad influences, and who would have been a Sunday school superintendent if it hadn't been for misleading companionship; there was one grand burst

ing companionship; there was one grand burst of sympathy.

"Public sentiment, of which that jury was the center, became so strong in favor of the gambler that the young Georgian was made out to be a criminal for having crossed the path of this ill-starred but well-meaning imp of satan, and tempted him to wrong.

"The foreman of the jury took her lace handkerchief from her bosom and passed it down to him as he sat blubbering with the rest of them. A pretty, blue-eved, yellow-haired

of them. A pretty, blue-eyed, yellow-haired girl was at the end of the row, and she rose from her seat on the jury and dampened the handkerchief before she offered it to him.

"The gentlemen passengers realized that the trial was absolutely farcical, and gave up trying to bring the murderer to the swift justice which those on board ship felt it their right to make out."

"The jury was finally allowed to retire and an immediate verdict of not guilty was expected. They were very earnest about it, although the rest of us had got to thinking of it as a joke. We waited to hear the result of their consultation. Twenty minutes slipped away. Then it lengthened into an hour. The judge got down off his bench and the court was resolved into a group of curious passengers, who expressed to each other at intervals the deepest interest in the secret deliberations of the 12 women in the cabin below.

"Sunset, and the bells for dinner, but still no jury. Finally they filed up the steps and gathered at the point where the judge met them. They were immediately surrounded by every passenger aboard, and ears werestrained to catch every word that fell from the forewo-"The jury was finally allowed to retire and

tch every word that fell from the forewo

to catch every word that fell from the forewoman's lips.

"'Have you agreed?' asked the judge.

"'No sir,' she replied.

"'How is the jury divided?'

"'I don't know, your excellency.'

"'Is there any point of law you wish explained in order to aid your decision?'

"'No, sir; we understand the law.'

"'Why do you not come to a verdict?

Would you prefer to postpone decision until
tomorrow?'

would you prefer to postpone decision until tomorrow?"

"No, sir, said the forewoman, suddenly galning firmness, 'I will have nothing more to do with this jury not another instant. I would not again assume the responsible position I now hold, sir, for any consideration. That poor man has been maligned and abused by the members of this jury until my ears revolt at the sound of their voices. Everything went the sound of their voices. Everything went in 1912 and endurance of these glasses. They are accurately atted to all eyes at 12 Whitehall st.

off smoothly enough at first until one lady who was admiring the sine Spanish face of the accused, was interrupted by the most ignoble insinuation that he was a Mexican—'"Judge! cried the blue-eyed girl, springing to her feet, 'I demand the right to speak. I meant no malice to the prisoner by saying he was a Mexican. I believe there are as good men in Mexico as there ever was in Spain, and it is traitorous to our own country to speak men in Mexico as there ever real to speak

Whoever heard of such rank heresy?" asked a Boston excursionist, turning in her chair and appealing to the crowd. 'Has Mex-ico ever produced a Ferdinand, a Phillip V., an Isabella?"

an Isabella?"

"Then that whole jury opened up. Each woman on it was a volcano loaded to the neck for or against Mexico, and she took her crowd of listeners and harangued them vociferously. The passengers became involved in the debate. A splendid, full chested jury lady, collared the judge and talked Prescott to him by the mile.

"The Mexican war was kept up for three days. The court never was convened nor was sentence passed. The blackle kept under guard, but he was the lion o Every effort was put forth to make him enjoy himself, and so jealously did the ladies protect him that while we were landing there was a grand final dispute about putting him in irons. The boat touched the pier while the discussion was still high, and in the midst of it the prisoner escaped."

"That is certainly a very remarkable story." 'That is certainly a very remarkable story,'

WITH AN IRON THROAT.

said the normal graduate

This Man Would Defy the Garroter or th Professional Hangman.

One of the best-known members of a local athletic club is known as "the man with the iron throat," says The New York Herald. Not that it is iron-clad, but because no amount of pressure that has yet been applied to that review of his anatomy has hear missions to

portion of his anatomy has been sufficient to strangle him or stop his breathing.

There was a jolly party of gentlemen in an uptown cafe the other night, and they were drinking wine. During a lull in the conver-sation the iron-throated man made this re-

"I notice that you are all pretty good wine-drinkers, but you don't know how to drink. This is the way to do it." And the next moment he had drained his glass, having literally "poured it down."
"In that way, gentlemen," he added, "you lose no time, and can tuck away a great deal more fluid than if you sat here sipping by the

Nobody, however, agreed with him, and one or two persons intimated that he could not repeat the performance.

"I'll agree to drink two quart bottles of the stuff," he retorted. "If I fail I will pay for them; if I succeed you must do so."

The challenge was accepted, the wine produced, and the drinker began work in his favorite style.

Within twenty minutes, nothing except empty bottles and glasses were before him. He had won the wager, and his spectators were aghast. Every drop of the champagne had been poured down his throat as before.

Acting appearantly under the influence of

had been poured down his throat as before.

Acting apparently under the influence of the wine he had disposed of, the hero of the cocasion made another proposition.

"I think," he said, somewhat effusively "that I have the most remarkable throat in the world. I have given you one illustration of it, and I am now ready to exhibit another. I would like to have some gentleman with a strong grip—the stronger the better—try to choke me in such a manner that I will be unable to talk or breathe. If you succeed I will able to talk or breathe. If you succeed I will forfeit \$10."

Instantly the offer was accepted by a man who had once held an amateur heavy-weight wrestling championship. He stepped forward and the iron-throated man stood up.

"Don't be afraid of hurting me," he said, and be sure to squeeze as hard as you know

Then he drew himself up to his full height, and the athlete clutched him tightly around the throat with both hands. More and more he pressed, but without producing any visible effect. Perspiration started upon the athlete's brow as he further contracted his fingers, but the subject only smiled and then whistled a strain from a popular air.

But still the athlete struggled to make an

impression upon the seemingly impregnable throat. It was, however, in vain. "Why don't you press harder, my boy?" in-quired the wonder. "You are not exerting yourself at all, are you?" and then the victim

gave up in despair.
"Well," remarked the athlete as he relaxed his hold, "you are the most remarkable man I ever saw, for a fact. Why, my fingers are stiff and cramped, but you seem to be all right. What is the secret?" But the wonder only smiled and refused to

make any revelations.

I, however, succeeded in extracting the story from him, and I give it in his own

words:

'In the first place, you must have confidence. That is absolutely essential. If you wish to pour down a glass of wine all you have to do is to make the muscles of your throat rigid, open your month, and let the wine flow down. Don't try to swallow it, for if you do you are lightly to some your word. flow down. Don't try to swallow it, for if you do you are liable to come near strangling to death."

"Well, how about the other trick?" I asked. "You are right," he responded, "it is to some extent a trick, but is very easy to perform. It is explained in a few words. First draw your head backward and downward and again make the muscles rigid. Keep them so and your friend may squeeze until he is tired without doing you any harm.
"The reason," he added, "for drawing your head down is that your jawbone more or less

head down is that your jawbone more or less comes in contact with your friend's fingers and to a great extent precludes the possibility of compressing the larynx. Oh, yes, it is necessary to have well-developed muscles, but they can be acquired if you don't happen to have 'em. As for myself," he said in conclusion, "I have not been strangled yet and I am still in the field."

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SEVENTEEN YEARS AGO

## NEGRO CONFEDERATE

In the discussions which occasionally come up about veterans whose war records may be considered a little "shady," there are many things said which may seem appropr consideration.

One man, an outsider, will say he was a good a soldier as any man, and is a true vet eran, but he does not care to be a member of our association, because he does not wish to affiliate with an organization that admits so many "black sheep." Well, of course, such a remark as that has no force as an argument against an association of good vet-erans. The same sort of pretext keeps some pretentious people out of the church, but their beence does not burt the church any more than the admission of a wicked person into it. People who use such remarks as argument, are not generally any better or truer veterans or Christians than those they pretend to despise and avoid. Sometimes it is asked, how comes such and such men as members. They come with pretentions of honesty, but this canno bring any demerit upon the true merit and integrity of those who do really possess it.

I had my thoughts directed recently to this

line by the discussion of the merits of some who have been improperly admitted to mem pership of the veterans' association. If bad men will seek association with good men, per haps they ought not to be severely criticized for such purpose, though it may be admitted that only true men should seek to obtain places where true merit is to be the true test.

On the line of being a true veteran of the 'lost cause," can there be any line or limit for admission to associations, on account of color or previous condition, if one was in the field of service, or in a battle? Can a "colored troop" be a confederate veteran? There was some discussion of taking the negroes as soldiers during the war, but it was not adopted as

diers during the war, but it was not adopted as a war measure, but if one really went into battle and fought it, could he now be called or admitted to be a veteran? Wouldn't such one be as much of, and as good, a veteran as some of our citizens who now pretend to have been soldiers on detail, in a shady place?

This matter came to my.consideration a few days ago by listening to Captain J. W. English tell a story of a negro who belonged to him. Captain English, as is well known here, was a regular confederate soldier, and did his duty as steadily and as bravely as any who wore the gray. When he entered the service he took with him one of his trusty negro slaves duty as steadily and as bravely as any who wore the gray. When he entered the service he took with him one of his trusty negro slaves as a camp servant. His name was Jack. He was a good negro, and Captain Englishthought very much of him, and he likewise was very fond of his "Mars Jim."

They went to Virginia, and Jack was a faithful help to the captain. He was cook, and cornier and companion to the captain. The

courier and companion to the captain. The captain tells the story of him with much pathos, and he has yet the peculiar feeling of a master for his old slave. He says that Jack a master for his old slave. He says that Jack always went with him on marches, and many times was along with him in battle, and said that if "Mars Jim" should get wounded or killed, he would at once take his place in the battle. At a certain battle, perhaps it was Gettysburg, I don't remember now, they were in the lines, and in a desperate charge, when in some way there was some confusion, and the men get muddled and separated. In the confusion, Captain English got apart from his company, and from Jack. It confusion, and the men got muddled and separated. In the confusion, Captain English got apart from his company, and from Jack. It was thought the captain was killed. Jack made inquiry about "Mars Jim," and some of the men told him they thought the captain was killed. Jack said he would then keep his word with "Mars Jim," and he soon got hold of a gun from some poor soldier who had been shot down, and getting his ammunition, he went right into the fight like a true patriot and hero, and fired as valiantly and as regularly as the regulars. Meantime, Captain English was taking his bearings, and was making his way along one of the trenches, to fall in again with his command. In an hour or so he came to his men in the line, and there was Jack with them, firing steadily and straightly at the enemy. When Jack saw "Mars Jim" he was so overwhelmed with joy to see him still alive, that he immediately ran to him and threw his big black arms around his neok and wept for joy, saying to him: "Mars Jim,' they said you was killed, and I was good as my word to take worr."

joy, saying to him: "Mars Jim,' they said you was killed, and I was good as my word to take your place, but 1 am so glad to see you again." The captain went on with his men in the battle till the day was done, and the victory won, and Jack was a colored hero. He still kept on in his duties a colored hero. He still kept on in his duties as a faithful servant to his master. Some time after that battle the soldiers were camped one day, and there seemed to be a calm all along the lines on both sides, excepting now and then a shell from the enemy's guns at long range would come over with that peculiar whiz that soldiers know and can remember so well. In this calm, Captain English had instructed Jack to stretch his little tent,fly over a pole and they both gott under it so shelter. over a pole, and they both got under it to shelter over a pole, and they both got under it to shelter, and Jack was preparing a cup of rye—coffee. Just as they were most at ease, and not thinking of any trouble at that place, there came a sudden crash, and one of those stray bombshells came with a rush, passed beneath the tent-fly, just between the captain and Jack, and just as it passed a little beyond the fly it burst with a tremendous noise, almost like a

burst with a tremendous noise, almost like a clap of thunder in a clear sky. Instantly the captain and Jack stood up, and in rising they carried up the tent-fly, turned over the coffee pot, and there was confusion all around at once. The captain says that as soon as he could rally his own thoughts and get his own wits to work, all in a few seconds, he looked for Jack. He saw him about thirty yards away, going up a little slant in a sort of a fox trot, but going away from there, leaving the captain to his fate, slant in a sort of a fox trot, but going away from there, leaving the captain to his fate, whatever it might be. He called to Jack to come back, but his call was not heeded, and soon Jack was out of sight—gone to the rear. It was some days after that before he heard of Jack, but at length he heard of him, away back about the cook camp and wagon train. He sent word to Jack to return to him, but he did not obey. One day the captain got a chance to go back to see about the absent Jack. Away in the rear he found him, and asked him why he was acting in such manner towards him. in the rear he found him, and asked him why he was acting in such manner towards him. Jack said: "Mars Jim, I'm jes' skeered to go up to the front ag'in." The captain said to him that he didn't believe him, that he went into battle before that, and he thought something else must be the matter, and he asked Jack if he intended to leave him, or was he preparing to go to the yankees, telling him he could go if he desired. Jack seemed to think it was a terrible thing to suspicion his loyalty, while he was willing to admit that his stock of personal courage had gone over since the explosion of

was withing to admit that his stock of personal courage had gone over since the explosion of that bomb under the tent-fly. He said: "I done kept my word with you about taking your place in that battle. No, sir, 'Mars Jim,' I never will go over to the enemy, but I can't go up there where they throw them 'bustin' shells." The captain came to the conclusion so up there where they throw them bush shells." The captain came to the conclusion that Jack had a genuine case of bomb scare, and let him remain in the rear. Afterwards whenever they were in camp or on a march Jack would be close to his "Mars Jim," but never could be induced to stay on the front lines any more.

never could be induced to stay on the front lines any more.

When the war was over they came home to Atlanta. Everything was in confusion and the prospect was gloomy indeed. The captain had only his old gray suit and Jack his likewise. The captain set about with his energy to recover his losses. He called Jack to him and told him he was now free and would have to set about making a living for himself on his own responsibility. Jack said, "Why, Mars Jim, I have been free all the time. You are the only man that has over governed me, and I don't see now that I am any more free than I have always been." The captain said, "Yes, Jack, you have been allowed by me to have a good many privileges, although you belonged to me as a slave, but now you are legally free, and you are no longer even my slave. You must go now and do the best you can for yourself."

self."

The captain began business, and in a little while was accumulating something for comforts of life.

Jack seemed to be at a loss to know how to conduct himself in his new condition. Although he had thought he was free enough before, yet he had never before fair nor realized

the responsibility of providing for his own ways and means of welfare.

In the days just after the war, Atlanta was the rendezvous of a variety of poor and profligate humanity, adventurers and sharpers of all sorts. The yankee soldiers were stationed here as a garrison, and negroes poured into the city from all over the country.

Jack was here, and not knowing all the ways for taking care of himself, soon fell in company with a rattling gang of idlers, who began to feel their freedom, and the feeling was that they were the special pets of the army, and must have a good time in promenading and drinking as much as they pleased. Jack was led on to dissolute and intemperate habits, hardly knowing how he was drifting away from the influences of the cld time, when "Mars Jim" was the guide and guardian. Jack became a regular loafer and drunkard, and his freedom was but a transition to another form of slavery more ignominious and more degrading than that from which he had just emerged, as a result of the war. After lolling and loafing about Atlanta a couple of years, becoming so debauched and debased that he could no longer make headway in the city, he eventuality drifted to his old former home at Griffin. There he still loafed and idled away his time for a year or two, till on one occasion his former owner and master, nome at Griffin. There he still loafed and idled away his time for a year or two, till on one occasion his former owner and master, "Mars Jim," went to the old home also, on a visit. There he met up with Jack, who still loved his "Mars Jim" as Jack, who still loved his mass has been though he were still his slave. Jack was proud to see him, but felt somewhat ashamed of himself for his bad behavior and his own poor progress since "Mars Jim" had set him free after the war, for be it remembered that the free after the war, for be it remembered that Jack would never agree nor admit that the yankees had "set him free." He had given "Mars Jim" his word in the army that he would never join the enemy, and he has never to this day given them any credit for his freedom. But the captain was very much displeased at Jack's unclean and miserable appearance, and he decided to make an effort to improve him and to reclaim him. So he asked Jack to and he decided to make an effort to improve him and to reclaim him. So he asked Jack to take a walk with him. Jack assented, and they went out into the woods away from town. Out there the captain informed Jack that he was very much displeased at the way he had been conducting himself and that right then and there he intended to correct him for it, and began cutting a stout hickory switch. Of course it was a great surprise to Jack at that time of his freedom, but like a humble wretch, he submitted to a regular thrashing right there. The captain told him that he had had as good a chance as he, the captain, had had, for making The captain told him that he had had as good a chance as he, the captain, had had, for making himself comfortable since the war, and that instead of using his chances for good, he was simply idling away his life as a vagabond and drunkard. He also told Jack then that he would keep posted about him, and if he ever heard of him taking another drop of liquor, he would thrash him again, and if he did not quit his idleness and go to work, he would "wear him out" again, the next time he should see him.

see him.

It was a double lesson, of temperance and industry. Jack began to realize that "Mars Jim" was in earnest, and was himself again as in the days before the war. He begged forgiveness for his bad conduct, and promised to do better. Then he said to the captain in a pitiful tone, as if he was thoroughly repentant: "Mars Jim, if you will tell me what to do I will do it; I will abide by your advice." The captain then told him he was pleased to hear such words from him, as he pleased to hear such words from him, as he had learned to believe that Jack had a high regard for the honor of his word. He then told Jack to go to some good man, any good farmer about Griffin, and hire to him, and go to work under the direction of such an employer, and to work faithfully and keep sober. Jack promised, and they separated. The captain returned to his home in Atlanta. He heard of Jack some time afterwards, and he was on a farm, working as steadily as need be, and was a "boss" hand in the field. The captain prosected and hear heavens on of the leading a "boss" hand in the field. The captain pro-pered, and has become one of the leading wealthy men of Atlanta. He says that when he went to Griffin again, Jack came to see him, and to gladly greet him as a benefactor. The captain owned a small farm there, and he made a contract with Jack to take charge of it. He gave Jack \$25 as a present. Jack went on the cap-tain's farm the next year, and has remained there ever since, one of the faithful, and has there ever since, one or the lateritud, and has accumulated property of his own, lives "as sober as a judge," has gained the respect and confidence of the neighbor farmers, does not meddle with politics, and is regarded as a model negro. He comes to Atlanta to see "Mars Jim" every Christmas, and he always receives at the hands of his "Mars Jim" woney and Christmas presents of value not less money and Christmas presents of value not les

money and Unrishing places than fifty dollars.

Jack still has a high regard for the keeping of his own word, and has great confidence in "Mars Jim." Is not Jack a worthy veteran?

ROBERT L. RODGERS.

From Harper's Young People.

The king of Siam is said to have in one o his country palaces a wonderful pavilion. It was built by a Chinese engineer as a refuge for the king during the extreme heat of the summer. The walls, ceilings and floors are These are so perfectly fitted together with a transparent cement that the joints are invisible and no fluid can penetrate. The pavilion is twenty-eight feet long and seventeen wide and stands in the middle of a huge basin made

of beautifully colored marbles.

When the king enters the pavilion the single door is closed and cemented. Then the sluice gates are opened and the basin is filled with water. Higher and higher it rises until the pavilion is covered and only the ventilators at the top connect it with the open air. When the heat of the sun is so great that the water almost boils on the surface of the freshest fountains, this pavillon is deliciously cool. And this is the way the king of Siam cools himself off in hot weather. It sounds very de-lichtful.

What to Eat and Where to Get It. No breakfast is complete without a cup of our famous Ryamo coffee. The Ryamo is growing in famous Ryamo coffee. The Ryamo is growing in popularity every day. It is a combination coffee, so blended as to give the best results, both in strength and flavor. Why use poor coffee, weak coffee, mixed coffee, when you can always get our Ryamo? For four years it has possessed the same high quality, rich color and fine flavor that still characterizes it. We keep it only in the bean, forch acceptable but grind is when desired. Now a fresh parched, but grind it, when desired. Now, word as to bread. Our Regal patent flour always gives the most perfect results, whether used in pastry, bread or rolls. Do you want rolls pure, light and as white as snow? You can always have them by using our Regal patent flour. The Regal possesses all the nutritious qualities of the wheat, yet is as white as snow, and is ground so

Regal possesses all the nutritious qualities of the wheat, yet is as white as snow, and is ground so perfectly that it never fails to rise. We always buy it direct from the same mill, and it never varies. Don't be misled and let them tell you that such and such flour is as good as the Regal. Get the best at once, and the problem of good break will be solved.

Another necessity in a good breakfast is good butter. Now, we believe that it is known by every one that they can always get good butter at our store. Not only good butter, but the best pure, genuine Jersey. Our butter, too, is kept scrupulously clean and nice. It is put up in one-pound packages, wrapped in linen paper and kept in a refrigerator. It is not delivered at your house sort and mushy, with brown paper sticking to it, but each one of our drivers has an ice chest, and the butter is delivered firm and clean. As to meats, for breakfast you can take your choice of spring chickens, of which we always keep a good stock, or of fine Rnglish breakfast bacon, or of the Ferris or Gold Bond hams, or our dried beef, broiled, makes a nice, wholesome dish. For dinner, our head rice is always good. Our Saratoga chips are fresh and crisp. Our deviled crabs, with the zhells, makes an appetizing dish. In relishes, we have everything you can wish, such as L. and P. sauce, tomato catsup, Young's Hotspur rellish, pepper sauce, mushroom and walnut catsup, etc.

A large, luscious, red-meat watermelon, such as you can always get from us, will nicely end a good dinner, with the exception of a glass of iced Talo tea. However, our Talo tea is good for breakfast, dinner and supper. It is delicate in flavor, pleasing the most fastidious, being of the highest grade and quality. It is fit for a queen In conclusion, come and try us. You will always get the freshest, finest and very best quality of verything. Besides, we have everything you want.

The Old Homestead.

The Old Homestead.

The great southern magazine, devoted to science art, music, the home and farm; two pieces of new music in each number; only 10 cents per copy, or \$1 a year. For sale by John M. Miller, 31 Marietta

A New and Elegant Hotel on Peachtre

BALLARD HOUSE.

DOUGLASS, THOMAS & CO.

Offer special and unmatchable attractions for the coming week. Big remnant sales. Closing all summer stuffs price or no price.

Wash Goods.

In this branch of our business we have a lot of odd lotsone or two pieces of a kind, etc. The entire stock has been overhauled and will be closed this week regardless of previous value. Counter after counter of remnants at about one-half the former price.

Watch the bargain tables.

50 pieces Outing Flannel 7to yard, down from 121c. 100 pieces best Dress Ginghams 10c, down

from 124 and 15c yard. 40 pieces French Outings, with delicate silk stripes, 19c yard, down from 35c. 25 pieces figured India Mull, very choice things, 12te yard.

A grand line of black and colored ground

Batiste, 12je yard. White Goods.

A few more raps and the work is done—at these figures they can't last long.

60 pieces white plaid Lawns at 5c, down from 71c. 50 pieces white plaid Lawns - very extra roods, reduced from 10 to 7c yard.

20 pieces 40-inch Victoria Lawn, a humme at 7c yard. Big lot rempants black plaid Lawns on rem

nant table at a very low price. Skirtings.

A very few left. Black and white with black. They are going dirt cheap.

Black Goods.

A lot of Remnants in very choice materials. Invisible Plaids, Polka Dots, etc. In lengths of 8 yards and under, to go at a big sacrifice,

Lace Curtains.

Some very extra values. An extraordinary bargain in Nottingham Curtains, 31/2 yds. long, \$1.50 pair.

Curtain Poles, brass trimmings, 25c each.

Men's Fixings.

Closing out sale.

All our Silk Teck and Fourin-hand Scarfs that were 25c. now 19c each.

All our fine plain and embroidered Crepe Tecks and Four-in-hands, no matter what the previous price has been,

1,900 Linen 4-ply Collars, any style you wish, 10c each.

2,100 Linen 5-ply Collars, better than any Collar in the market, both sides linen, 15c

4-ply Linen Cuffs, square or round shapes, 15c pair. Equal to any Cuff sold at 35c pair. Laundried, linen-bosom Shirts,

excellent quality, 65e each. All our puff-bosom Shirts, DOUGLASS, THOMAS & CO.

colored and white, \$1.25 each: down from \$1.50 and \$1.75. Night Shirts, made of very extra domestic, full length, 40

The very best unlaundried Shirt ever shown in any market for 49c each.

Stationery Specials.

Box containing one quire of extra fine court-plate finish. ruled or unruled, Note Paper, with Envelopes to match, at 19c box.

Box of two quires Royal Edinburgh Linen Paper, ruled or unruled, with two packages of square Envelopes to match. 25c box; never sold anywhere for less than 50c box.

One pound of British Linen paper, either octavo or commercial size, with 50 Envelopes to match, in handsome box, 35c box. This article cannot be duplicated for less than 75c.

White Wing Soap.

Colgate & Co., makers, 150 box; usually sold at 25c.

Handkerchiefs.

50 dozen Ladies' White Embroidered Handkerchiefs, dainty and choice effects, 20c each; regular 35c goods.

Silk Mitts.

Tip-top grades, in black Silk Mitts, at 15c, 25c, 50c and 75c

Whatever you wish can be had here.

Douglass,

Thomas & Co.

89 and 91 Whitehall St.

COAL! COAL!

ATLANTA, July 18, 1891. Ketner & Fox:
The coal I bought from you last winter was the best coal I ever used.
L. P. Thomas.

Gentlemen:
The coal bought from you last winter is, in my opinion, as good as Montevallo, and much cheaper.

L. M. TERRELL. We are handling the same

coal this season. Parties wishing to lay in their winter's supply will do well to see us and get our prices before purchasing.

Ketner & Fox,

12 East Alabama Street.

MISS THORNBURY'S SCHOOL,

Peachtree.

Peachtree.

OFFERS BEST ADVANTAGES IN ENGLISH, superior instraction in music, art and elecution. Particular attention given to teaching the radiments and everything that tends to the cultivation and refinement of pupils. Kindergarten under the able management of Mrs. Leila T. Stovali. Quiet and attractive location. Pleasant playground. Terms reasonable, and in advance per term. For further particulars apply to erms reasonable, and private urther particulars apply to MISS S. H. THORNBURY, 24 E. Baket.

Dissolution Notice.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTing between T. C. Miller & L. D. Nelson, under
the style of Miller & Nelson, is this day disastred
by mutual consent. The business will be continued
by L. D. Nelson, on his own account, who will cellect all debts and pay all the liabilities against the
firm. Atlanta, Ga., July 11, 1891.
T. C. MILLER,
L. D. NELSON.

TO MY FRIENDS — HAVING ABANDONED the talloring business to engage in a different line of trade, I take this occasion to tender to your sincere acknowledgements for your esteemed patronage, confidence and preference so generously bestowed, which I trust will be continued to my torthy successor, Mr. L. D. Nelson.

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# THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

FOURTH PART.

Pages 23-28

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ATLANTA, GA., SUNDAY MORNING, JULY 19, 1891.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

## NOTES ABOUT BARGAINS

## KEELY COMPANY'S

We want to lose some more money. Our advertisements have often raised the question of wise and judicious money losses. Another practical illustration this week. We own at present many thousand yards of seasonable dress fabrics in cotton and wool that we expect will not be ours tomorrow evening. They represent styles that famous makers have crowned as their worthiest, and the prices are made without regard to cost or recognized value. Our special and formal Bargain Invitations never touch meagre quantities or uninteresting items.

At 10c; Pretty Printed Pongees, worth 20c. At 10c; Figured Plaid Muslins, worth 20c. At 10c; Fine French Batiste, worth 20c. At 10c; Printed French Mulls, worth 20c. At 10c; Best Pineapple Cloths, worth 20c. At 10c; Figured India Linens, worth 20c. At 10c; Printed Sea Island, worth 20c.

Having decided to lose, we propose to lose enough to make quick work. Thus you may give a dash and spice of elegance and variety to your midsummer outfit without tarrying long over the expense. The spacious circular counters in the main aisle are surrendered to this occasion Remember, a sale of such nature is only possible between seasons when room is ample and help abundant.

> "A chiel's amang ye taking notes And, faith, he'll prent 'em.

And that's what the stuffs at the Scotch Gingham counter might have said yesterday as the advertising "chiel" fingered the bonnie goods. But types can never give ye the grace of the dyes, and a newspaper can't reproduce style and effect.

## PROFITS HAVE VANISHED

At 12c, Fine Scotch Gingham, worth 20c. At 15c, Fine Scotch Gingham, worth 25c. At 19c, Fine Scotch Gingham, worth 30c. At 25c, Fine Scotch Gingham, worth 40c.

At 30c, Fine Scotch Gingham, worth 50c.

There have been scores of new cotton stuffs introduced during recent seasons, but nothing has replaced Ginghams. To omit them would acknowledge this an incomplete Dry Goods Store. They hold their position in public favor imperial and secure. Our display is unprecedented in point of richness and cheapness.

> How About Your Sporting Shoes? A great, grand line of regular goods salute you here at prices oddly low. How About Your Summer Shoes? Fancy would grow weary with the telling of them. The dandy stock is here. How About Your Staple Shoes? You do not want to read argument

about Shoes today. We can make one about our \$2.00 Shoes that no Atlanta lawyer can refute.

## WHAT FOOLS THESE MORTALS BE

Here's another blundering importer of Organdies and Challis that must take the medicine of loss and disappointment. "Too late" the laureate sang, and human hearts echo the sad refrain. Let him write "Too many" and the French will forget the "Marseillaise" and the German the "Watch on the Phine" and the German the "Watch on the Phine". Rhine," as in a common harmony of sorrow they mourn departed profits on Swiss, Organdies and Challis.

## A TRINITY OF ECONOMY.

At 25c; French Organdie, worth 50c. At 30c; German Swiss, worth 50c. At 39c; French Challis, worth 60c.

They are not remnants of old patterns, but the best, freshest and hand-somest styles we've shown this season. These exclusive things were never before leveled so low. But these are days of acute price prickings.

## JUST CAUGHT ANOTHER

This time an overloaded Dress Goods don. Being merciful we relieved him of a great lot of Wool Challis, finest domestic, in the most expensive designs, such as have been active at 20 cents. They await you at 12½c.

## VALUES OVERTHROWN.

Pretty Figured Lawns at 3½c. Light Ground Challis at 3½c. Dark Ground Challis at 41/2c.

The hard dimes in the keeping of the prudent people will freely flow

KEELY COMPANY.

YARD WIDE BLEACHING 5c YARD.

Fine Wool Challis, 12½c Yard, (the 25c kind).

**JELLY** TUMBLERS 45c dozen.

WE WON'T TALK MUCH, BUT WE WILL JUST GIVE YOU THE "FIGGERS."

40-inch Black Lace Netting, 32c yard. Genuine Canton China Silk, 49c yd.; the kind that will wash. THE FAIR. THE FAIR. Surah Silk, 29c yard.

42 1-2c. 24in. wide.

## MONDAY MORNING ONLY.

42 1-2c. 24in. wide.

Fine figured China Silks at 42½c; worth 75c.

THE FAIR. French Ginghams, 19c yard. Bed Ticking, 7c yard. Yard-wide Bleaching, 5c yard. THE FAIR. THE FAIR. Choice of best Lisle Vests, 33c. THE FAIR. THE FAIR. Fast black Hose, 10c. THE FAIR. Fine Linen-bosom Shirts, 37c.

\$1.00.

## MONDAY ONLY.

of Finest Shirt Waists,

\$1.00. \$1.00.

Finest Embroidered Flouncing, 75c yard. THE FAIR. THE FAIR. Fast Black Lawn, 7c yard. Silk Lace, 3 inches wide, 15c. THE FAIR.

89c.

## Untrimmed Hat in the Store,

89c.

89c Choice. All Hats Trimmed Free at The Fair.

Everything closed out at less than cost at The Fair, to make needed room. THE FAIR. Double-width, yard-wide, solid-color, Wool Challis, 231/c.

THE FAIR. Mosquito Bar, 45c bolt. Pure Silk Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, 25c. THE FAIR.

THE FAIR. New lot Tumblers, 3c each. THE FAIR. Sanitary Soap, large cake, 4c.

Genuine Less-than-cost-to-make-room Sale.

Kenny & Satzky's entire stock of fine Imported Merchant Tailoring Goods, Trimmings, etc., was bought by M. Rich & Bros. This stock is now being sold at 25 Whitehall street

The entire stock must be disposed of in a few all. Won't you see them? days. We must

It is the finest stock of Merchant Tailoring Goods in the state. It will be sold

Pants Patterns worth \$18 a pair are selling at \$4.50.

\$50 and \$60 Suits at \$10.

Special inducements offered to Merchant serve to the highest bid-**Tailors** 

BUY OUT THE ENTIRE STOCK. REMEMBER, we have to close the store in a FEW DAYS.

25 WHITEHALL STREET. NEXT DOOR TO CAPITAL CITY BANK.

Puff and Negligee Shirts, Alpaca Coats and Vests, Sicilians, Drap de Ete, Serges.

How extremely com-fortable are these garments for just this weather, and do you know we have a nice line of them

Perhaps in addition to above you must have a suit. Well, on all Spring Weights, you know, mid-summer prices rule. This means a liberal discount

Drop in as you pass. GEORGE MUSE & CO.,

Clothiers and Furnishers, 38 Whitehall Street.

### Auction! Auction!

Corner Loyd and Decatur streets. Wednesday, July 22d,

at 10 a.m. Contractors take notice. Will be sold without re-

15 horses and 7 mules,

Also a few drays and carriage harness.

The live stock is in firstclass condition and can be seen at Ballard Transfer Co.'s stables, corner Terry and Hunter streets, before

Be on hand if you want a bargain.

FRANK QUEEN,

Auctioneer.

## HIS LUCKY NAME

It was a slightly cynical but fairly good numored crowd that had gathered before a warehouse on Long wharf, in San Francisco, one afternoon in the summer of '51. Alngh the occasion was an auction, the bidders' chances more than usually hazardous, nd the season and locality famous for reckless speculation, there was scarcely any excite ment among the bystanders, and a lazy, half-humorous curiosity seemed to have taken the place of any zeal for gain.

It was an auction of unclaimed trunks and

It was an auction of unclaimed trunks and boxes—the personal luggage of early immigrants—which had been left on storage in hulk or warehouse at San Francisco, while the owner was seeking his fortune in the mines.

A modest-looking, well-worn portmantean had just been put up at a small opening bid when Harry Flint joined the crowd. The young man had arrived a week before at San Francisco friendless and penniless, and had been forced to part with his own effects to procure necessary food and lodging while looking for employment. In the irony of fate that morning the proprietor of a dry goods store, struck with his good looks and manners, had offered him a situation if he could make himself more presentable to his fair clients. Harry Flint was gazing half abstractedly, half hopelessly, at the portmantean without noticing the auctioneer's persuasive challenge.

In his abstraction he was not aware that the auctioneer's sessistant was also looking at him

er's sssistant was also looking at hin auctioneer's assistant was also looking at him curiously, and that possibly his dejected and half-clad appearance had excited the attention of one of the cynical bystanders, who was ex-changing a few words with the assistant. He was, however, recalled to himself a moment was, however, recalled to himself a moment later when the portmanteau was knocked down at \$15, and considerably startled when the assistant placed it at his feet with a grim smile. "That's your property, Fowler, and I meckon you look as if you wanted it back bad." "But—there's some mistake," stammered Fiint, "I didn't bid."

"But—there's some mistake," stammered Flint, "I didn't bid."

"No, but Tom Flynn did for you. You see, I spotted you from the first and told Flynn I recokned you was one of those chaps who came back from the mines dead broke. And he up and bought your things for you—like a square man. That's Flynn's style, if he is a gambler."

"But," persisted Flint, "this never was my property. My name isn't Fowler, and I never left anything here."

The assistant looked at him with a grim, half-credulous, half-scornful smile. "Have it your own way," he said, "but I oughter tell ye, old man, that I'm the warehouse clerk and I remember you. I'm here for that purpose.

ye, old man, that I'm the warehouse cierk and I remember you. I'm here for that purpose. But, as that that valise is bought and paid for by somebody else and given to you, it's nothing more to me. Take or leave it."

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more to me. Take or leave it."

The ridiculousness of quarreling over the mere form of his good fortune here struck Flint, and as his abrupt benefactor had as abruptly disappeared, he hurried off with his prize. Reaching his cheap lodging house he examined its contents. As he had surmised, it contained a full suit of clothing of the better sort and suitable to his urban needs. ter sort and suitable to his urban needs. There were a few articles of jewelry, which he put religiously aside. There were some fetters which seemed to be of a purely business character. There were a few daguerreotypes of pretty faces, one of which was singularly fascinating to him. But there was another, of a young man, which startled him with its marvelous resemblance to himself. In a flash of intelligence he understood it all now. It was the likeness of the former owner of the trunk, for whom the assistant had actually mistaken him. He stant had actually mistaken him. He glanced hurridly at the envelopes of the letters.
They were addressed to Shelby Fowler, the name by which the assistant had just called him. The mystery was plain now. And for the present he could fairly accept his good luck and trust to later fortune to justify him-

ransformed in his new garb he left his Transformed in his new garb he left his lodgings to present himself once more to his possible employer. His way led past one of the large gambling saloons. It was yet too early to find the dry goods dealer disengaged; perhaps the consciousness of more decent civilized garb emboldened him to mingle more freely with strangers and he entered the saloon. He was scarcely abreast of one of the faro tables when a man suddenly leaped up with an oath and discharged a revolver full in his face. The shot missed. Before his unknown assallant could fire again the astonished Flint had closed with Before his unknown assalant could fire again the astonished Flint had closed with him and instinctively clutched the weapon. A brief but violent struggle ensued. Flint fel-his strength failing him when suddenly a look ishment came into the furious eyes o his adversary and the man's grasp mechanically relaxed. The half-freed pistol, thrown upward by this movement, was accidentally discharged point blank into his temple, and he fell dead. No one in the crowd had stirred or

You've done for Australian Pete this time Mr. Fowler," said a voice at his elbow. He turned gaspingly and recognized his strange benefactor, Flynn. "I call you all to witness, dictatorily to the crowd, "that this man was first attacked and was unarmed." He lifted Flint's limp and empty hands and then pointed to the dead man, who was still grasping the weapon. "Come!" He caught the half-paralyzed arm of Flint and dragged him into the street.
"But," stammered the horrified Flint as he

was borne along, "what does it all mean? What made that man attack me?"
"I reckon it was a case of shooting on sight,
Mr. Fowler; but he missed it by not waiting to see if you were armed. It wasn't the square thing, and you're all right with the crowd now, whatever he might have had agin you."
"But," protested the unhappy Flint, "I never laid eyes on the man before, and my name isn't Fowler."

Flynn belted and dragged him in a document.

name isn't Fowler."

Flynn halted and dragged him in a doorway. "Who the devil are you?" he asked

Flynn halted and dragged him in a doorway. "Who the devil are you?" he asked roughly.

Briefly, passionately, almost hysterically, Flint told him his scant story. An odd expression came over the gambler's face.

"Look here," he said abruptly. "I have passed the word to the crowd yonder that you are a dead-broke miner called Fowler, I allowed that you might have had some row with that Sydney duck, Australian Pete, in the mines. That satisfied them. If I go back now and say it's a lie, that your name ain't now and say it's a lie, that your name ain't Fowler, and you never knew who Pete was, they'll jest pass you over to the police to deal with you, and wash their hands of it all together. You may prove to the police who you are, and how that d—d clerk mistook you, but it will give you trouble. And who is there here who knows who you really are? ere who knows who you really are?"
"No one," said Flint, with sudden hopeles

"And you say you're an orphan, and ain't got any relation livin' that you're beholden to?"

'No one."

"No one."

"Then take my advice and be Fowler, and stick to it. Be Fowler until Fowler turns up and thanks you for it; for you've saved Fowler's life, as Pete would never have funked and lost his grit over Fowler as he did with you, and you've a right to his name."

He stopped, and the same odd, superstitious look came into his dark eyes.

"Don't you see what all that means? Well, I'll tell you. You're in the biggest streak of luck a man ever had. You've got the cardsin your own hands. They spell 'Fowler.' Play Fowler first, last and all the time. Good night and good luck, Mr. Fowler."

The next morning's journal contained an

and good luck, Mr. Fowler."

The next morning's journal contained an account of the justifiable killing of the notorious desperado and ex-convict, Australian Pete, by a courageous young miner by the name of Fowler. "An act of firmness and daring," said The Pioneer, "which will go far to counteract the terrorism produced by those lawless ruffians."

In his new reference.

In his new suit of clothes and with this paper in his hand, Flint sought the dry goods proprietor. The latter was satisfied and convinced. That morning Harry Flint began his career as salesman and as "Shelby Fowler."

Fowler."

From that day Shelby Fowler's career was one of uninterrupted prosperity. Within the year he became a partner. The same miraculous fortune followed other ventures later. He was mill owner, mine owner, bank directoramilionaire! He was popular; the reputation of his brief achievement over the desperado kept him secure from the attack of envy and rivalry. He never was confronted by the real Fowler. There was no danger of exposure by others; the one custodian of his secret, Tom Flynn, died in Nevada the year following. He had quite forgotten his yeuthful past, and even the more recent lucky

portmanteau; remembered nothing, perhaps, but the protty face of the daguerreotype that had fascinated him. There seemed to be no reason why he should not live and die as Shelby Fowler.

His business a year later took him to Europe. He was entering a train at one of the great railway stations of London, when the porter, who had just deposited his portmanteau in a compartment, reappeared at the window, followed by a young lady in mourning.

"Beg pardon, sir, but I handed you the wrong portmanteau. That belongs to this young lady. This is yours."

Fiint glanced at the portmanteau on the seat before him. It certainly was not his, although it bore the initials, "S. F." He was mechanically handing it back to the porter, when his eyes fell on the young lady's face. For an instant he stood petrified. It was the face of the daguerreotype. "I beg pardon," he stammered, "but are these your initials?" She hesitated; perhaps it was the abruptness of the question, but he saw she was confused. "No. A friend's." She disappeared into another carriage, but from that moment Harry Flint knew that he had no other aim in life than to follow this clue and the beautiful girl who had dropped it. He bribed the guard at the next station, and discovered that she was going to York. On their arrival he was ready on the platform to respectfully assist her. A few words disclosed the fact that she was a fellow-countrywoman, although residing in England, and at present on her way to join some friends at Harrogate. Her name was West. At the mention of his he again fancied she looked disturbed.

They men again and again; the informality of his introduction was overlooked by her

she looked disturbed.

They met again and again; the informality of his introduction was overlooked by her friends, as his assumed name was already respectably and responsibly known beyond California. He thought no more of his future. He was in love. He even dared to think it might be returned; but he felt he had no right to seek that knowledge until he had told her his real name and how he came to assume another's. He did so alone—scarcely a month after their first meeting. To his slarm she burst into a flood of tears and showed an agitation that seemed far beyond any apparent cause. When she had partly recovered she

cause. When she had partly recovered she said, in a low, frightened voice:

"You are bearing my brother's name. But it was a name that the unhappy boy had so shamefully disgraced in Australia that he abandoned it, and, as he iay upon his deathbed, the last act of his wasted life was write an imploring letter begging me to change mine too. For the infamous companion of his crime, who had first tempted, then betrayed him, had possession of all his papers and letters, many of them from me, and was threatening to bring them to our Virginia home and expose him to our neighbors. Maddened by desperation, the miserable boy twice attempted the life of the scoundrel, and might have added that blood-guiltiness to his other sins had he lived. I did change my name to my mother's maiden one, left the country and have lived here to escape the revelations of that desperado should he fulfill his threat."

In a flash of recollection Flint remembered

he fulfill his threat."

In a flash of recollection Flint remembered
the startled look that had come into his assailant's eye after they had clinched. It was the same man who had too late realized the same man who had too late realized that his antagonist was not Fowler. "Thank God! you are forever safe from any exposure from that man," he said gravely, "and the name of Fowler has never been known in San Francisco save in all respect and honor. It is for you to take back—fearlessly and alone."

She did, but not alone, for she shared it with her husband.—Bret Harte in the Strand Magazine.

### THE FARMERS' PERIL Helpless In the Hands of Wall Street and the Speculators.

From The St. Louis Republic.

BATESVILLE, Ark., July 14.—I see from the newspapers that the Farmers' Alliance is re-ported to have endeavored to organize to pre-vent speculators, headed by Wall street, from beating them out of a chance this year to get a fair value for their wheat. It is reported that the whole world is short of breadstuffs, and that Europe is willing, it seems, to pay \$1 for wheat; but the pessimists, or so-called contract exchanges, have combined to force the farmer

exchanges, have combined to force the farmer to sell it at their valuation. Is it not about time that something was being done to avert the great calamity that is about to befall the southern people-the cot-

about to befail the southern people—the cot-ton producers?

New Orleans is selling contracts to-wit:
Middling cotton to be delivered next fall at about 72 cents a pound. This would only net the producer 62 cents for middling and not

over 6½ cents for his average production, say strict low middling.

This would be a dead loss to the producer of at least \$10 to \$12 per bale. There is some-thing wrong in our great government, and it will we do it? I learn that money is a

and less than 1 per cent on can; while here in this cotton country we producers are forced to pay from 3 to 12 per cent for the use of money. Inotice, also, that the sugar planters and producers of this country are to have a bounty of 2 cents on sugar, because they cannot proe it at the price it costs to import it.

did not the government give a bounty to the and not the government give a bounty to the poor western corn producers last year when they were burning corn for fuel? Because it did not pay them to ship it. Why were they forced, on account of dear money, to give their surplus away to the speculators?

This same Wall street clique of brigands is destroying, through its so-called exchanges, or future dealers, the life of our country. We cannot size cetter for less then 10 or the same ways.

cannot raise cotton for less than 10 cents a pound to make a profit. We want something for our labor, to educate and clothe our children. The loss, at present values of cotton, to this country, it is said, would be twice the amount of gold recently shipped to Europe, or say \$150,000,000 say \$150,000,000.

say \$150,000,000.

Cotton has not been so low in my forty years' experience as a farmer. We are told the consumption is all right, and simply great as compared with former years, and that all the cot-

pared with former years, and that all the cot-ton is needed, but we cannot help ourselves. We pay the west and north for our sup-plies and are forced to sell our product under the cost of production. We know the alliance cannot hold their wheat, corn or cotton. They are not disposed so to do, and if they were they have not the means to do so. These cor-porations, trusts and future dealers must be

porations, trusts and future dealers must be controlled by law.

But if the alliance should succeed in advancing the price of wheat, should not the southern farmers follow suit and keep their cotton until they can get some reward for their labor? The great railroads of the country chargelus more for the hauling of cotton to the markets, in proportion, than any other product of the soil. The freight on a bale of cotton is as high now as when cotton was cotton is as high now as when cotton was

worth 20 cents per pound.

We must have this thing changed or regulated and justice done us, or our producers will be simply slaves—and to whom? Can you tell us?

James Rutherford.

Newnan's Taxpayers.

NEWNAN, Ga, July 18.—[Special]—The white taxpayers of Newnan district have returned \$80,643 more property this year than last, and the returns of colored taxpayers will probably show a gain over last year, also. The second district returns \$7,358 more property than last year. If the total increase for the county doesn't reach \$500,000, it will not miss that figure year far.

EASTMAN, Ga., July 18.—[Special.]—Most of our farmers have "laid by" their corn and have their cotton in good condition. It is be-lieved the cotton crop will be short in this

### The Huckster's Revenge.

The Ruckster's neverther.

The huckster drove up to the door of a house and the cook met him at the basement entrance.

"Want any strawberries today?" he asked, as pleasant as a basket of chips.

"No," said the woman, sharply.

"Ner sparrow grass?"

"Ner nice fresh fish?" "Ner fine, large reddishes?"

"Nor line, large volume is the West Injies, "No."
"Ner new pertaters jest from the West Injies, warranted to keep their eyes shet when the policeman comes in at the back door?"
"No," and the cook got red in the face.
"Ner new turnip greens, ner peas, ner spinnage."

"No, we don't want any of your truck."
"Bill," he sung out to the boy, "drive thar—we've struck a boardin' house."

### IIM KNEW.

W. N. Harben in Short Stories. She lived in a log cabin in the Tenn

She was gray, old, poor, religious—religion was her sole comfort; she read her Bible and prayed continually.

Her son, Jim, was out west.
She exhibited the beggarly remittances which he sent her with trembling hands and sparkling, pride-full eyes. Jim came home to stay. Her cup of joy was full. On the afternoon of his arrival she was

reading her Bible and whispering prayers of thankfulness. Jim approached her and spread his roo

Jim approached her and spread his rough hands over the page she was reading. She regarded him with surprise. He told her that he had heard great men talk out west, and had learned that the Bible was not true—was not the inspired Word of God.

Her face was as yellow as unbleached flax; a wisp of faded hair fell down her cheek. She put up her toll-hardened hands to stop him, but he talked on eloquently. She said not a word when he had finished and left the cabin, but she rose, and going to her bed in the corner of the room, she knelt and tried in vain to pray.

pray.

She stood in the cabin door in struggle; there was no sign of blood in her face. Jim was right, she supposed; she had never known him to be wrong; people had always said he had a keen mind.

The next Sunday she did not go to meeting; The next Sunday she did not go to meeting;

The next Sunday, she did not go to meeting; she stayed at home and tried to comprehend what Jim had to say about the mistakes of the Bible. She trembled and felt cold in her breast as the singing from the meeting house stole over the hill and through the trees. She fell ill, The shadow of death came into her face. Neighbors wiped their eyes at her door, and gathered at her bedside. The preacher came.

came.
"Are you ready to go, sister?" he asked.
"I don't know," she gasped, and cast an appealing glance at her son, who stood at the foot of the bed.

of the bed.

"I've heerd 'at the Bible ain't true.
"I use ter b'lieve 'at when my time come I'd
go off easy, but now it's just awful—awful!"
She tried to put out her hand toward Jim;
essayed to speak, but death froze her unasked
question on her face.

### SNAKES IN THEIR MOUTHS. Horrible Orgies in Vogue Among Moqui Indians.

FORT WINGATE, N. M., July 17.—George Wallace, one of the scouts attached to the fort, has just returned from the Moqui country, in the eastern part of Arizona, where he had been to see to what extent the reports of trouble among the Indians of that tribe are true.

Wallace says the whole story is the result of two things—indisposition of the Indians to have their children sent away from the reservation,

and the annual snake dance.

He was a witness of the rites of the snake dance, and gives a most graphic dscription.

This annual festival of the "Most Ancient Order of Snakes" dates back to a period in re Order of Shakes dates back to a period in remote antiquity. It is not a religious ceremony, but simply a public demonstration of a mysterious secret society similar to the Masonic order in some respects.

Wallace says that the participants were

wanted says that the participants were composed of two bodies of men, thirty-six of whom danced with the snakes, and a smaller number who formed a chorus of singing men. These latter were the first to come upon the scene, and were dressed in bright colored emission, and were dressed in bright colored emission. scene, and were dressed in bright colored em-broidered kilts, sashes, anklets, and with beau-tifully tanned yellow fox skins hanging down behind the body.

They bore small rattles in one hand, while in the other was held a stick, to which were fastened a couple of turkey feathers. This stick they claim, carries the peessary protect.

stick, they claim, carries the necessary protection of one's life, and lets the snakes' tutelary

god know that none of his progeny will be in-jured or carried to remote lands.

These men made four or five circuits of the small plaza, and then took up a position to the west side of it. In the center of the plaza was

west side of it. In the center of the plaza was a cottonwood shed.

After they had arranged themselves properly, in a state of extraordinary exultation, the snake men came marching with fremendous energy, as though inspired to bound except the mean with a single stride. This across the mese with a single stride. This motion adds greatly to the impressiven the serious scene, and thrills the spectat

in excited state of mind for the ensuing act These dancing men, like their predecessor made four circuits around a large rock which stands in the center of the place. They then faced the chorus, and a song was gone through

After this ceremony the snake men were divided into groups of three, and one man from each three went into the cottonwood shed and extracted a snake from one of the snea and extracted a snake from one of the logs, and, after putting it in his mouth and firmly fixing it there with his teeth, he started on his round.

His companion, with his arm around his neck, kept the tail of the snake in position

with his left hand, while with his right, in

with his left haud, while with his right, in which he carried a stick with two long feathers attached, he kept the serpent from becoming entangled in the hair of the dancer.

The snake, after being carried around the circle, was thrown from the mouth, when the third member of the group gathered it up and carried it for the rest of the dance, occasionally, however, giving it to one of the spectators to hold, which they did in a very modest manner.

manner.

At times the serpents would try to make their escape, and would make a dash for liberty through the crowds which surrounded the dancers, and the spectators would scatter in all directions until the snakes were recaptured by the dancers and carried back, into the circle and once more required by

The visits to the shed were continued until about one hundred and fifty snakes had been brought from the enclosure, and all appeared to be in excellent condition, judging from the manuer in which they had switched earthers fit when hed had been true fit when hed been true fit when hed had been true fit when hed here had been true fit when hed here had been true fit when hed here.

they had resisted capture after they had been dropped from the mouth.

Two or three instances were noticed of large bull snakes, being held by the neck, entwining their bodies around the legs of the dancers. In one instance the snake had so entwined himself around the performer that he was un-able to move for fear of falling.

This predicament caused a great outburst of laughter, but it looked anything but funny to

the dancer.

Those who danced with the snakes not un-

Those who canced with the snakes not un-frequently had three or four in the month at the same time, which of all the performance was the most repulsive.

To see these naked human beings going around with the face completly hidden behind

a mask of twisting and squirming snakes was enough to make the stoutest-hearted man shudder with disgust, yet the other members of the tribe greeted these manifestations

of the true growth with applause.

The applause of the spectators urged the dancers to greater feats, and as the dance proceeded the performance became most horrible to be a large of the second of t

dancers to greater leasts, and as the dancer to ceeded the performance became most horrible to behcld.

Some of the dancers would take two large rattlers in the mouth at the same time, and as they slowly swung around the circle would chew on the living snakes until in many instances the serpents would fall to the ground completely bitten in two.

One dancer, who appeared to be a leader, had six snakes in his mouth at one time, and the swinging ends of the reptiles made a gorgon appearance of his head as he whirled around the outer edge of the circle.

This ceremony lasted two hours, and when the dance was over the participants were thoroughly exhausted. While, during the dance, they had been upheld by the ecstatic condition, the reaction was terrible, and while there was no permanent injury to the dancers, it took several days for them to recuperate.

This time was spent in sleeping and drinking a weak sort of broth made from the dead snakes which had perished in the ceremony. During the dance there is a peculiar luster of the body and eyes which would indicate that the performers had been medicated and prepared for the ordeal through which they were about to pass.

It was supposed by some that the rattlesnakes had been rendered harmless by the extraction of their fangs, but to show that such was not the case a dog was brought into the circle and was bitten by a snake. In a very short time the unforturate animal was dead from the effects of the bite.

stillers' and Brewers' In Hydrometers, sacchrometers and all kin thermometers kept in stock. Faultner, E & Moore, & old capital, opposite

a trap opposite the entrance. The rat, seeing the reflection of an animal of its kind about to enter, hastens its movements and, of course, gets in first. The lady who thought of this trick has been quite successful in catching rats, and in the very trap which, before, they had studiently shunned.

RENYON'S PERSECUTOR

From The New Orleans Times-De Arthur Kenyon and his wife Margaret had been wed but a few months. He was well to de, handsome and of irreproachable character. She had been a poor girl, was rather prettier than the average young woman, and was six months older than her husband. It was very

little, and Margaret herself thought nothing the difference in their ages until she had been congratulated several scores of times on he od fortune in securing a husband so admira good fortune in securing a museum. The she thought of many things. She chafed at being told so often of her husband's nobility of character, his goodness, his high sense of honor. She knew it was all true, and that she had cause to be grateful, but she longed to hear someone compliment him on his good fortune. She remembered an almost forgotten girlish escapade-a boy-lover and an attempted elopement, which was only half serious. She won-dered if her husband had ever been guilty of a

One evening when he came home she did not meet him with her usual smile. He found her standing silent and with flushed cheeks. In her hand she held a letter which she handed him—an insinuating, cowardly, anonymous

him—an insinuating, cowardly, anonymous letter.

At sight of his shocked face she put her arms around him. "I do not believe it," she cried, "let us forget it."

Two weeks passed and another letter came to Mrs. Kynon. "Your husband was not at home to dinner on Wednesday night," it read; "he telegraphed you he had received a summons from his lawyer requiring his presence on important business. Would you care to know where he went? Set a watch upon him when next you receive a like message, and you shall know."

"Why, this is some traitor within my own office!" cried Arthur Kenyon aghast. "No one else knew of my sending you that teleoffice Margaret again assured him of her perfect Margaret again assured him of her perfect confidence. "If another of the wretched things comes I will burn it unopened," she said. Other letters did come, and Margaret handed them to her husband to read. They were bolder than the rest, and showed an intimate knowledge of his private affairs. Arthur took them from his wife, saying he would throw them in the fire. But he kept them.

One rainy night two men stood in the shadow of a doorway and watched a letter box on the opposite corner.
"Isn't it three weeks tonight, Jim, since the

last one came?" asked one.
"Yes. It looks as though they had taken

"Yes. It looks as though they had taken fright."

Whenever a letter was dropped into the box the silent figure of a postman emerged from the gloom of another building across the street, and unlocked it, while the detectives did not lose sight of the person depositing the letter.

At length, at a sign from the postman, the At length, at a sign from the postman, the two men swiftly crossed the street. A woman has just posted a letter which was addressed to Arthur Kenyon, in the queer handwriting of the ancnymous letters. The detectives followed quickly and quietly upon her footsteps. She was covered by a long, shabby cloak and seemed to be a servant. She hurried along, keeping close to the houses, and as she became conscious of the presence of the two men behind her she fquickened her pace. When she turned into the avenue she was almost on a run. The detectives, ffearing to lose her, started to run, also.

started to run, also.

As they fast gained upon her she turned and

As they fast gained upon her she turned and started to run up the steps of a house. "That's Kenyon's house," said one of the pursurers. "Stop!" he cried to the woman. Half way up the steps she stumbled and fell, then lay motionless, her head covered by her hood. As the officer stooped to raise her, the door of the house opened and Arthur Kenyon appeared. He started back at sight of the woman on the steps.

man on the steps.
"What is that?" he asked the detective.

from its head.

The light from a street lamp fell upon the pale, unconscious face, and Kenyon gazed, horror stricken, upon the face of his wife.

Francis M. Livingston.

### FORT VALLEY'S SHIPPING. Watermelons, Peaches and Other Arti-

FORT VALLEY, Ga., July 18.—The shipping business was never so brisk at this place. Watermelons, grapes, peaches, cotton gins, cotton presses and castings are being shipped in large quantities, and Agent R. H. Malone with his corns of assistant are made and advanced to the corns of assistant are made and advanced to the corns of assistant are made and all the corns of assistant are made and assistant are made as a supplication and assistant are made and with his corps of assistants are rushed early and late to transact the business. The first solid car of Elberta peaches was shipped to-day by Deitzen & Shumway, in a regulation Savaunah and Western express car to New York. The freight paid in advance was \$400. The peaches were exceptionally fine, many in the lot weighing ten to fourteen ounces and measuring eleven inches one way by twelve the other. Such peaches as these are one of the biggest advertisements Fort Valley could send out and is sure to attract investors. New York dealers write that they sell better than any on the market, and buyers in that h his corps of as New York dealers write that they sell better than any on the market, and buyers in that city are beginning to ask for Fort Valley peaches and are always willing to pay a fancy price for them. Deitzen & Shumway expect to realize \$6 a bushel net on this shipment, making the car bring them \$1,800 or \$2,000 at least. Other parties are shipping to different regints in small quantities and are redifferent points in small quantities and are re-ceving satisfactory returns. Several more solid cars will go forward from here next week. Peach shipments cause trade to brighten here and the merchants are happy.

### THE BAINBRIDGE SCHOOL. Professor Charles McKinney Takes Charge

of It.

BAINBRIDGE, Ga., July 18.—[Special.]—The board of trustees of Bainbridge graded school met on last Monday morning and elected Professor Charles McKinney, of Hampden Sidney college, Virginia, as principal. Professor McKinney is a nephew of the present governor of Virginia, and comes with the highest endorsements as an educator. As first assistant they elected Rev. W. N. Ainsworth, a first honor graduate of Emory college. He also has had considerable experience as a teacher in this considerable experience as a teacher in this county. For second assistant they elected Miss Mattie Newsome, who has been teaching during the last term at Wesleyan college. She has already won the esteem of the people here

as a teacher.

With this corps of teachers, together with such other assistants as it will be necessary to add, it is expected that the school will have an unusually successful career.

## A Reduction of Passenger Fare DAWSONVILLE, Ga., July 18.—Editor Constitution: Will you kindly give notice that a reduction of passenger fare will be allowed all confederate veterans attending the reunion of

the Fifty-second Georgia regiment, confederal states army, at Clarkesville, Ga., October 1891. Full fare going and one-third returning J. B. THOMAS,
Secretary Association Fifty-second Geor A Reward Offered.

LUMPKIN, Ga., July 18.—[Special.]—The board of education has offered a reward of \$10 for the arrest, with proof to convict, of parties who have been in the habit of continually breaking into the school building in Lumpkin, damaging furniture. The board of education is determined to put a stop to it. The culprits will be severely punished for such indecent and outrageous conduct. A Reward Offered.

From a Business Point of View.

rom Harper's Bazar.
She—It is better to have loved and lost than ever to have loved at all.
He—Yes. It is better for the florists, for the swelers, and sometimes even for the lawyers.

An Old Trick on the Rats. rom The New York Weekly.
Rate are very selfish. A Brooklyn-lady has incovered this fact, and, acting upon it, laced a place of looking glass in the side of

### AN EVERY DAY HERO.

I saw an exhibition of nerve and pluck dos in Beekman street the other day, which ought to be recorded in black and white. From ded a painter's scaffold. They are raise suspended a painter's scaffold. They are raised and lowered, as you know, by the painters pulling on a tackle at either end. Few men can look up from the walk at the scaffold, swaying about under the cornice and the men coolly plying their brushes, without feeling the fiesh creep a little. The breaking of a rope means death to the men on the scaffold, and,

perhaps, to two or three pedestrians below. Should one of the men lose his balance and fall he'd strike the flag-stones and have every Three or four of us were looking up from doorway opposite when one of the painters dropped his brush and lurched about as if drunk. The other cried out to him sharply, and he lay down on the scaffold as if helpless. The man had either taken sick or was over come by fright. There was no one on the roof come by fright. There was no one on the roof. We saw the other painter look up and around in an anxious way, and then he crept along the scaffold to his partner. If he tried to brace him up it was a failure, He took the slack of the rope and passed it about him so that he could not roll off, and then began hoisting up the scaffold. He pulled that end up about two feet, and then crept down to raise the other to correspond.

re was a lift of ten or twelve feet, andih passed from end to end of the scaffold five or six times before he had elevated it to the cor-nice and could step off. The other man lay as if dead, and was pulled off on to the roof so helpless that he could not stand. He was sit-ting with his back to a chimney when I got up there, and no dead man's face was ever white He trembled in every limb He trembled in every limb, his teeth chattered and his eyes seemed to have lost all expres

"What's the matter?" asked the other painter, who was calmly adding a little oil to

painter, who was calmy adding a little on to the mixture in his pail.

"New man," he brusquely replied.

"How do you mean?"

"It's his first time on a swing-scaffold," he explained, "and he was foolish enough to take a drink of whisky to brace his nerves."

"And didn't it?"

"And didn't it?"

"For half an hour or so, then it collapsed him, as it always does everybody, and he went to pieces quick as wink."

"Is it your first experience?"

"Not by a dozen! Most of 'em act this way the first time. You've got to give 'em sharp talk and tie 'em on, or they'll do something desperate."

"And weren't you at all rattled?" "Shoo! Feel my pulse!"

And he whistled merrily as he stirred the mixture and waited for another man to come

mixture and waited for another man to come and go down with him.

"How do you feel?" I asked the other.

He tried to reply, but his tongue seemed to have lost its power, and after two or three efforts he began weeping like a child. He was utterly unnerved.

M. QUAD.

THE OPINION OF AN EXPERT. Grimm Brownstone Is Declared to Be RALEIGH, N. C., June 30 .- Col. John W.

Hinsdale: Dear Sir: At your request I vis-ited the Grimm Brownstone property for the purpose of investigating the extent of the deposit of brownstone thereon, and the character and quality of the stone. I sunk several shafts and made several blasts upon the prop shafts and made several blasts upon the property with a view to ascertaining the character and condition of the stone. I stripped on the top of the hill overhanging McLendon's creek, fifty feet above the level thereof, and near the stillhouse, stripped the soil for about two and a half feet until I came to a soild formation of brownstone and bed rock. Here I made a blast and took out some very excellent stone. I came to the solid bed rock. I was very much pleased with the character of this stone. It is as fine as I aver say very excellent scope. I came to the solid look

rock. I was very much pleased with the character of this stone. It is as fine as I ever saw.

I am fully satisfied that the further you go into
the deposit of stone, the finer the quality
will be found. This is always the case.

will be found. This is always the case. I blasted at several other points along the line of the creek, both on top the ridge, and at the bottom I found solid bed rock of stone, clear of objectionable seams and running very regular, and in good condition for cheap quarrying. I was thoroughly satisfied with my examination. I know that you have an inexhaustible quantity of stone that can be quarried at a minimum expense. The stone is of the finest quality, and is solid from top to bottom. I am acquainted with the Connecticut brownstone, which is used in New York more generally than any other. I am acquainted with the Hummelstown stone, which is used so extensively in Baltimore, Philadelphia and Washington. I also know the Belleville stone from New Jersey, a large quantity of which is sold every year in New York city. I consider your stone as superior to any of of which is sold every year in New York city. I consider your stone as superior to any of them. I am satisfied that it will stand the frosts of any climate. I also examined the quarry upon Mr. McNeill's land which is controlled by your company. This extends along Tillet's creek, which empties into McLendon's creek. It lies in a ridge from sixty to example fact high. By upocarring this sides I. don's creek. It lies in a ridge from sixty to seventy feet high. By uncovering this ridge I came to a bed of rock and it is solid from there to the bottom of the ridge. The stripping is about three feet. The stone is very fine. It is a beautiful brown in color. It is easily worked and is a very desirable stone for the trade. In front of this ridge and a little up the creek is a beautiful dumping ground. The stone here lies nearly horizontal and in natural seams such as would enable up the creek is a beautiful dumping ground. The stone here lies nearly horizontal and in natural seams such as would enable you to quarry at a very small expense. I can say in all my travels over the sandstone countries in my examination of brown stone quarries, I have never found sandstone equal to what I found on the Grimm and McNeill properties. I found here the stone clear from pebbles, clay holes and of a fine texture; such a stone as the trade would be very glad to take hold of. It is soft when taken from the quarries but hardens from exposure. There is a grand future in these quarries, and I confidently expect that your company will realize more than its most sanguine expectations. nore than its most sanguine expectations.

a grand future in these quarries, and I confidently expect that your company will realize more than its most sanguine expectations.

The Connecticut quarries are paying handsomely. I am reliably informed that one-eighth of an acre was recently purchased by one of those quarries for \$10,000. This is at the rate of \$85,000 an acre. You have 3,100 acres underlaid with a stone that is superiour to that of the Connecticut quarries. You will have every advantage of the northern quarries. There labor costs from \$1.75 to \$2 a day. You can command all the labor you want at 75 cents. They have to raise their stone from a depth of 150 feet. Yours will be loaded down upon your cars, as your deposit lies from forty to sixty feet above water level. Their quarries are deluged with water the whole year, and they have to pump all the time. You will have none of this expense. They have to spend large amounts in raising and hauling away their waste material. Your convenient dumping grounds will save this tremendous outlay. They cannot work more than seven months in the year on account of the cold and frosts. It costs them from fifty to seventy-five cents per cubic foot for every foot of marketable stone they get out. You can quarry it at an expense of from five to ten cents per cubic foot. Of this I am thoroughly satisfied. Their stock is worth three or four hundred dollars for \$100. There is no reason, in my opinion, why yours should not be worth three or four for one when you commence operation. I feel that I am competent to express an opinion upon these matters. I have been a practical stone cutter and quarrier for thirty-three years. I have had much experience in this line. I predict for your enterprise a most gratifying success. There is a large and increasing demand in this country for first-class brown stone. I see in The Census Bulletin, published in June, 1891, upon sandstone interests that in 1880 the whole of the output of sand stone in the United States was \$4,780,391. In 1889 it was \$10,816,067, being an increase of am, with great respect, your obedient servan JOHN WHITELAW.

What Bernhardt Has Earned.

From The Pall Mall Gazette.

What are the earnings of a theatrical star? a French contemporary saks, and points out that in the case of Mms. Sarah Bernhardt the

"takings" of a quarter of a century amounted to 6.516,000 francs, to which, an above return from her present tour in America another 2.000,000 francs may confidently added. When the "divine Sarah" began he career at the Comedie Francaise, in 1857, it was at a very modest salary indeed, and was in 1872, at the Odeon, she only earned to francs a month. Eight years later as and in 1881, her first European tour, during which she played "Frou-Frou," "Adriana Lecouvreur" and "Hernani," brought her in 250,000 francs. Then came the first America tour, whence she returned with a clear peak of the sum of 600,000 francs, and henceford the flow of the hundred thousands has any ceased. Considering that poor Cornelle his old age had not the wherewithal to buy a pair of shoes, one may well be surprised at the progress of civilization as expressed in the feature. pair of shoes, one may well be surpri progress of civilization as expressed tunes paid to a great tragic actress.

### NAPOLEON'S VERSION.

How Waterloo Was Lost, According to a Paper Hitherto Unpublished. Napoleon's version of the battle of Water loo, which, so The London Globe asserts, he never been published before in English, is to appear in the next number of The United Service Gazette. The Globe prints the following

vice Gazette. The Globe prints the following extract:

After detailing the preparations for the battle Napoleon says: "The cannonade commenced; the enemy supported the troops had advanced to guard the wood by thirty pieces of cannon. We, on our side, also posted some artillery. At one time Prince Jerons became master of the whole wood, and the whole English army retired behind a ridge. The Count d'Erion then attacked the village of Mont Saint-Jean; he supported his attack with eighty pieces of cannon. He commenced there an overpowering cannonade, which must have greatly harrassed the English army. The whole action then took place on the plain. A brigade of Count d'Enrion's first division took possession of the village of Mont Saint-Jean; a second brigade was charged by a corps of English cavalry, which inflicted upon it great loss. At the same moment a division of English cavalry charged Count d'Enrion's battery or its right and dismounted several guns; but General Milhaud's cuirassiers charged this division, of which three regiments were routed and fled."

and fied."

In the afternoon the Prussian division became engaged with Count Loban's skirminers, and the whole strength of the reserve was held ready to assist Count Loban and crust the Prussian corps when it should advance.

ers, and the whole strength of the reserve was held ready to assist Count Loban and crush the Prussian corps when it should advance. He continues:

"This done, the emperor intended to make an attack in the direction of the village of Mont Saint-Jean, which it was expected would prove a decisive blow, but by a movement of impatience, so frequent in our military annals, and which has so often been disastrous to us the cavalry in reserve, perceiving a retrograde movement of the English to place thomselves under shelter from our batteries, from which they had already suffered so much, crowned the heigths of Mont Saint-Jean, and charged the infantry. This movement, made at the right moment, and backed by the reserves, ought to have decided the day; made separately, and before the operations on the right were completed, it proved fatal. Having no means to countermand it, the enemy showing large masses of infantry and of cavalry, and the two divisions of cuirassiers being engaged, the whole of our cavalry started at the same moment to support their comrades.

"There during three hours they made numerous charges, by which we gained the breaking of several squares and six flags of British infantry, an advantage hardly commensurate with the losses sustained by our cavalry from grapeshot and musketry. It was impossible to use our reserves of infantry until the attack of the Prussian corps on our flank was repulsed. This attack still continued, apd directly on our right flank. The emperor sent there General Duchesne with the young guard and several reserve batteries. The enemy was checked, was repulsed and retreated; he had exhausted his forces, and there was nothing further to fear from him. This was the moment suitable for an attack on the center of the enemy. As the cuirassiers were suffering from musketry fire, four battalions of the young guard were sent to support the cuirassiers, to hold their position and, if it were possible, to disengage and withdraw a portion of our cavairy to be plain. Two other battalions were

of retreat.
"Under these circumstances the battle was "Under these circumstances the battle was gained; we occupied all the positions that were occupied by the enemy at the commens-ment of the action; our cavary having bean too quick and badly employed, we could so longer hope for a decisive success. But Ma-shal Grouchy, having learned of the move-ment of the Prussian corps, marched in rear of that corps, which assured us a splendid success for the next day. After eight hours of fring for the next day. After eight hours of firing and of charges of infantry and of cavalry, the whole army saw with astisfaction the battle gained and the field of battle in our power. At half-past eight the four battalions of the young guard, which had been sent to the plain beyond Mont Saint-Jean to support the cuirassiers, being inconvenienced by the enemy's grapeshot, advanced with bayonets fixed to sweep off its batteries.

batteries.

"The day closed in; a charge on their flank by several English squadrons broke their ranks; the fugitives repassed the ravine, the neighboring regiments who saw some troops belonging to the guard in disorder thought it was the old guard, and gave way. The cryarose, 'All is lost! The guard is beaten back! The soldiers even maintained that at several points wretched renegades cried out, 'Save quipent!' Be that as it may, terror and panic immediately spread over the whole battlefield; all fled in the greatest disorder along the line of communication—soldiers, gunners, wagous all fied in the greatest disorder along the line of communication—soldiers, gunners, wagons hurried on! The old guard, which was in reserve, was pressed back and carried away. In an instant the army was only a confused mas—all the arms were intermingled and it was impossible to reform a corps. The enemy perceived this astounding confusion; sent forward columns of cavalry; the disorder angmented, the confusion of the night prevented the rallying of the troops and showing them their mistake."

From The New York Weekly. From The New York Weekly.
Museum Manager-Well, uncle, what makes
you think I can engage you?
Aged Negro-Boss, I'se de only nigger eber a
hundred yeahs ole eber discovered by de newspapers in North Car'liny, dat hasn't used whisky and erbecker all his life.

Museum Manager—Come right in. gaged for the season. A Hilarious Surprise From The Humoristische Blaetter.

Bride (just after the wedding)—Alfred, you

my pet. 調 0 18 in all the

promised to give me a grand surprise after

Adopted by the school comm county, Ga., July 7, 1891, to be schools in Fulton county, Ga. Endorsed by the leading United States and Germany. ians of the United States and Germany.

Mr. E. A. Neims, Atlanta, Ga.:
Please deliver at once 55 of you of the Rudiments of Music," s.

"Letters of Instructions," at pric By order of the board.

ADAM S. Pool JNO. N. FAIN, School Com. of Fult aly 7, 189L reed upon

Large chart, size 22136
Small chart, each duplicate, size 427
Letter of instruction accompanies Address all orders to to E. A. Nelms.

Merchants wanting hardware get big bargain ankrupt stock of Morrison & Co. Logas leCrory, No. 32 Wall street.

Extra fine dinner Sundays at Vignaux 16 Whitehall.

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Franklin ! He was th

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N'S VERSION. Lost, According to a of the battle of Water-ondon Globe asserts, has before in English, is to mber of The United Serobe prints the follow

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rection of the village of the the village of the village of the village of the village of village of the village of the village of the village of villag en been disastrous to us, re, perceiving a retrograde nglish to place themselves our batteries, from which affered so much, crowned. Saint-Jean, and charged movement, made at the backed by the reserves, ed the day; made separe operations on the right proved fatal. Having no nod it, the enemy showing proved fatal. Having no and it, the enemy showing antry and of cavalry, and

ge hardly commensurate sined by our cavalry from etry. It was impossible to nfantry until the attack of manry until the attack of mour flank was repulsed, ontinued, and directly on e emperor sent there Gen-the young guard and sev-... The enemy was checked, reated; he had exhausted to was nothing further to swas the moment suitable center of the enemy. As suffering from musketry of the young guard were

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Curiosity.

ne right in. You're en-

us Surprise

hardware get big bargain horrison & Co. Logan street.

dinner Vignaux MUCH IN A NAME. ABJUL NOMENCLATURES IN FED-ERAL POLITICS.

idential Horizon—Franklin Pierce's
Alliterative Freak.

ter some time ago reverted to the exinary recurrence of the finals "on" in names of American presidents, from thington to Harrison. It is absurd to acout for phenomena like this on any other than of accident, of course; but that politics have always presented singular ages involved is true, and will doubtless entinue to be observable.

Indeed, if we step away for an instant into the arena of the late war, we find among the significantly named personages as Battle, Pickett, Cannon, Gunn, Drum, Furlow, Guard, Camp. Major, Arms, Shell, Ball, Bullett, Field, etc.

The serence compass of our politics, how-ever, has afforded to the careful collator of curces a fund of mentionable facts. It is impossible that the mass of people, or their convention delegates, ever dream of these results. The contending parties proceed to the theater of presidential nomination, reto the meater of presidential nomination, re-spectively, never once contemplating that the juxtaposition of the names of their candidates will produce anything like a strange combina-tion of syllables; yet it has often happened tion of syllables; yet it has often happened that his very thing has resulted, and that the incident had a marked effect, particularly with the superstitious element among voters, on the gameral results of the election.

For instance, in 1852 the democrats results of the national of th

covered control of the national adion under an obscure New Hampshire lovel, Franklin Pierce, as their standard warer. He was the fourteenth president of he United States, and his success was in no mall degree accelerated by the incident that his initials (F. P.) stood for fourteenth presilent and that his full name contained exactly fourteen letters. With a respectable number of voters this discovery marked him as a man

A few days ago ex-Vice President Hannibal Hamin went to his long account. The event recalls that one of the most remarkable combinations growing out of the union of names had probably much to do with the tidal rise to power of the republican party in 1860. The ticket was Abraham Lincoln, of Illinois, and Hannibal Hamlin, of Maine. Lincoin was the foregone feading candidate for president. The selection of Hamlin was ocby an extreme eastern man, the republican party having had its birth in New England. Upon presenting their names jointly the fol-lowing curicus reversal revealed itself:

HAM LIN COLN

In 1884, when the twenty-second president was nominated, it was discovered that the names Stephens, Grover Clereland and Thomas Andrew Hendricks ained each twenty-two letters, and by many this was construed into a talismanic nce fraught with great fortune. It is this nomination which suggested the

this we shall elucidate here, having diressed an instant to remark the not our mentionable fact in connection with our the American tragic general subject, that in the American tragic dama the Christian name of Edwin has been net feature. Of five famous actors in the highest sphere, four were named Edwin, and the fifth narrowly escaped by being christened Edward, namely, in Forrest, Edwin Booth, Edwin Adams But now, as to another name, not at all com-

om in every-day affairs, but one which has omed suddenly into political promise within spast few years. Buffalo, N.Y., the former me of ex-President Cleveland, is in Ericanty, long the banner county of the republicative was the called the product of the property of the republicative was the called the product of the pro nyo thousand nye hundred to 5,000 injority was the ordinary result of heated ections in that precinct. There, likewise, and had his being one Editor miel W. Lockwood, a staunch and fuential democrat and a shrewd and farsing politician. This Editor Daniel Lock-ood personally nominated Grover Cleveland mayor of Buffalo, and the nominee was acted on the democratic ticket. Then Editor aniel Lockwood nominated Grover Clevend for sheriff of Eric county, and the nomine was triumphantly elected. Next Editor laniel Lockwood nominated Grover Clevend for governor of the state of New York, and the regime of the state of New York, on the democratic ticket. Then Editor nd the nominee was elected by 193,000 major-tyl Fourthly, Editor Daniel Lockwood nomed Grover Cleveland for president of the nited States, and the nominee was elected. Does any one doubt the presidentalect's strong faith in the potency of a name when it is recalled that his three liest and most particular appointments were of "Daniel" Manning as secretary of the sary; of "Daniel" Magone as collector of the port of New York, and of "Daniel" La-

ont as his private secretary? Scarcely less to be noted is that Editor Dan-lel Lockwood also personally renominated Grover Cleveland for president in 1888, and that Senator Daniel, of Virginia, made the

principal seconding speech.

And it is of Daniel that we come to speak of this same Editor Daniel Lockwood. Do you recall that in that same stronghold canism, Erie county, he last November ran as a democrat for congress, and that he was triumphantly elected? In the ides of December next his silvery voice will resound to the echo of a vast chamber packed with democrats and in conjunction with his consummate political shrewdness and alertness, the potent factors he abundantly possesses are destined to come boldly and beneficially to the front and mark him as a born leader of his party. In all the hurly-burly of party contention in the great state of New York Daniel Lockwood has stood unscarred, the sagaious friend and counselor of peace and unity, and he polls not alone the full vote of his locality, but he pulls away a vast propormber next his silvery voice will resound to accous friend and counselor of peace and unity, and he poils not alone the full vote of his locality, but he pulls away a vast proportion of the votes that generally go to swell the majority on the republican balance sheet. Such a man cannot long remain in the background of important public affairs. As Edito Lockwood he contrived to maintain a modest equipoise removed from national prominence. In congress he can no longer resist the frevitable tendency of his talents. His fine master hand will be soon enough seen in the magnificent discipline into which the everwhelming democratic majority in the next congress must be quickly wielded in the overwhelming democratic majority in the next to make its work effective and lasting. In the worth while the account of the democracy of New York in the elections—particularly those of next year—it will be worth while to watch closely the career of this new luminary, just visible on the horizon of national politics in a practical sense. Should, peradventure, the party, in its assembled wisdom, deem that it president in he horizon of national politics in a practical sense. Should, peradventure, the party, in its assembled wisdom, deem that it president of success be given to a man from the lights before us, that, other things being equal, Daniel Lockwood, of New York, may suddenly rise to the zenith of the time as the United States.

Catoosa Springs.

Catoosa Springs.

Atlanta, Ga., July 18, 1891.

Have Your Spectacles Straightened. Have Your Spectacles Straightened.
will straighten your spectacle frames without charge if they are bent out of shape. These enterprising opticians are doing more to provide our citizens with fine eye-glasses than any other firm in this vicinity. Their facilities are unequaled. 58 old capitol, opposite postoffice.

On Saturdays and Sundays the Western and Atlantic railroad will sell round trip tickets, At-lants to Catoosa station, for \$3.35. Go next Sun-cay. Merchants out of the city send orders for hard-tre at bankrups prices; good assortment. Bank-te sek of Morrison & Co. Local & McChory, No. 32 Wall Street. SENT FREE ces and book on how to apply it. M. M. M. M. W. C. Atlanta. Ga

SHE SAW A BULL FIGHT.

A Baltimore Girl Tells How the Sp A Baltimore girl, who faints at the sight of

a caterpillar, turns green at the flow of blood and is in every way of a most gentle and lanta's New Suburb-An Ideal Resikindly nature, thus writes home about her visit to a bull fight. dence Place.

"At last I have seen my first bull fight, Here is another great enterprise for Atand I trust my last. You could not have borne it five minutes, and I scarcely know how lanta, She is to have a brand new suburban town, planned and built in such a manner as will make it an ideal residence place.

The new town of Manchester, situated just

"Imagine an immense arena, with 22,000 people packed in circles, while above inno cent little white clouds floated over an intensely blue sky. At times the ten clouds shut the sky entirely off from all view of what was going on beneath in the arena, while frequent short April-like showers of tears(?) fell from them, and it is to be hoped soothed the wounds of the six enraged bulls that sucded each other to death. The occasion was Mazzatini's farewell to his Parisian public, which has made such a hero of him. Not only had fatted calves been killed in his honor in appreciation of the fatted bulls which Mazzatini had killed with such glory, but hats and hankerchiefs waved, presents of silver, of gold and jewels were thrown to him after his little speech of farewell, and flowers in orms of wreaths, bouquets and hearts, soon forms of wreaths, bouquets and hearts, soon covered the gore-stained ground. Of all these gifts the only one the Spanish grandee noticed at all wasa simple bunch of violets. This he stooped to pick up and kissed in the direction of the fair dame who had thrown it. His two valets raised the more valuable gifts from the dust, while Mazzatin himself never deigned to even glance at the rich jewels scattered at his feet.

"It was a wonderful sight, exciting past be-

is feet.

"It was a wonderful sight, exciting past belief. I am glad to have seen it, for I learned something, but the one lesson completes the course. I'll see no more bull fights. The orchestra played the music of "Carmen" as we came out and stopped to study the faces of the audiences that but a few minutes before were in such extremes of excitement, should the audiences that but a few minutes before were in such extremes of excitement, shouting and hissing when the poor bull terrified and smarting, tried to save himself instead of showing the proper amount of fight, and I remembered that I, too, at the moment had arisen to my feet and rejoiced when a well-planted lance, which I thought was costing the picador his life, as he stood directly in front of the bull's shoulder just as he lowered his head to strike. Then the marvelous Mazzatini leaped over its head and stood quietly waiting until the now maddened creature waiting until the now maddened creature turned on him with sufficient ferocity to sat-

isfy the most exacting hisser.

"Nothing can express to you the intense artistic aspect of the performance. One has to see it to understand the science of these tistic aspect of the performance. One has to see it to understand the science of these superb men. They walk with the dignity that princes are supposed to have in and out of the jaws of death—a leap not any higher or less calm than just enough to keep them this side of eternity. The little scarlet cloak, their only defensive weapon, and with this alone, they lead the infuriated animal to the exact spot where they wish to kill him and then kill him, not at any haphazard moment to save their own lives, but only at the signal given by the president. In Paris they do not kill is given, the matadore's personal to kill is given, the matadore's personal danger is all the greater for not killing, as he must touch the buil in the vital spot above the head, between the shoulders, just as the buil lowers his head to gore him, thus going through the form, after which the buil is taken out by oxen, and killed out of sight. Each bull, which is of a very high breed, belongs to some well-known Spanish senor, and is worth a good many hundred dollars. But they say it cannot fight twice, and it must be put an end to; the honor of the family to whom it belongs is at stake by the way it fights.

""A wonderful sight, and always shall it

way it fights.
"A wonderful sight, and always shall it live in my memory how the artistic super-ceded the human side of it in my eyes. I had to grasp the smelling salts in one hand, for you know how I turn sick at the sight of blood, and to see these poor blindfolded horses raised on the horns of the maddened bulls made me turn faint for a moment, while the next I was fascinated by the wonderful science that turned life into a plaything. The costumes and all the mise en scene are the most picturesque scenes imaginable. In fact, everything is done to make it endurable. Fierce feelings that I never imagined I had rose up and took possession of me and I could scarcely realize my own lack of heart For once and the last time I have seen this relic of a past barbarism, and am glad to have had the experience."

the experience."

From The St. Paul Globe.

Among the fancy tales of those whose vocation it is to find data to stand the protection system on, is the story told by The American Economist of the philanthropic old gentleman in New York who took the ragged newsboy into a clothing store and arrayed him in a complete suit of new clothes all for \$1.51. among the items were shoes, 49 cents; cap, 8 cents.

According to the protection orators of last year cheap goods make cheap men, and are vulgar and disgusting. They work make a cheap boy. There is no may be difference in the retail price of boys' clothing in New York and St. Paul. A gentleman of this city furnishes us the items in an outfit for his four-teen-year-old boy bought at a leading clothing house in St. Paul the past month, giving the same articles the New York man is alleged to have bestowed upon the newsboy, presumably From The St. Paul Globe.

same articles the New York man is alleged to have bestowed upon the newsboy, presumably about fourteen years old. The shoes were \$1.50, cap 25 cents and the suit of serge for summer \$8. The total was \$10.10 in place of \$1.51. It was as cheap in material and make as any boy in the city would be willing to wear, or as there would be economy in buying.

What sort of shoes would 49 cents buy for a half-grown boy? They would not be worth taking home. Those who provide for such boys think they are fortunate if a \$1.50 shoe lasts two months. Even the \$8 suit is probably largely shoddy. It is sheer imbecility to attempt to palm off such stories as the New York one upon intelligent people. The protective duties on woolens impose a needless burden upoon the consumers. They add to the cost of the wearing apparel from 20 to 50 per cent, and the tax is vastly greater in proportion upon the people of small means than upon the wealthy.

Mothers will find Mrs Winslow's Soothing

Mothers will find Mrs Winslow's Soothing e best remedy for their children. 25c. SPECIAL NOTICE.

To People That Rent Houses.

To People That Rent Houses.

Every person that rents a dwelling house from me, on and after July 20th, I will move free, only charging 40 cents per load for one-horse wagon, and 75 cents for two-horse wagon.

The charges are for handling the furniture, and the hauling is free.

Will only move those that rent from me, but will not move those that already live in one of my houses to another house.

If you want to rent a house that I do not handle, let me know, and, if possible, will get possession of it and rent it to you.

By renting from me you can save in moving from \$1 to \$10.

I have had my wagons made large and strong;

from \$1 to \$10.

I have had my wagons made large and strong; my horses are gentle and stout, and I have employed the best men in the city to handle the furniture, and am not responsible for breakage, and do not move planos, so if you want to rent a house and save money, call at my office. John J. Woodside, the renting agent, 20 North Broad.

A Card.

This is to certify that of the preferred capital stock of the Grimm Brownstone Improvement Company, there has been a bona fide subscription of seventy thousand (\$70,000) dollars; there is an option for a short time on forby thousand (\$40,000) dollars of stock, leaving only thirty-six thousand (\$30,000) dollars of preferred stock to be sold, of which I only wish to dispose of ten thousand (\$10,000) dollars (in Asianta, Ga) of the preferred stock at par. I can be seen at the Kimball house, room No. 514, for the next five days.

Atlanta, Ga., July 18, 1891.

Carpenters, mechanics and everybody who want hardware at bankrupt prices, come to Morrison & Co.'s old stand. Logan & McCrery.

THE SITE SELECTED.

THE GEORGIA MILITARY INSTITUTE

beyond East Point and north of Hapeville about one and one-half miles, will now come prominently before the public. The promoters of the re-establishing of the old Georgian gia Military Institute have selected Manchester as the site for the school. Moreland Park Military academy and the Georgia Military Institute will be blended into one great school. The papers have all been signed, and Professo Neel will, in the next year, be at Manchester instead of at Moreland Park. It is proposed to make the new school the best in the southeast, and the equal of any in the whole country. It will be fashioned after the famous Virginia Military Institute at Lexington. Twenty-five acres have been secured for the school. It is a beautiful tract of land. Perhaps it would be impossible to find just another such a place in horth Georgia. Beautiful shade trees of luxuriant foliage are thickly scattered over the land. The buildings for the school and professors will be located on fifteen acres. Ten acres will be used for the parade grounds. This will give ample room for the students in their military exercise In fact, they will without doubt, be the best

parade grounds in the south.

The company backing the enterprise will begin in a few days surveying and laying off the grounds. Just as soon as this work is completed, a building costing at least \$100,000 will be erected. This will be the principal building of the institute. Additional buildings will be erected, such as dormitories, houses for the teachers, and so forth. Work on all these will begin before many weeks, and will be pushed to com-

pletion by next June. The school will be of a high grade and of such a character as to command the patronage of the people of Georgia. Arrangeents have also been perfected for estab lishing a preparatory school for boys and According to the contracts just closed with the company manipulating the prop erty, any child living inside the incorpora-tion will be entitled to enter the school free of charge. The curriculum of this school itself, although preparatory, will be of a high character, and equally as thorough

as the high school of Atlanta.

Mr. Eugene Blalock, op of the promoters of the great enter se, in speaking to a Constitution representative, said: "Yes, the contracts have been made and the papers signed for the locating of the Georgia Military Institute at Manchester. I am satisfied that a better location could not have been found in the state. In addition to the institute, we will have a preparatory school for both sexes. Laying off the bounds and the erection of buildings will begin in a short time.

"Manchester is destined to be the ideal suburb town of Atlanta. Everything is in its favor. The Atlanta and West Point railroad runs through it, thus affording

the following story to a State reporter today:

One of the professors tendered Mr. Watterson a reception on Monday evening. Very few of the university or Charlottesville people had had the pleasure of Mr. Watterson's acquaintance, but, of course, everybody knew him by reputation. The elite, therefore, looked forward with peculiar delight to the scintillations of wit that would proceed from the distinguished gentleman. Mr. Watterson was present on time, and the company soon began to crowd the parlors. But the chief guest had a far-up-in-the-clouds look and had not a word to say to anybody. He simply shook hands and gave to each person a conventional bow. The host and hostess endeavored to draw him out, but he did not respond. Some one said to the noted editor that Marshall McCormick would be present later in the evening. "Ah, I happen to be acquainted with Mr. McCormick," said Watterson. Very soon Mr. McCormick, said Watterson. Very soon Mr. McCormick, came. One of the ladies took him aside and said, "Mr. McCormick, do get Mr. Watterson to talk. He is not saying a word. He says he knows you. Now do draw him out and get him started."

"Oh, yes," replied Mr. McCormick. "I know Watterson and will soon see what is the

and get him started."
"Oh, yes." replied Mr. McCormick. "I know Watterson andwill soon see what is the matter. He is a man of genius—a man of moods. I will fix him."
He went up to the noted editor, and, after exchanging a few courtesies, said:
"Watterson, wouldn't you like to stroll out on the lawn and get some fresh air?"
"No," said Watterson, "I have plenty of air."

air."
"But I mean wouldn't you like to stroll out and get a drink? We have some fine liquor in the office just across the lawn. It has been provided for you."
"Great heavens! yes; it is just what I am dring for." dying for.

"Great heavens! yes; it is just what I am dying for."

So they slipped out and took the promenade. First came a good stiff drink of rare whisky, and then a bottle of claret, and then a bottle of champagne. Watterson became radiant, of course, and was soon at his best. They had been absent from the parlor only about twenty minutes. Watterson talked like the genius he was; fascinated everybody. Before the party broke up all agreed that they had never heard such brilliant talk before.

"And what did you do to Mr. Watterson?" was asked of Mr. McCormick.

"Oh, weil, you see Watterson has a passion for astronomy. He remembered what a beautiful night it was, and he yearned to see the stars. His mind was running on the big McCormick telescope, too, and he might have remained in the parlor all the evening without coming down from the clouds. I simply took him out to give him an opportunity of seeing the stars. Just as soon as he saw them he was himself again. That is the explanation of the change that came over him." The explanation was perfectly satisfactory.

The next morning Mr. Watterson was in splendid trim for the lecture, and the great audience was spellbound. It is safe to say that no essaylist or orator ever made a more enviable reputation at the university. Two or three

audience was spelibound. It is safe to say that no essayist or orator ever made a more enviable reputation at the university. Two or three who had heard him before say that he surpassed himself. There is one thing certain, no man was ever more lionized, and no man ever showed more appreciation of Virginia hospitality.

The Cost of Warfare.

The Cost of Warfare.

The Kansas City Times.

Chile will make a forced loan of \$20,000,000 with which to carry on the war. The difference between Chile and the United States is that while \$20,000,000 will permit the southern country continuing for months a bloody war, it won't pay the claims of the pensioners of this country for thirty days, and yet the echo of the last hostile gun fired in the United States died away more than a quarter of a century ago.

BAIN-MAKING MACHINES The Experiments Now Being Tried in

the West.

Washington, July 18.—[Special Correspondence.]—Some time within the next few days there is going to be a noise out in western Kansas. Uncle Sam's rain-makers are bound thither, with a provision of explosives sufficient to stock a fair-sized volcane in active operation. They take with them three-score ballons, each ten feet in diameter when expanded; likewise about one hundred kites five feet high, a freight car full of wooden mortars to fire bombs from, and many thousand pounds of dynamite, gunpowder, nitro-glycerine and many other powerful agents for agitating nature with spasms. If there is not a second deluge in the region mentioned within a fortnight, it will not be for lack of effort on the part of General Dyrenforth and the department of agriculture.

Seven thousand dollars yet remain of the \$9,000 appropriated by congress for this purpose, and so there is no need to economize on the fireworks for the preliminary experiment. Because it is a matter of history that storms have often followed heavy cannonading in warfare, it has been thought desirable to attack the sky for this meteorological purpose with a regular line of battle. A convenient and excessively arid plain will be selected for operations, and the wooden mortars will be planted across it in drills, as it were, for a distance of about two miles. They will be loaded with dynamite, rackarock and other materials calculated to agitate the atmosphere as much as possible, while at suitable intervals of space the balloons will be arranged for ascension. Simultaneously a flight of kites will be let loose in the air.

The three-score balloons will in themselves represent an extraordinary scientific novelty. They are all completed now, and each one is calculated to hold about five hundred and twenty-five cubic feet of gasone-third oxygen and two-thirds hydrogen. The oxygen is put in first and the the hydrogen. Each balloon, upon being inflated, ascends under control of a double wire, which serves instead of a rope to hold it. When it reaches the desired height the button of an electric instrument on the ground is When it reaches the desired height the button of an electric instrument on the ground is touched, a spark ignites a fuse in the balloon, and the oxygen and hydrogen suddenly combine with a terrific explosion. Experiments made within the last few days in this city show that such an oxy-hydrogen balloon, thus ignited, produces a really tremendous detonation, the cloth or paper vessel itself appearing for an instant, and by daylight, like a ball of fire. Few things can be imagined more curious than this phenomenon, which signifies that the two gases, at the touch of fire, have united in the shape of a drop or two of water, which harmless fluid consists of two parts of hydrogen and one of oxygen.

one of oxygen.

But, as has been said, the balloons will be But, as has been said, the balloons will be supplemented by great kites, each of which will be held by a double wire instead of a string. Their tails will carry dynamite and other explosives, which will be set off in the same way by the electric spark. Meantime while the oxy-hydrogen bags explode and the kite tails go bang, the buried mortars will vomit forth rackarock to the heavens all along the two-mile line. For at least two, and possibly three days, the racket will be kept up, the object being to raise as much h— as possible, so to speak. Then the expedition will hoist its umbrellas and calmly await the downpour, consoled for the inconvenience by the acclamations of an agricultural population which has learned to appreciate the fact that moisture is wealth.

It must not be supposed, however, that this bombardment of the heavens will be conducted without scientific method. Before it is begun the observers of the expedition will ascend in a suitable aeronautic balloon and find out, by the way the hygrometer wirks, at what level the explosives may be most advantageously set off. If they discover the greatest appears of most appears of 1500 its favor. The Atlanta and West Point railroad runs through it, thus affording rapid transit to the city. An hour train has been contracted for, and the fare is to be only 5 cents. Two dummy lines will run to the place, one by the way of East Point and the other by Hapeville. Contracts for their construction have been signed, and work will begin within thirty days.

"Manchester has many natural advantages. The people will not be slow to find them out."

ABOUT GENIUS AND INSPIRATION.
How Henry Watterson Saw the Stars. A Good Story.

From The Richmond State.

Henry Watterson, genius, editor and charming talker, was the great attraction at the University of Virginia last week, where he delivered an address on "Money and Morals" before the two literary societies Tuesday morning. Agentleman just from Charlottesville related the following story to a State reporter today:

One of the professors tendered Mr. Watterson a reception on Monday evening. Very few of the university or Charlottesville people. amount of moisture at an elevation of 1,500 the most important personage in every community, though his methods are precatorily rather than exposively scientific. No less an authority than Plutarch declares that rain usually falls after battles, although it must be admitted that in his time gunpowder had not been invented. He said that the storms were sont by the gods to cleans the earth that had

admitted that in his time gunpowder had not been invented. He said that the storms were sent by the gods to cleanse the earth that had been polluted with blood. Also, in some parts of Europe as late as 1810, it was the custom to dispel storms by the firing of guns. But, if reliable data on the subject have been lacking hitherto, they will be supplied by the forthcoming experiment in western Kansas, and it is likely that the time will shortly arrive when every one will be able to regulate showers for his own garden path.

Seriously, however, the notion is that supposing the efficacy of explosives for producing rain once proved, communities of farmers might make it their business to establish detonating plants, employing for the purpose balloons, kites, mortar bombs, or what not. The balloons to be used in the approaching government trials cost \$22 apiece; but the expense entailed for a score or so of these would be of no consequence to a district for which a single good shower might signify \$10,000, or even \$100,000 of value.

Pat's Poser.
From The New York Ledger.
Father Matthew warned a friend against the use of inconclusive arguments—arguments which, to use a strictly temperance metaphor, will not hold water. He said he was once addressing an audience of Irish car drivers, and told them they might learn a lesson from the brute creation.

"If," said he, "I were to set before one of your horses a bucket of water and a bucket of whisky you know which the wise beast would

whish you know which the wise beast would take."

Whereupon one of these quick-witted car men replied: "Well, father, if I were to place before my horse a truss of hay and a strioin of beef, you know which the wise beast would choose. But does it follow that the hay is best for me?"

AT NIGHT.

Night creepeth on. Beyond the hills-Outlined against the gray-blue western sky,
The soft duli tints that rest the tired eye,
And tenderly, the quick wild pulse-beat stills—
I see life's daytime, too—
From gold and purple—meet in soft gray hue.

The sweet bright summer day is almost gone,
Even the breeze has laid him down to rest,
After the long hours of his eager quest,
Rustling the high green ranks of tasseled corn,
Stringing his harp the dark old pines amon
In harmony no other could have sung.

Life's day is closing, too—it's fervid sun
Has sunk behind the hills to rise no more,
Nor bathe life with the light its morning wor
Its winged joys homeward flying—one by one,
Like tired birds that can ne longer roam—
Weary of wing, and glad to be at home.

Ah well—it must be sweet to rest, The glare of noontide is, perhaps, too strong For aching eyes that looked on it too long. The cool gray shadow touch is surely blest, 'Tis not worth while to longer vigil keep—
And after life's long day—it is so sweet to slee
—MATTIE HOLLAND SWANN.

A Wall From Rome.

A Wall From Rome.

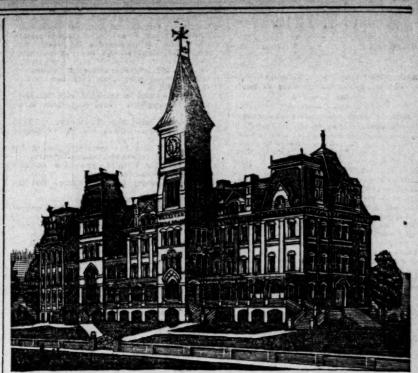
From the Rome, Ga., Tribune.

Sister Lease will not be here tomorrow.

Of all sad words of tongue or pen,
The saddest seels we: We can't see Jen.

Ppers, nos fred-are

cares compareds—cothing else.



# Wesleyan Female College,

MACON, GA.

Session opens September 23d. Address Rev. W. C. Bass, President.

Will continue until September 1st. My entire stock must be sold. \$5,000 worth of goods sold the past week. Come and get pick of goods before

## it is too late. Now is your only chance to furnish your homes with the

All goods sold at this sale will be put up and delivered or stored until October 1st, free of charge. 50 Folding Beds for less than cost. Remember the place.

Office and Salesroom, 96 and 98 S. Broad St., Atlanta, Ga. Douglass, Thomas & Co.'s, 89 and 91 Whitehall St:

## DO YOU WISH TO SAVE MONEY

We Can Save You From 10 to 15 Per Cent

OUR ASSORTMENT OF

HARD-WOOD MANTELS, TILE HEARTHS AND GRATES

Plain and Ornamental Gas Fixtures THE LARGEST SOUTH!

WE ARE DETERMINED NOT TO BE UNDERSOLD.

Our Plumbing, Steam and Hot Water Heating, Gas Fitting and Architectural Galvanized Iron Cornice Work cannot be excelled.

## Estimates cheerfully furnished. Hunnicutt & Bellingrath Company.

NOT A POPULAR COIN.

The Half Dollar Has a Way of Getting Out From The New York Times.

There is one unpopular coin issued by Uncle Sam. It is the half dollar, and it has a ten-dency to work its way back into the treasury vaults, where it isn't wanted. As money, nobody objects to the half, but the pepular fancy is for the same value in another form. That is, the average citizen prefers to have two quarters. This may not seem to be a very important matter, but it counts in the long run. Little by little the halves find their way back to the government vaults, and there they stay, like poor relations. In fact, so far as coming back in disgrace goes, the half doliar is the Prodigal Son of the mints. A very large proportion of the \$20,000,000 of fractional silver on hand at Washington is made up of halves. This is the lot which Secretary Foster was so anxious toget rid of, and about which be talked with the New York bankers when he made his visit here. Nobody then manifested any wild desire to take the secretary's load off his shoulders. It is probable that a good many of the halves stored up in Washington will be recoined into quarters and dimes. In that way they will be more convenient for popular use. And Mr. Foster will sleep more comfortable o'nights—which will be a good thing, and a benefit all round. Of courseflots of halves are used, and will continue to be used. Their vaults, where it isn't wanted. As money, no

coinage will be kept up, and nobody will have any more difficulty in getting them that usual. But the proportion of other coins will be in-creased, because the people like them much better.

"Queen Esther" at Big Bethel.

The cantata of "Esther, the Beautiful Queen,"
will be given at Bethel church, on Wheat street
Monday night, July 20th, under the direction of
Professor Richardson. Delightful music, handsome costumes, fine scenery. Admission 25c; reserved seats 25c.

### MR. C. T. LADSON

REPLIES TO THE CARD OF MR. W. H.

And, as He Expresses It, Assumes the Role of Martyr-He Has a Word to Say for Lawyers.

EDITOR CONSTITUTION—May I politely reply to the strictures made by Mr. W. H. Venable con-cerning damage suits, and the lawyers who rep-resent them? Believe me, I do so with great diffidence. Indeed, I have patiently waited for some one or other of my legal brethren to reply to

kindred animadversions.
Ordinarily one prefers not to set himself up as a target to be shot at, nor to be charged with occupying the position of the dog, of which the only original Sam Jones so characteristically speaks Talleyrand once said that "writing was a dangefous art," and my own opinion is that the average "card" writer's name is Dennis.

Mr. Verable, when we all know to be a most

age "card" writer's name is Dennis.

Mr. Venable, whom we all know to be a most excellent gentleman, writes like a man who has, or who supposes he has, a grievance. I presume that at some recent period his firm, who employ a large number of blasters of rock, and which workmen sometimes suffer loss of life or limb, has been sued for damages on account thereof. It may turn out that such suit (if there be one), will not prove tenable in law, and be decided in Mr. Venable's favor. If justice be on

It has been quite the fashion of late for the employer class to inveigh against damage suits, and lawyers who undertake their prosecu-tion. But there are two sides to this, as well as to tion. But there are two sides to this, as well as to all other questions. The employer class, or as Mr. Venable expresses it. Venable expresses it, "contractors and employers who employ the masses," really seek to flay the damage suit client, over the shoulders of his hapless lawyers. And, with the shrewdness which less lawyers. And, with the shrewdness which characterizes such employers, they seek to prevent, as I will attempt to show, just and honorable litigation, by endeavoring to have a law passed which will take away from the client his only means of obtaining legal representation, viz: to prevent the lawyers from representing such cases, for a part of the recovery, or as it is generally termed, upon a contingent fee.

Let it be remembered that the large army of men who perforce to earn their daily bread for

men, who, perforce, to earn their daily bread for themselves and their loved ones, must engage in the most hazardous of labors, are poor. And when, as ofttimes happens, they are grievously wounded in the loss of limbs, they have not the means scarcely wherewith to provide bread for their families during the time which must elapse for the courts of the country to adjudicate their

for the courts of the country to adjudicate their claims; and God save the mark! they ought not to have a jury of their peers to pass upon their loss of blood, and bone and brawn, because, forsooth, they have no money wherewith to pay a cash retainer to a lawyer to represent them!

Ah! this attack upon the lawyers is insidious, with that class of people who allow others to do their thinking for them, but to the reflecting mind is most disingenuous. It is but another phase of that battle which ever has been, and ever will be waged, the battle between the powerful and the weak, the classes and the masses.

The terms, "professional ethics" and "shysters," are glibly and indiscriminately used by some of our worthy lay bethren. It is true that in this utilitarian age the strict code of professional ethics, which prevailed about a generation ago, has been departed from somewhat by a minority of the attorneys, doubtless to the detriment of the profession.

It is also true that the profession is cursed by a

profession.

It is also true that the profession is cursed by a few lawyers (?) here and there, who, by lack of education, training and intuitive tact, not to speak of imbecility, are utterly unfitted to discharge the onerous and honorable duties of a noble

profession.

This is unfortunately true of all the other learned professions; indeed, imbeciles spring up in all the vocations of life. The great German pessimist, Schopenhauer, believed that a vast majority of mankind were unmitigated dunder-heads. Still, the fact that there are "shysters,"

inajority of mankind were unmitigated dunder-heads. Still, the fact that there are "shysters," a singularly uneuphemistic appelation by the way, should not bring general discredit upon a profession, the influence of which, the brilliant and disinterested Defocuerille said, "is the most powerful existing security" of our beloved republic, or destroy the only system by which a host of poor, but honorable men, can find an entrance to the courts of our country.

The employer class would have the public think that there are no courts in this country. Before a dollar can be obtained from them by an injured employe, twelve honest, unprejudiced gentlemen jurges must ratify and confirm such finding.

And, so far as my observation has gone, a decided majority of such cases tried in our courts, are adjudged meritorious by verdicts being rendered in behalf of damage planniffs.

In the last twenty-five years of "piping peace" the statistics will, I daresay, show that more railroad employes and passengers alone have met bloody deaths than the number of brave men who fell at Gettysburg or at Chancellorsville, while the number who have suffered great bodily injury or loss of limb can scarcely be estimated.

And, it can safely be asserted, that not one in a hundred, either widow or injured employe, ould, or can, afford to pay a lawyer a fee certain, or cash retainer.

retainer.
ld also add, that such litigation generally I would also add, that such integration generally involves more labor and loss of time, in the actual trial of the causes, than almost any other species of litigation. The employer class generally succeeds in retaining able and skillful lawyers. When a man is crushed almost unto death, or loses a limb, the sunshine fades forever death, or loses a limb, the sunshine fades forever from his heart and life, and surely his claim is worthy of careful consideration—more than the loss of land or chattels. Several days of hot bat-tle ensue. The case, perchance lost, the lawyer, wearied with an unsuccessful fight, having lost time from his office, which means loss of other business, often remunerative, gets not a stiver for his trouble or pains. The usual fees charged by attorneys, in view of the labor involved and the uncertainty of payment, are reasonable, and not

attorneys, in view of the labor involved and the uncertainty of payment, are reasonable, and not oppressive, and are much less than the amount stated by Mr. Venable.

Very few of us can afford to live on champagne and Malaga grapes, and drive a coach and six.

Your esteemed journal has consistently opposed all classes of paternal legislation, advocating the largest and amplest right of the citizen to control his own private affairs without state espionage or interference, and could any law be more grossly paternal than the proposed legislation under consideration? The plaintiff litigants do not complain, but appear to be satisfied with existing systems.

plain, but appear to be satisfied with existing systems.

Perhaps it is believed, in some quarters, that "the farmer legislature" is antagonistic to the lawyers. Why, bless your soul, this cannot be true. The lawyers, of good-will aforethought, love all classes of people, and especially the farmer.

In the first place, a large percentage of lawyers were bred upon the farm, and carry ever with them sweet and tender memories of the simple roof, of spreading oaks, of budding fields and woods, and singing birds and sunny skies. Again, which lawyer's heart, in his callow professional days, has not tingled with pride when earnestly, almost enthusiastically, dubbed "colonel" by his farmer friends?

farmer friends?

And I do say (let me state, by way of parenthesis, that I shall never offer or accept public office, from boyhood's memories of field and farm, that there is less of guile, of intrigue and of wrong in the hearts of the farmers, as a class, than any other people on the face of the earth and in them less the hope of the final, moral, and material betterment, and regeneration of our common country. And would it not be passing strange, for these people, to wittingly and deliberately play into the hands of the powerful, against the weak?

the weak?
With all possible courtesy to Mr. Venable, whose heart is in the right place, and who would do no man, or class of men, intentional injustice or wrong, and whom I hope will never be troubled with vexatious litigation, I beg leave to venture the opinion, that until the millennium idawn, which some wise-acres solemly declare, is even now in sight, occasional wrong and vexation will result in our courts, as elsewhere, but that we should go slow in legislating the rights and privileges of others out of existence. Very respectfully,

C. T. LADSON.

### How Bayard Was Downed. The St. Louis Republic.

Colonel David H. Armstrong appeared on the streets yesterday with a pea-green coat, white vest, white pantaloons, a traveling cap and a green umbrella. His white complexion and venerable hair and beard lent an addi-tional charm to his cool results. tional charm to his coolness, and the colonel paraded the streets with perfect security from the heat.

the heat.

"Did you ever hear," said a friend, "of the manner in which Colonel Armstrong poured ice-water down the back of Hon. Thomas F. Bayard when he became a member of Clevelland's cabinet? Well, it's very funny, and would be funnier if you could print it in Colonel Armstrong's picturesque language. But you can't do that, and hence you can only do the next best thing. Colonel Armstrong was a member of the United States senate, appointed by Governor Phelps to fill a vacancy occamember of the United States senate, appointed by Governor Phelps to fill a vacancy occasioned by the death of L. V. Bogy. He sat near Mr. Bayard in the senate, and the polished, elegant gentleman from Delaware formed a very high opinion of the rugged, sturdy senator from Missouri. On the day following the appointment and confirmation of Senator Bayard as secretary of state, Senator Armstrong walked into the state department at Washingtoon. It was an excessively warm day and the colonel was apparaled about as you saw him just now. Pushing aside the

messengers, ushers and bell-boys, be lowered his green umbrella and appeared before Mr. Bayard without a card. The great secretary was standing at the end of a long table with his arm thrown carlessly over an enormous globe and was conversing with a number of visitors. Mr. Bayard is a trifle hard of hearing and in consequence holds very few private conversations.

conversations.
"'How do you do, senator?' said Mr. Bayard, extending both hands to Colonel Armstrong.
"Bayard, said the Missourian, 'I have just come over here to say you've played hell."

hell."
"'Wnat?" said the secretary, placing his hand back of his ear and leaning forward.
"'I say that I think you have PLAYED HELL!" shouted the colonel.
"The secretary blushed, smiled and in-

"'What's the matter, senator?'
"'Matter enough, sir. What in the blankety blank blank use was there in your accepting an appointment as messenger boy to the president? Haven't you got as much sense as Cleveland? Were you not a member of the United States senate, practically for life? I think you are the blankety blankedest fool I ever saw in this country!'
"'But, senator,' said Mr. Bayard, 'you should take cognizance of the peculiar circumstances which made it my duty to accept this office.'

office.'
"'Duty and circumstances be d-d. Its all stuff and nonsense. Makes me sick every time I think about it. Here you are carrying your little messages over to the white house—'

"By this time the secretary had secreted the colonel in his private office, and when he emerged, puffing and blowing, from his un-worted exertions he said to a visitor: "'Sir, you Missourians beat the world.'"

### CHURCH SERVICES.

METHODIST.

First Methodist Church, corner of Pachtree and Houston streets—Rev. W. D. Anderson, D. D., pastor. At 11a. in., seventh anniversary jof Barclay's Marietta Street Mission. Services in charge of the officers of the mission. At 8 p. m. preaching by the pastor.

St. John's Methodist church, corner Georgia avenue and Loyd street, Rev. Clement C. Cary,

avenue and Loyd street, Rev. Clement C. Cary, pastor. Preaching at 11 a.m. and 8 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. Prayer meeting on Wednesday night. Epworth league for young people on Thursday night.

Park street Methodist church, West End, Whitehall and Peachtree street car line—Rev. J. W. Lee. D.D., pastor. Preaching today at 11 a.m. and 7:45 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m., W.W. Lambdin, superintendent.

Asbury church, corner Davis and Foundry streets, W. P. Smith, pastor—Freaching at 11 a. m. and 7:45 p. m. by the pastor. Class meeting at 9:30 a. m. Sunday school at 3:30 p. m., W. A. Fincher, superintendent.

St. Paul's church, south, Hunter street, near

Fincher, superintendent.

St. Paul's church, south, Hunter street, near
Bell—Rev. M. L. Underwood, pastor. Preaching
today at 11 a. m. and 7:45 p. m. by the pastor.
Sunday school jat 9:30 a. m. Prayer meeting
Wednesday at 7:45 p. m. Class meeting Friday

Wednesday at 7:35 p. m. Class meeting right.

Trinity M.E. church, south, corner Trinity avenue and Whitehall street—Rev. Walker Lewis, pastor. Services at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m., by the pastor. Payne's chapel, corner of Luckie and Hunnicutt, Rev. S. R. Belk, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m. by the pastor. Sabbath school at 9:30. a. m., N. E. Stone, superintendent. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening. Public cordially invited.

meeting Wednesday evening. Public cordially invited.

Loyd street M. E. church, Rev. M. C. B. Mason, D. D., pastor—Services at 11 a. m., 3 p. m. and 7:45 p. m. 11 a. m. sermon by the pastor, subject, "The Work and Office of the Holy Spirit;" 3 p. m. annual sermon to the Ladies' Home Missionary Society; 7:45 p.m. sermon by the pastor, subject, "A Full Armor." Sunday school at 9 a. m., E. S. Melton, superintendent. Epworth League every Tuesday at 8 p. m. Merritts Avenue M. E. church—Professor Charles Lane, acting pastor during absence of Dr. Isaac S. Hopkins. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m., by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m., Dr. William King, superintendent. Prayer meeting Wednesday at 8 o'clock p. m. The public invited to all the services.

Walker Street church, junction Walker and Nelson streets, Rev. J. R. King pastor—Preaching at 11 a. m. Sunday school 9:30 a. m., Willis S. King superintendent.

at 11 a. m. Sunday school viso a. m., while b. King superintendent.
Marietta Street M. E. church, between Spring and Bartow streets—Rev. R. C. Bramlett, pastor.
Grace M. E. church, corner Boulevard and Houston streets, J. R. McClesky, pastor—Freaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. by the pastor.
Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. Prayer meeting Wed-

Sunday school at 9:39 a. in. 1-13/10 mesday at 7:30 p. m.

Trinity Home mission chapel, near Leonard st.
—Sunday school at 3:30 p. m., F. M. Richardson,
Superintendent. Preaching at 7:30 p. m. Prayer
meeting Thursday 7:30 p. m. Bunday school at

meeting Thursday 7:30 p. m. Sunday school at 3:30 p. m.

Edgewood M. E. church, Rev. A. W. Quillian, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. A. G. Candler and C. W. Smith, superintendents.

Marietta street mission—J. F. Barclay, superintendent. Sunday-school at 9:30. Services tonight and Thursday night.

Plum street mission chapel—Evening prayer and Sunday school at 3 p. m.

West Side mission, corner Ashby street and Turner's Ferry road—Preaching at 11 a. m. Sunday school at 3 p. m., F. M. Aiken, superintendent.

Schell's chapel, Colored M. E. church, West Hunter street—Rev. S. E. Poer, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9 a. m., E. J. Blalook, superintendent.

BAPTIST.

at 9 a. m., E. J. Blaiock, superintendent.

BAPTIST.

Central Baptist church, corner Peters and Fair streets—J. M. Brittain, D.D., pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. by Rev. W. B. McGarrity, of the Theological seminary, Louisville, Ky., and 8 p. m. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m., Professor L. M. Landrum, superintendent, conducted by Brother M. Dawson during Brother Landrum's absence. Young people's meeting at 3 p. m., conducted by John Fuller. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 8 p. m. Young men's prayer meeting Thursday

John Fuller. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 8 p. m. Young men's prayer meeting Thursday evening at 8 p. m. All cordially invited.

First Baptist church, corner Forsyth and Walton streets—Rev. J. B. Hawthorne, D. D., pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. by Rev. S. Maxwell, of Talbot county. No service at night. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m., A. P. Stewart, superintendent.

West End Baptist church, Lee street, West End—Rev. S. Y. Jameson, pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. No preaching morning of night.

Fifth Baptist church, corner Bell and Glimer streets—Rev. V. C. Norcross, pastor—No preaching today, 18 unday school at 9:30 a. m., T. J. Buchanan, superintendent. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening. Christian Endeavor Society Tuesday evening.

Buchanan, superintendent. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening. Christian Endeavor Society Tuesday evening. Sixth Baptist Christian Endeavor Second Baptist Tabernacle, Mitchell street, near Loyd-Rev. Henry McDonald, D.D., pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. by the pastor. Subject, by request: "Reasons for Becoming a Baptist." No service at night. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m., A.C. Briscoe, superintendent. Boys' meeting at 3 b. m. Young men's meeting at 8 p. m. Monday. Prayer meeting at 8 p. m. Wednesday. All are cordially invited to these services.

Third Baptist church, Jones avenue—Rev. A. H. Mitchell, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and at 8 p. m. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. W. H. Bell, superintendent. Children's meeting at 3:30 p. m. Young people's meeting Tuesday night. Prayer meeting Wednesday night.

Seventh Baptist church—W. J. Barton, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:45 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. F. A. Smith, superintendent.

The McDonough street Baptist mission, corner

Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. F. A. Smith, superintendent.

The McDonough street Baptist mission, corner
Capitol and Georgia avenues—Sunday school at
3:30 p. m. Preaching tonight at 8 o'clock. Prayer
meeting at 8 o'clock Tuesday evening. Everybody
invited to these services. W. W. Orr, superintendent Sunday school.

Jackson Hill Baptist Mission—Corner Jackson
and Morris streets—Preaching at 8 p. m. Sunday
school at 4 p. m. Prayer meeting on Tuesday evening at 8. All cordially invited.

East Atlanta Baptist church, Bradley street, between Edgewood avenue and Decatur street—
Preaching at 11 a. m. and at 7:45 p. m. Sunday
school at 9:30 a. m., G. W. Lindsay, superintendent.

Primitive Baptist church, corner Boulevard and

Frimitive Sapiist church, corner Boulevard and Irwin streets. Preaching at 11 a.m. West End mission—Sunday school at 4 o'clock p.m. John Logue, superintendent.

First Presbyterian church, Marietta street—Rev. E. H. Barnett, D.D., pastor.—Divine services at 11 o'clock a.m. and at 8 oclock p.m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 o'clock a.m. All cordially invited.

Il o'clock a. m. and at 8 oclock p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 o'clock a. m. All cordially invited.

Central Presbyterian church, Washington street —Rev. G. B. Strickler, D.D., pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school meets at 9:30 a. m., John A. Barry, superintendent; Dr. J. A. Link and John K. Ottley, assistants. Regular weekly prayer meeting on Wednesday at 8 p. m. Young men's prayer meeting on Thursday at 8 p. m. Young men's prayer meeting on Thursday at 8 p. m.

The Mission Sunday school of the Central Presbyterian church No. 1 will meet at 3 p. m., at the corner of Buena Vista avenue and Fortress street, B. H. Cameron, superintendent. All are cordially invited to attend.

Edgewood mission No. 2 will meet at 3 p. m., near Hulsey's depot. Prayer meeting every Tuesday at 7:30 p. m.. All are welcome. Robert E. Rushton, superintendent.

Moore, 8 Memorial church (formery Third Presbyterian), corner West Baker and Luckie streets—Rev. A. L. Holderby, pastor—Preaching morning and night by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:20 a. m., Captain R. L. Barry, superintendent.

Fourth Presbyterian church—Chamberlain street—Rev. T. P. Cleveland, pastor. Services every Sabbathat 11 a. m. and at 8 p. m. Sunday School at 9:20 a. m., Prayer meeting every Wednesday at 8 p. m.

Wallace (Fifth) Presbyterian church, corner Pair and Walnut specia—Rev. George L. Cook, pa-

tor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m. by the pastor. Prayer meeting on Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Sunday school will meet at 9:30 a. m. All are welcome. W. D. Beatie, superintendent.

Associated Reformed Presbyterian, Knights of Pythias hall, over Capital City bank, corner Whitehall and Alabama streets. Preaching at 11 a. m. by Rev. J. M. Todd, D. D. Sunday school at 10 a. m.

North Avenue mission, corner North avenue and Fowler street—Sunday school at 4 o'clock p. m., Edward White, Jr., superintendent, Preaching at 5 p. m. Sunday, and 8 p. m. Friday by Rev. M. T. Martin.

lartin.

lorgia Avenue (Sixth) Presbyterian church,

rgia avenue— Preaching at 11 a.m. and 7:30

a. Sunday school at 9:30 a.m., Charles G.

ford, superintendent. Prayer meeting at 7:30

Eckford, superintendent. Prayer meeting at 7:30 Wednesday evening.

Marietta Street mission Sunday school of the First Presbyterian church will meet opposite the old exposition hotel on Marietta street at 3 p. m.

### St. Philip's church, corner Washington and Hunter streets—Rev. T. C. Tupper D.D., rector—Services today as follows: Sunday school at 9:45 a. m.; morning prayer. Ante-communion sermon and celebration of the holy eucharist at 11 a. m.; evening prayer at 8 p. m. Strangers made welcome. Services on St. James's Day (Saturday) at 10:30 a. in.

St. Luke's cathedral, northeast corner Houston

st 10:30 a. in.

St. Luke's cathedral, northeast corner Houston and Pryor streets—Rev. R. S. Barrett, dean. Holy communion at 7 o'clock a. m., Rev. H. R. Reese, diocesan missionary, officiating. Sunday school at 9:45 o'clock a. m., Morning prayer and litany at 11 o'clock a. m., with sermon. Chapel of the Good Shepherd, Plum street—Evening prayer and Sunday school at 3 o'clock Address by the superintendent.

SPIRITUALISTS.

The First Society of Spiritualists, Atlanta, Ga., will meet at Knights of Pythias hall, corner of Whitehall and Alabama streets, this Sunday night at 8 o'clock. All invited.

GOSPEL TENT.

Will be meetings tomorrow at the Gospel tent,

Will be meetings tomorrow at the Gospel tent, corner Pine and Venable streets at 3:30 in the afternoon and at 7:30 at night.

COSREGATIONAL.

Church of the Redeemer, West Ellis near Peachtree street—A. F. Sherrill, D. D., pastor. Services at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sunday school 9:30 a. m., J. F. Beck, superintendent. Christian Endeavor Society will conduct evening services. The pastor will preach in the morning.

UNITARIAN.

Church of Our Father, Church street, near junction of Peachtree and North Forsyth streets—Preaching by Rev. William Roswell Cole, pastor, Sunday school at 9:45 a. m., H. W. Currier super-intendent

Christian church, 44 East Hunter street Services this morning at 11 o'clock. All are i

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE.

Bible class at 9:30 a. m. Sunday school at 11 o'clock a. m. 16½ North Broad street.

Young Men's Christian Association, corner of Wheat and Pryor Streets—C. A. Licklider, general secretary; H. B. Mays, assistant secretary, C. Elsom, M.D., physical director. Men's meeting this afternoon at 3:30.

Railroad Branch Young Men's Christian Association, 60½ South Broad street, W. R. Bosard, general secretary; F. T. Menken, assistant secretary. Regular services every Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

GOSPEL TEMPERANCE MEETING
Will be held every Sanday evening at 4 o'clock
at Prohibition Hall, 65% East Alabama street.
Good speaking. The public invited.

INCREDIBLE STORIES. Told Concerning South America by Walte Raleigh and Other Travelers. From The Chicago Herald.

It was in 1550 that Raleigh published the highly-colored story of his "Discovery of the Large, Rich and Beautiful Empire of Guiana." Most writers of the day were led by Indian reports to affirm that the golden city of Manoa, upon the banks of Lake Parime, was to be found near the Maroni river, in what is now known as French Guiana. Wherever it was

known as French Guiana. Wherever it was, Raleigh did not hesitate to inform Queon Elizabeth that these reports were true. Finally, the Spaniard, Martinez, who had a most brilliant imagination, declared that he had spent nearly a year in Manoa, of which he gave an elaborate description.

He said the city was of enormous size and its population almost innumerable. Not less than 3,000 workmen could be seen at their daily toil in the principal street. The emperor's palace, built of white marble, ornamented with gold, occupied a beautiful island. Three artificial mountains environed the palace. One artificial mountains environed the palace. One

artificial mountains environed the palace. One of them was of solid gold, another of silver and the third of salt, which was protected in some mysterious manner from dissolution.

The palace was supported upon columns of alabaster and porphyry. Around it were galleries of ebony and cedar, the woodwork lavishly inlaid with gold and precious stones. Two towers guarded the entrance, each twenty-five feet in height, and surmounted by immense moons of silver. Two living lions were attached to the foot of the columns by chains of gold. In the palace was a large square, of gold. In the palace was a large square, adorned with silver fountains and vases, into which water ran through four golden pipes.
The king was called El Dorado on account of
the splendor of his costume.
Among the mountains all around were inex-

Among the mountains all around were inex-haustible mines, the source of this splendor. European credulity was strong enough to give life for years to such nonsensical yarns, says The New York Sun, and probably no traveler in the Maroni valley from Creveax to Bru-netti has failed to contrast the actual poverty of the region with the glittering descriptions of Eslaigh and Martines. of Raleigh and Martinez.

### A SOLID INSTITUTION.

The Willingham Lumber Company and the Work It Is Doing. Atlanta's greatness is the result of the energy

Atlanta's greatness is the result of the energy and push of her merchants. The trading people of any place are the life element that gives it character and fame.

Prominently among this class of people in Atlanta is Mr. E. G. Willingham, of the Willingham Lumber Company. He is a thorough business man, and by his energy, integrity and straightforward ways has built up one of the largest lumber business in this country. Having been reared in the businesses, he knows it in every detail. His thorough knowledge of lumber in all of its forms, has not only brought him a satisfactory income, but has been of material benefit to his hundreds of customers throughout the south inasmuch as it has always been his motto to recommend a thing just as it is. Confidence berecommend a thing just as it is. Confidence be-gets confidence, and those who have followed the judgment of Mr. Willingham are loudest in his

praise.
The Willingham Lumber Company are specialists in the manufacture of sash, doc all kinds of interior finish. They will build you a handsome office in pine, oak, ash or any kind of handsome office in pine, oak, ash or any kind of wood you want. They will furnish your house with as much taste and in as fine a style as any you can find in Georgia. They have the money and facilities for doing this work. Their new factory is especially designed for this work, and those who have orders to place will find them courteous, accommodating and reliable.

These gentlemen also conduct a very extensive wholesale and retail lumber business. Having splendid railroad facilities, ample yard accommodations, they keep on hand a large supply of all grades and kinds of lumber. If you need material of this character, it may be to your interest to call on the Willingham Lumber Company, 64 Elliott street, Atlanta, Ga.

### From The St. Paul Globe.

From The St. Paul Globe.

The impression is common that the prince of Wales must necessarily be the successor of his mother on the British throne because he is her oldest son. It has not been generally understood that parliament had more than a formal role in the matter. The subject is under discussion over the water, and there is agreement among the accepted authorities that parliament has never lost the right, exacted centuries ago, to have a controlling hand in designating the occupant of the throne. Here is where a peril confronts the heir who has been losing caste of late. If there could be found a more popular and worthy member of the reigning family, the selection would probably be made in that quarter if the prince was in strong disfavor. It is held also that parliament may pass over the entire family if itjees fit, and this has been the fact in more than one instance. It is asserted by some, and not very strongly controverted, that parliament may even dispense entirely with the royal business and make the head of things an elective officer as in a republic. In fact, there is hardly a limit to the authority of the legislative body. It would be revolutionary to change the system, but it is within the scope of parliament, and the royal people could do nothing but obey its behests. The throne is hardly more than a very costly ornament and figure head.

Ladies who wish to be cured ought to go to Mrs. Royal Frendenthal Monnish. M. D.

Ladies who wish to be cured ought to go to Mrs. Ross Freudenthal Monnish, M. D., specialist, whose dispensary and private sanitarium is at the junction of Feachtree, North Forsyth and Church streets, Atlania. This lady is the most proficient in diseases of women south, is reliable in every respect, and commands the arm of all. For particulars, look in daily president and command the day of the price of th

### FUNERAL NOTICE.

COMER.—The friends and acquaintances of Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Comer and Mrs. D. S. Kellam, are invited to attend the funeral of Carrie May, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Comer, from No. 55 East Mills street today at 4 o'clock p. m. Interment at Oakland cemetery.

THOMPSON.—The friends and acquaintances of Mrs. George. Thompson and family

Mr. and Mrs. George Thompson and family are respectfully requested to attend the funeral of the former from his late residence, No. 60 West Humphries street, this Sunday afternoon, at 3 o'clock. Interment at Oakland.

### MEETINGS.

A special communication of Atlanta lodge No. 59, F. and A. M., will be held in Masonic hall, corner of Marietta and Broad streets, 3 o'clock this (Sunday) afternoon, for the purpose of paying the last sad tribute of respect to our deceased brother, Past Master George Thompson. Religious services at the late residence of deceased, 60 West Humphries street, and interment in Oakland cemetery, Ample street car accommodations provided for. All master Masons in good standing fraternally invited to attend.

I. D. CARPENTER, Worshipful Master.

Z. B. Moon, Secretary.

ATLANTA, July 18, 1891.—The regular meeting of the Confederate Veterans' Association of Fulton county will be held on Monday, July 20th, at 7:30 o'clock. Important business. A full and prompt attendance desired. By order of sident.

JOHN F. EDWARDS,

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

BONDS, STOCKS AND MONEY. CONSTITUTION OFFICE, ATLANTA, July 18, 1891.

ATLANTA, July 18, 1891.

The New York bank statement shows a handsome increase in reserve this week—nearly \$4,000,000—and is but a reflex of the condition of other financial centers. Notwithstanding the large amount of idle money and low rates for call loans, however, time money is difficult to get. Crop movement is the excuse for declining to let money out on time, but if the bank reserves continue to pile up from week to week, bankers will soon begin to loose their purse-strings, and those in need of accommodations running to the end of the year will be supplied.

year will be supplied.

The local situation is unchanged since last week,

ransactions in securities being occasional at about the same prices then prevailing.

Railroad securities are still neglected because of the respecting properties upon which they are based. It trust our lawmakers will not forget there are many people of limited means dependent on an income from railroad stocks and bonds, and that any detrimental railroad stocks and bonds, and that any detrimental legislation will be a serious matter to them. While the properties are corporate, individual money owns; them, and justice, not prejudice, should be meted out to them. The millionaire, if his wealth was acquired fairly, is entitled to as much consideration as he who struggles daily for his bread. Extreme measures will work hardship on the individual and be a disaster to our state. Hundreds of men through them, hundreds of women and thousands of children are supported by the railroads. Don't forcet this, legislators.

of women and thousands of children are supported by the railroads. Don't forget this, legislators. Anniston City Land Company is asking for propositions to sell stock to the company. This stock has been very dull for some time, declining sharply in price, and the sbove will be encouraging to holders. I believe Anniston has a bright future, and would not sacrifice my stock if I owned any.

New York exchange buying at par; selling at \$1.50@ 12.60 % 1000 premium.

The following are bid and asked quotations:

	B AND		
New Ga. 31/28 27		Atlanta 7s, 1899108	
to 30 years	100		
New Ga. 3 1/8, 35		Atlanta 6s, S. D100	
to 40 years	101	Atlanta 5s, L. D100	
New Ga. 436s,	- 6	Atlanta 41/48 98	100
1915110	11234	Augusta 7s, L.D.110	
Georgia 7s, 1896 108		Macon 6s112	
Savannah 5s102		Columbus5s 98	
Atlanta 86, 1902118		Rome graded100	
Atlanta 8s, 1892100		Waterworks 6s100	
Atlanta 7s, 1904.113		Rome 5s 90	
ATLA	NTA B	ANK STOCKS.	
Atlanta Nat'l350		Lowry B'k Co140	150
Atlanta B. Co130		Atlanta Trust &	
Ger. L'n & B.Co. 99	100	Banking Co110	120
Merch, Bank 150		Am'n Banking	
Bank S. of Ga150		& Trust Co103	105
Gate City Nat145		South'n Bank'g	
Capitol City115	120	& Trust Co105	
RA	ILROA	D BONDS.	1005
Ga. 6s, 1897 103		Ga. Pacific, 1st103	105
Ga. 6s, 1910108	110	Ga. Pacific, 2d., 63	65
Ga. 6s, 1922111	113	A. P. & L., 1st 7s.105	108
Central 7s, 1893100		Mari'ta & N. G.	40
Char. Col. & A 103		S., A. & M., 1st 80	83
At. & Florida	100		
RA	ILROA	D STOCKS.	
Georgia197	199	Aug. & Sav 135	
Southwestern 114	116	A. & W. P105	108
Central100	105	do, deben 95	98
Cent. deben 90	92		435

### THE NEW YORK STOCK MARKET. The Day on the Floor of the New York Stock Exchange.

NEW YORK, July 18.—The failure of the English bank of River Platte in London this morning caused materially lower prices for all kinds of stocks there. Our market felt the effects of this decline, and while the opening prices here were above London equivalent large fractions were knocked off of most of the active shares. The opportunity to sell the market down was not to be neglected by bears, however, and they joined with foreign sellers in pressing the market Stocks which have international market in down. Stocks which have international market; main suffered most under the circumstances, but Bu lifigton and Lackawanna led the downward movemen the bear pressure being especially severe on the latt on account of some supposed trouble in the coal trad Each of these stocks lost 1 per cent, while the rest the list declined only fractional amounts. The down ward movement was checked before the expiration of the first half hour, however, and while there was no disposition to buy for long account, covering of shorts helped prices up a little, and later, when the bank statement was issued, showing material gains in the eash and surplus reserve, buying became more pronunced and the upward movement was accelerated. Prices in the last few minutes were brought up to about a level of those of the opening and the market closed firm though quiet at a recovery. The business done reached 60,291 listed and 1,935 unlisted shares. Exchange quiet and easy at 485@487\%; commercial bills 483,46486. the first half hour, however, and while ther

Money easy at 2. Sub-treasury balances: Coin, \$93,496,000; currency

Governments dull b State bonds neglect		ady; 4s 117%; 4%s 100% 1
Ala., Class A, 2 to 5	100	N. Y. Central 10
do., Class B, 58	105	Norfolk & West, pref. 4
N. & C. 6s	124	Northern Pacific 2
do. 48	97	do. preferred 6
B. C. con, Brown	95	Pacific Mail 3
Tennessee 6s	101	Reading. 9
Tennessee 5s	100	Rich. & W. P. Ter 1
Tenn. settlement3s	6736	Rock Island 7
Virginia 68	80	St. Paul 6
Virginia consols	35	do. Preferred 11
Chicago and N. W	104 %	Texas Pacific 1
do. preferred	133	Tenn. Coal & Iron 3
Del. and Lack	123 14	Union Pacific 4
Erie	18 1/2	N. J. Central 11
East Tenn., new	616	Missouri Pacific 6
Lake Shore	10936	Western Union 7
Louisville & Nash		Cotton Oil Trust 2
Memphis & Char.	34	Brunswick
Mobile & Ohio		Mobile & Ohio ts 6
Nash. & Chat	84	Silver certificates 10
N. O. Pacific lat	88	*Ex-dividend.

Cahn & Co.'s Stock Letter Received over Lamson Bros. & Coo's Private Wire by Messrs, Youngblood & Haas.

NEW YORK, July 18.—The London market was dis-NEW YORK, July 18.—The London market was disturbed today on account of the failure of the English bank of the River Platte, which had a capital of 75,000 shares of £80 each, of which £10 are paid in. It paid its last dividend on June 10th, and at that time the shares were selling at a premium. This bank is closely connected with Argentine interests, and its failure is the result of embarrasments of the Argentine government. It is stated that the liabilities are seven million pounds. London disposed of quite a sum of stocks at the opening, but there was very little stock sold by commission houses. It seems that the people were willing to hold on to their stocks for the present. The week in Wall street has been memorable on account of commission houses. It seems that the people were willing to hold on to their stocks for the present. The week in Wall street has been memorable on account of the extreme duliness at these times. The most important factor was the meeting of the advisory board, but inasmuch as Mr. Gould's joint agency plan was defeated, or rather postponed until the October session, the meeting was barren of any results. News from crop regions continue good, and reports from Europe show that they will have to call on us for a great deal of stuff in the next six months. Dispatches about the Russian grain crop tell of an 85 per cent shortage in grain, and of even a larger one in the rye crop. The statement of the census bureau, issued today, showing the amount of gold and silver taken out of the ground last year is particularly interesting. We have mined \$31,000,000 worth of gold and \$85,000,000 worth of silver in six months, showing nearly \$100,000,000 worth of money taken out of the earth in twelve months. The situation in Wall street will depend entirely upon foreign advices. What everybody here looked for eighteen months ago, namely, the crash in South America, has paralysed the world and all the large bourses to such an extent that banking and brokerage business all over the world in practically at a standstill. The effect of this will have to run its own course, and we think the time is not distant when the people will appreciate the fact that our position at present in the financial world is probably the strongest of any country. The hank statement today shows an increase of over four million dollars. The market states fairly steady, and has shown great resisting

Weekly Bank State YORK, July 18.—The foll

Banks now hold \$18,489,765 in excess of the legal re-mirements of the 25 per cent rule. THE COTTON MARKETS.

Below we give the opening and clo etton futures in New York today:

The following is a statement of the coreceipta, exports and stock at the ports: RECEIPTS EXPORTS. STOCK

1891 | 1890 | 1891 | 1890 | 1891 | 1890 Total . The following are the closing quotati cotton in New Orleans today:

Hubbard, Price & Co.'s Ci

Hubbard, Price & Co.'s Circular.

NEW YORK, July ;18—(Special.)—The failure of the English Bank of the River Platte today in London with liabilities of something over £7,000,000, combined with the weakness of our market yesterday, resulted in an extreme decline of 5-54d in Liverpool this morning. Part of the loss was recovered, the close being steady at from 263-54d advance. Spot sales are 4,000 bales. A decline at the opening here was generally expected, but the buying of a prominent Greek house held prices and resulted in a slight improvement. Later there was a slight decline, but just before the close the announcement that 4,500 bales spot cotton had been sold in this market to spinners resulted in a close the announcement that 4,800 bales and been sold in this market to spinners re alight recovery, final prices being steady at 2 points under last evening. Crop accounts in this morning's Chronicle are not as good as the private advices which have recently come to hand. Rust and drouth are reported as doing damage in some localities.

Lehman Bros.' Cotton Letter. Received over Lamson Bros. & Co.'s Private Wire by Messrs. Youngblood & Haas. NEW YORK, July 18—Our market today, influenced NEW YORK, July 18—00r marger today, innusaceu by further weak and unfavorable Liverpool advices, was again lower and depressed under the influence of continued selling of long cotton. There are absolutely no new features of importance to communicate, the only factor which can bring about higher prices for the moment being less favorable crop news.

NEW YORK, July 18—The total visible supply of cotton for the world is 3,633,842 bales, of which 1,377,842 bales are American, against 1,389,687 and 791,607 bales respectively last year. Receipts at all interior towns 5,682 bales. Receipts from plantations 7,194 bales. Crop in sight 8,519,534 bales.

### By Telegraph.

By Telegraph.

LIVERPOOL, July 18-12:15 p. m.—Ootton spot depressed and irregular; middling uplands 45; sales 4,000 bales; American 3,400; speculation and export 500; receipts 3,000; American 2,500; uplands low middling clause July and Angust delivery 4 23-64; 4 21-64, 4 23-64; Angust and September delivery 4 23-64, 4 21-64, 4 23-64; Angust and September delivery 4 23-64; 12-64, 4 23-64; October and November delivery 4 23-64; November and December delivery 4 33-64; 42-64; November and December delivery 4 33-64; 43-64; January and February delivery 4 35-64, 43-64; January and February delivery 4 35-64; 43-64; January and February delivery 4 35-64; 42-64; August and September delivery 421-64, 42-64; July and August delivery 412-64, 42-64; August and September delivery 427-64, e1lers; October and November delivery 4 33-64, buyers; November and December delivery 4 33-64, sellers; January and Pebruary delivery 4 37-64, sellers; February and March delivery 4 33-64, sellers; January and Pebruary delivery 4 35-64, sellers; February and March delivery 4 35-64, value; futures closed steady.

NEW YORK, July 18—Cotton steady; sales 3,082 bales middling uplands 8¼; Orleans 8 11-16; net receipts none middling uplands 8¼; Orleans 8 11-18; net receipts none: gross 469; stock —. GALVESTON, July 18—Cotton nominal; middling 7%; net receipts none bales; gross none; sales none; stock s cor

4,992.

NORFOLK, July 18—Cotton dull; middling 8; net receipts 16 bales; gross 42; sales 30; stock 6,623; exports coastwise 10. Tul-19 Cotto ners—; stock 3,598.

BOSTON, July 18—Cotton dull; middling 8%; net receipts 36 bales; gross 361; sales none; stock none; exports to Great Britain 1,082.

WILMINGTON, July 18—Cotton dull; middling 7½; net receipts 4 bales; gross 4; sales none; stock 3,489.

PHILADELPHIA, July 18—Cotton quiet; middling 8½; net receipts 244 bales; gross 24; stock 5,050.

SAVANNAH, July 18—Cotton easy; middling 7½; net receipts 17 bales; gross 17; sales 60; stock 4,380; exports coastwise 1,100.

NEW ORLEANS, July 18—Cotton weak; middling 7 15-16; net receipts 77 bales; gross 77; sales 60; stock 4,960; exports coastwise 296.

MOBILE, July 18—Cotton quiet; middling 7½; net

MOBILE, July 18—Cotton quiet; middling 7%; net eccipts 12 bales; gross 12; sales 50; stock 5,910; exports

constwise 196.

MEMPHIS, July 18—Cotton easy; middling 7%; net receipts 18 bales; sales 100; shipments 187; stock 4,803.

AUGUSTA, July 18—Cotton dult; middling 7%; net receipts 48 bales; shipments 585; sales 276; stock 11,278.

CHARLESTON, July 18—Cotton quiet; middling 7%; net receipts 10 bales; gross 10; sales none; stock 3,738; exports coastwise 525.

### THE CHICAGO MARKET.

Features of the Speculative Movement in

CHICAGO. July 18.—Wheat was more active today and strong most of the session. For the first few minutes it seemed inclined to be weak, then wabbled a little, but finally struck its gait and sold up 1/20 and held firm most of the day.

Corn was firm for a short time and then flattened
out. September closed %c lower than on Friday.

out. September closed %0 lower than on Friday.
Oats ruled lower.
Pork, lard and short fibs had an early advance, and subsequently declined, leaving them about at yesterday's quotations.
The leading futures ranged as follows in Chicago

Opening. Highest. 57 85% 86% 86% 53% LARD-6 60 Lamson Bros. & Co.'s Grain Letter.

eceived over Lamson Bros. & Co.'s Private Messrs. Youngblood & Hans. Received over Lamson Bros. & Co.'s Private Wire by Measrs. Youngblood & Haas.

CHICAGO, July 18.—The receipts of wheat were seventy-five cars over the estimate, which was large, and the estimate for Monday being 575 cars constituted the element of depression. Fifty-eight boatloads were bought in New York for export, and the chances are that the clearances will be very large next week. London and Paris were a shade higher. The large receipts during the coining week may prevent any material advance during the balance of the month. In view of the foreign demand, it is not improbable that we will see the lowest price on the crop within the next ten days, if the low point has not already been reached. The receipts and estimated receipts of corn for the near future were too much for the corn market, which opened strong, but steadily decined, closing at the lowest point of the day. It is probable that the receipts for the next few days will exceed the shipping demand, which will materially depress cash and sample iots.

The large receipts of cats continue to surprise the

demand, which will materially depress cash and sample lots.

The large receipts of oats continue to surprise the natives, which only goes to show what a light crop of oats and a large crop of economy can do. The rule may work the other way. We are supposed to have a large crop of onts this year, and it may be possible that we will have a very light crop of economy. August oats at 37/c look very low to us.

The trade in provisions was mostly of a scalping nature, and the market showed no marked tendency. The domestic and foreign demand for each product is very most.

GRAIN, PROVISIONS, ETC. NEW YORK, July 18—Flour, son fair extra \$3.85@4.40; good to chop to active, unsettled and weaker. ort business: No. 2007, spot dull and lo amber 334. Corn, spot dull and lo amber 334. Corn, spot dull and lo amber 334. Spot on the late months, and 4654; and the spot dull and weaker, lower, options dull and weaker, lower, options dull and weaker. weak and quiet; state common to choice trace coast 18g.33's,

ST. LOUIS, July 18—Flour lower; choice trace states \$4.50;84.6° Amey \$4.00;84.25; family patents \$4.50;84.6° Amey \$4.00;84.25; family wheak, in splic of exceedingly favorable to all sources the opening was only see of familiar traces and the opening was only see of familiar traces and material loases had been sustained; 2 red and family but we had been sustained; 2 red and since she where; the close was weakand lower of red cash; No. 3 mixed cash \$90; and and very No. 2 cash 36; July 38; September 50. Oats dull and very No. 2 cash 36; July 38; September 50. Oats dull and very No. 2 cash 36; July 38; September 50; ATLANTA, July 18—Flour—First patent second patent \$5.76; extra fancy \$5.56; inney family \$4.56; nor mixed 50c. Hay—Choice timothy, bales, 1.00; No. 1 timothy, large bales, \$6c; choice othy, small bales, \$9c. house, \$6c. wheat bran—Large sacks \$1.06; small sacks \$6c. wheat bran—Large sack

oats 30. CINCINNATI, July 18—Flour heavy; family 4.25; fancy \$4.55@4.75. Wheat firm; No. 2 red Corn steady; No. 2 mixed 62). Oats quiet; No. Groceries

ATLANTA, July 18 - Coffee puckie's 25c # 100 B cases; Leveri I lb packages and the do, by lbs 6'4c. Crackers—XXX ler 6'5c; XXX pearl oystes 6c; she lemon cream 9c; XXX ginger as candy—Assorted stick 6'5c; Freined goods—Condensed milk \$6.6

Y YORK, July 18—Coffee, t 16.45; September 15.40; spot Rio quiet but firm:

NEW ORLEANS, July 18-Coffee dull; Rie e

ST. LOUIS, July 18— Provisions strong and Pork, standard mess \$11.37%. Lard, prime steam Dry sait meats, boxed shoulders 6.2% long clear ribs 6.87%; short clear 7.00. Bacon, boxed steam 8.78@5.87%; long clear 7.2%; clear ribs\_7.3% short clear 7.0% hams 10 4.612.

NEW YORK, July 15.—Pork quiet and steady; we old \$11.00(\$11.75), new \$12.00(\$12.50) extra prime \$103.

11.00. Middles firm; short clear 6.35. Lard quiet a steady; western steam 6.66(\$6.47\frac{1}{2}\$; city steam 6.00.

options, July 4.85; September 6.76(\$6.60) colober 6.00. 

bacon 25/2019/5. Lard—Fure sea o 25/2018 1/5: CHICAGO, July 18—Cash quotations were as illows: Mess pork \$11.00@11.10. Lard 6.37%. Short dealer sides boxed 6.90@7.00.
CINCINNATI, July 18—Fork held higher at \$10.5 Lard quiet; current make 6.12%. Bulk mest drm; arribe 6.62%. Bacon in fair demand; abort clear 7.43

Naval Stores. WILMINGTON, July 18 — Turpentine quiet at cosin firm; strained \$1.20; good strained \$1.25; tarket \$2.00; crude turpentine firm; hard \$1.25; yellow

CHARLESTON, July 18—Turpentine steadys Ni

Country Produce ATLANTA, July 18—Eggs 10.3(12c. Butter-Westermary 25a.30c; choice Tennesses 10a.20c; other grain 10g/12/cc. Live poultry—Hens 25a.30c; young desens, large 20a.30c; smail 12a.14c Dressed poultry—keys 17a.16c; ducks 14c; chickens 15c. Iras pounew 31.75ag4.00 g bbl. Sweet potatoes 60a/70c p ball Honey—Strained 8a.10c; in the,oomb 16a.13c. Onio 16.00 g bbl. Cabbage 26g3.jc g lb. Grapes 56g16 g 3

Fruits and Confections Fruits and Confections
ATLANTA, July 18. — Apples—Choice
1 pbl. Lemons—8.50.385.00. Oranges—Piorida 8.39
ananas—Selected \$1.50.32.22. Figs 1534. Raissow California \$2.75; ½ boxes \$1.75; ½ boxes \$2.00.000, \$1.50; \$2.75; ½ boxes \$2.00.000, \$2.75; ½ boxes \$2.00.000, \$2.75; ½ boxes \$2.00.000, \$2.75; ½ boxes \$2.00.000, \$2.00.000, \$2.75; ½ boxes \$2.000, \$2.75; ½ boxes \$2.000, \$2.75; ½ boxes \$2.000, \$2.75; ½ boxes \$2.75;

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LIFE AT GAY

ve Hilton's Ma

TREE MILLION lou Must Have

Sarato THE EXPENSES OF

And What It Costs Fottunes in Min

SARATOGA, N. Y., Jul sow commence Thurs are filling with people. will be 50,000 visitors come with plenty of more pand it or else they have

the various amusements.
Those who do not go t
and less their money to
if they happen to win or
are they will lose around
table in the evening. been telling the court Hilton's adge Hilton, the rail all of old A.

cors of the central figure.

The Judge has per place in the jeast. It hand Stanford's Palo All He has a park of 1,3 m. Every acre of its.
The roads are as cantifully shaded. T ad streams in it, and scent stone and ma tiles. One is occupie other two by his tance from these are half dozen in num indsome stone cottage a, where he and a dozen horses and a doze

Judge Hilton proba million dollars investe He also owns one of th town, which he keeps tertainment of his frie give, and the rates are trained dollars a day. But the old man c

sturies, for he has so dillion dollars, which lurch with some n yet, but he ha ough to know how It is a delightful to

leasure resorts.
Although over a hub of the south, you one day and reach hing. And you trave From Atlanta t nd and Dan vestibuled train of through the mountai Carolina, through th North State and th ginia, through man; of the late war.

> great Pennsylvania wania is the greates. Washington to Phi and from there to iles an hour. and it is said to be deed, an accident most an unheardwith a telegraph se towers are t once. Thus the ne train running s the trains runni different tracks, ster as they run, he rails. The Per toad. It makes the ton to New York, t

The scenery or The scenery on here up the Hudso there is no grander The New York Co the New York Core front four-track to bank of the great the way from New for the entire distanderalts of every are lined with tow The New York trains of handsom daily, and every to the New York trains of handsom daily, and every to the New York trains of handsom daily, and every to the New York trains of handsom daily, and every to the New York trains of handsom daily, and every to the New York trains of handsom daily.

"It Don't Pay Saratoga is a gre Especially those p fortunes from their William R. Nel of that class. Col City a few seconds. City a few years at The Evening Star est evening paper made its owner a

made its owner a
"I am trying ar
might, "from which
About six months,
publishing a weel
25 cents a year.
I have 60,000 subs no telling what from the six months,
about make exper
"I am for your continued, "and it all our Missouri
Jes, I have no es, I have no

They Spen

There is a mint in this town, but in the swap wake money.

The United State was built the first built bu

LIFE AT GAY

SARATOGA SPRINGS.

adge Hilton's Magnificent Summer Home.

THREE MILLION FOR PLEASURE.

Saratoga.

THE EXPENSES OF THE BIG HOTELS

And What It Costs to Live in Them

Fottunes in Mineral Waters.

SARATOGA, N. Y., July 18.-[Special.]-The

spend it or else they have a very quiet time.

With the races all the excitement and the

ties commence. There are balls and ger-

representatives of the "400"

ens every evening. All the New York

me to attend these, see the races and lead in

Hilton's Home.

These who do not go to balls go to the races d lose their money to the bookmakers. Or if they happen to win on the races the chances are they will lose around the fare or roulette table in the evening. But Steve Ryan has been telling the court and lawyers of Atlanta how that is done. Judge Hilton, the man who managed to ceral all of old A. T. Stewart's money, is use of the central figures of Saratoga. The Judge has perhaps the handsomest place in the least. It is second only to Le-ind Stanford's Palo Alto ranch in California. He has a park of 1,500 acres right in the town. Every acre of it is as pretty as a gar-

den. The roads are as smooth as asphalt and and streams in it, and all about among the trees are beautiful little stone houses where his "keepers" reside.

Near the center of the park are three magfcent stone and marble mansions, almost stles. One is occupied by old Judge Hilton the other two by his sons' families. A short nce from these are his coachmen's houses shif dozen in number, and they, too, are me stone cottages. Then there is his stable, where he and his sons keep a score or more

> Judge Hilton probably has three or four million dollars invested in this summer home. He also owns one of the handsomest hotels in town, which he keeps principally for the en-tertainment of his friends. It is very exclusive, and the rates are from seven dollars to ve dollars a day.

ine horses and a dozen different styles of yehi-

cles, from a tally-ho to a stylish two-wheeled

But the old man can well afford all these luxuries, for he has something more than fifty million dollars, which he managed to pull out of A. T. Stewart's fortune, leaving his heirs in the lurch with something like ten million to e divided between them. They are after Hilton yet, but he has the money, and is shrewed mough to know how to keep it.

From Atlanta to Saratoga It is a delightful trip from Atlanta to this sost famous and greatest of all health and

Although over a thousand miles from the hub of the south, you can leave there at noon ing. And you travel through the most pic turesque section of the Atlantic states.

From Atlanta to Washington, over the

Richmond and Danville on the magnificent vestibuled train of Pullman cars, you pas ough the mountains of North Georgia and Carolina, through the tobacco belt of the Old North State and then up the valley of Virginia, through many of the famous battlefields of the late war.

Then from Washington to New York in anmagnificent palace car train over the great Pennsylvania railroad, you can travel at the rate of fifty miles an hour. The Pennsylvania is the greatest road in the world. From Washington to Philadelphia it is double track and from there to New York there are four tracks. Running at the rate of sixty miles an hour, it is as smooth as glass and it is said to be the safest in the country Indeed, an accident on the Pennsylvania is almost an unheard-of thing. Such is almost sible under the "block system" of this road. That is, it has towers every few miles, with a telegraph office in them. Between these towers are the "blocks," and no two rains on the same track are allowed in a block st once. Thus there can be no such thing as one train running into the rear of another, and as the trains running in opposite directions are on different tracks, an accident is almost out of the question. Again, the engines scoop up water as they run, from long troughs between the rails. The Pennsylvania is indeed a great road. It makes the distance from Washington to New York, through what is almost one continuous town, 249 miles, in five hours.

- FEMALE

INSTITUTE

e of the most shorough young ladles in the se in music. Twenty. Situation beautiful pils from twenty states. cements to persons as for advantages of this l, write for a catalogue

ical School

TREE ST.

ish, Drawing, Science, Greek, Mathematic ness College).....

dinner o

Vignaux's

\$3 per doz

finest

est possibl

BEL

HALL ST.

ON, VA.

The scenery on the trip from New York here up the Hudson is magnificent. Indeed there is no grander scenery on this continent.

The New York Central, Chauncey Depew's great four-track trunk line, runs along the bank of the great and picturesque stream all the way from New York to Albany. The river for the entire distance is a mass of steamboat and crafts of every description, while the banks are lined with towns and cities all the way up. The New York Central runs a half dozen trains of handsome Wagner coaches up here daily, and every train comes filled.

"It Don't Pay, But It's Lots of Fun." Saratoga is a great place for newspaper men.

Especially those proprietors who have reaped fortunes from their papers.

William R. Nelson, of Kansas City, is one of that place for the control of the co

of that class. Colonel Nelson went to Kansas City a few years ago from Indiana and started The Evening Star. It is now one of the greatat evening papers in America and has already made its owner a fortune.

"I am trying an experiment," said he last night, "Irom which I am having lots of fun. About six months ago I conceived the idea of publishing a weekly edition of my paper for 25 cents a year. It was a go from the start. I have 60,000 subscribers already, and there's no telling what figures it will reach. No, of course it/don't pay, but it's lots of fun, and will about make expenses.

"I am for your man Crisp for speaker," he dearest—the last best git continued, "and after Hatch I believe nearly the cherub in the flesh. all our Missouri men will go for him. Oh. Jes, I have no doubt but that he will be

They Spend Money to Make It. There is a mint of money invested in hotels in this town, but the season is short, and although the rates seem exorbitant few of them make money.

The United States and the Grand Union, the two leading botels.

the two leading hotels, cost \$1,500,000 each.
The first was built by a stock company, A. T.
Stewart built the latter.
In talking with the manager of the United
State today he gave me some interesting fig-

the house is open but three months. His total expenses for the season are \$270,000, or about \$3,000 a day. The daily rates are \$5 and upward, and the hotel can accommodate about ward, and the hotel can accommodate about 1,500 people. Up to a week ago he has been losing something over a thousand dollars a day since the season opened. But from next Thursday, when the races commence, up to the first of September, he will coin money. The receipts should be from \$8,000 to \$10,000 a day, besides the revenue from the bar, wines at the table and various other extrast. at the table and various other extras.

Nothing Less Than a Quarter. Extras are an item, too, in one's expense ac You Must Have Money to See count. For instance, at the United States and Grand Union there's nothing less than a quar-ter. A quarter for a drink, for a shave, and even a quarter for a shoe black. Good cigars are from a quarter up. Indeed, the only cheap thing in Saratoga are its mineral waters. You can go to any of the springs and drink all you can hold for 5 cents.

The Hathorn Water.
There are no waters in the world like these.
Indeed, this Hathorn water will cure almost anything. I have been drinking two quarts of it a day and in ten days have gained nearly ten pounds. You can almost feel the flesh race commence Thursday, and Saratoga is now filling with people. In a few days there will be 50,000 visitors here. Most of them piling up on your bones after every glass. You feel new blood coursing through your veins. The world seems brighter, the foliage greener. You begin to feel natural. Indeed there is come with plenty of money, and they have to nothing that will so thoroughly eliminate the effects of the grip from one's system.

And, by the way, some of these springs have seen a regular gold mine to their owners. The Hathorn is now the popular spring, although the Congress used to be. It was discovered about twenty years ago in digging a founda-

tion for a house Since, it has been bored down to a depth of 400 feet with a diamond drill two inches in diameter. In this hole is an iron pipe lined with block tin. The great amount of carbon gas in the water forces it to the surface in great glass globes, through which the gas bubbles, and from which the water is taken Before breakfast in the mornings, hundreds

of people sit around the spring at little tables drinking the water. The scene reminds one of a typical German beer garden. You drink all you want for 5 cents, but the revenue from this source is considerable. However, the great profit to the owner is in the bottled water shipped throughout the country. The shipments amount to a million bottles annually. The wholesale price is about ten cents a bottle, or the total recipts \$100,000 this is clear profit, and, as the spring is owned by one man, it is quite a neat income for him. E. W. B.

## MARGINALIA.

E. W. B.

"Papa, are you using dose drapes?" a little ree-year-old asked at the breakfast table, when his blue eyes noticed a fine bunch lying on his father's plate. The polite hint was irresistable, and the baby received the grapes.

"She could write on a clothes line in a high wind," said Colonel Tom Howard once, speaking of the ease with which Mrs. Mary E. Bryan

Mrs. Margaret E. Sangster declares that people who must write or die, are the ones who will be sure to succeed. My own belief is that many people write as easily and happily as a bird sings.

This opinion does not contradict the wellown saying, "easy writing makes hard reading," because the manuscripts of most famous authors show corrections and erasures to a surprising degree. I mean that thoughts come as a bird's song, but time for revision is hardly allowed the busy writers for weekly and daily papers. A very popular lady wrote last week, discussing literature:

I am even ready to maintain that there are more articles worth reading in the daily and weekly press than in the magazines. The former are nore in earnest, more in touch with the times, more graphic. The exigencies of space prevent "padding," hence the English is more virile. Tennyson. the Brownings, Dickens, Stockton, Whittier and the best of all lands, have appeared outside of magazines as often as in them. Only a short time ago a prominent English writer—I think it was Professor Bryce—publicly declared that the best writing today was to be found in

That chicken pie in last Sunday's Constithis contribution on the subject from a small

O the apple pie is a very nice pie, A very nice pie indeed; And some there are who say to me,

"Of all it takes the lead." And the mince-pie too is a very good pie. As good as good can be, If the crust is crisp and brown enough,

And the raisins-one-two-three And the pumpkin-pie is a very nice pie, For now and then, you know:

As squash and pumpkin go. And the cherry-pie is a yery nice pie Of fruit so tart and red; And many a child will call this pie

Of every sort ahead. But the greatest pies in all the land If you listen well to me, Are the dear sand-pies we children make In the summer by the sea.

A funny illustration of something that's in name, despite the question of Shakespeare's

famous lover, is this:

A learned professor in a Georgia college went during vacation to visit a northern city. Selecting books for his children the wise man bought, along with "Young Marooners" and which our grandmothers wept, "The Children

A certain young lady has been accused of eading Browning to find historical allusions which she can trace up, thus improving her in-

The most useful books I can think of to make readers "consult lictionaries," encyclo-pedias and all books of reference are the novels of Augusta Evans Wilson. If I wanted to refresh my memory of mythology I would read her books as a tonic to the task.

A critic declared that William Wordsworth spoiled an otherwise perfect sonnet by one prosy word—that most unpoetical word—business. It was a flaw in the very heart of the gem and dimmed all the sparkle.

Seeking to find some poetry in the poems of Ella Wheeler Wilcox, I turned to "Baby land," thinking that must surely be full of dainty fancies. Dame Nature made us in point of excellence in this order—positive man, comparative woman, superlative baby. All poets have paid tribute to the sweetest and dearest-the last best gift of heaven to man-

Mrs. Wilcox writes of the "little heads like spools of floss," and thereby, for me, spoils the pretty fancy of the babies asleep in Baby-

How often had I carried lovely darlings into flower gardens and taking the caps from their

flower gardens and taking the caps from their silky curls, said, after Tennyson, "Shine out, little head, sunning over with curls to the flowers and be their sun."

A spool of floss indeed! There may be babies with heads no prettier; but think of such a thing as blockhead and baby in the same breath if you dare.

HALCYON HARLE.

## SOUTH CAROLINA.

THE MUNICIPAL PROBLEM IN CHARLESTON.

Negotiations for a Game of Baseball B tween Charleston and Atlanta—The Lack of Hotel Accommodations.

CHARLESTON, S. C., July 18.—[Special.]— The municipal political pot is seething and boiling again, and the politicians are once more engaged in pitching mud at each other. The Daily Jewsharp, which came to grief over paving the way for a bolt from the party in paving the way for a bolt from the party in case the reformers are not given the earth with a fence around it. A rather peculiar feature of the campaign which has not yet been brought out is the fact that the ballot reformers, contrary to all golitical precedent, are using "the stuff," while the ringsters appear to be as poor as Job's turkey. It came out today that our enterprising ballot reform canvasser persuaded a minor to allow him to put vasser persuaded a minor to allow him to put vasser persuaded a minor to allow him to publis name down on his club roll on the plea that he was paid 10 cents for every name he got. It has also been developed that quite a number of chronic impecunious gentlemen have of late been very active in drumming up names for the Ballot Reform Club rolls. Each side charges the other with inventing rolls, and the municipal democratic committee will have a most unsavory work in investigating these charges. The fight is becoming exceedingly bitter and The Daily Jewsharp is doing its feeble best to add to its bitterness. It is more than probable that the democratic party in the city will owe its salvation, if it is to be saved, to the consider-able number of conservative business men who have joined the ballot reform movement under the mistaken idea that it really has som at the bottom of it. While the cranks who profess to lead the ballot reform movement claim to have over 2,700 names attached to their club rolls, it is extremely doubtful if they can vote over the immortal 500 who were marched up a hill by the young Napoleon, in June, and then marched down again. There may be a "third party" in Charleston politics in December next, and there have good many third parties before, but it will meet the fate of all other third parties. BASEBALL TALK,
The semi-professional baseball fever has

broken out badly here, and Charleston, having conquered all the available contributary territory, has her eyes now turned longingly to the Gate City. The local team is undoubt-edly a strong one. It is managed by Colonel T. W. Paissalaigue, the superintendent of the Enterprise street railroad, and is run on strictly baseball business principles. Colonel Paissalaigue pays his men and pays them well, and he enforces discipline, which may account for their plendid work. They have thus far thrashed out the local teams of Columbia, Augusta, Savannah, Darlington and Charlotte, and, as I have said, are now reaching out to Atlanta. Colonel Paissalaigue is now in correspondence with Manager Marshall, the Atlanta team, with a view of arranging a series of games between Atlanta and Charleston. The old baseball cranks in Charleston who have mellowed recollection of the agile and festive Monk Cline and the astute and cunning and deceptive Joe Purcell, of the old Southern League days, are extremely anxious to have a whack at the new blood in the Gate City. An Atlanta-Charleston series would draw big money here. The ball park is one of the finest in the south, is convenient to reach, and easily seats 5,000 people. The games this week between Darlington and Charleston have had an average attendance of from 1,500 to 2,000. Atlanta would draw out double the number of spectators. strictly baseball business principles. Colonel

The city has been flooded this week with North Carolinians, and the lamentable lack of hotel accommodation has once more been demonstrated. On Wednesday night an excursion party of 1,200 white North night an excursion party of 1,200 white North Carolinians reached here. They soon filled up all the hotels (only two in number), and all the boarding houses, and many, unable to obtain lodging, were compelled to pass the night on the battery and in the few straggling public squares. It is a queer thing, but it is true that thirty years ago with less than one-half of its present population, Charleston supported handsomely seven first-class hotels. Now there are but two in the city. The proposed million-dollar hotel project, started five or six years ago, is still under consideration.

THE VETERANS TO GATHER.

Georgia at Flowery Branch.

The annual reunion of the Thirty-eighth Georgia in connection with the Forty-third, will take place at Flowery Branch, Ga., July 25th. The Fulton County Confederate Veterans' Association, with the Joe Thompson artillery, are cordially invited to be present.

The programme for the day will be as follows: The Thirty-eighth will form in line upon arrival, and be marched to the stand by Colonel P. E. Davant, of Lawrenceville, Ga. The meeting will be called to order by Colonel John W. McCurdy, president. S. H. Braswell, chaplain, will lead in prayer. The Rev. D. S. McCurry, of Flowery Branch, will deliver the welcome address. Response by Colonel H. P. Bell, of the Forty-fifth Georgia. The Cumming band will furnish music for the occasion. The annual reunion of the Thirty-eighth for the occasion.
Governor Gordon, R. L. Rodgers, W. L.
Calhoun, John Milledge and others have been
invited to attend and are expected to be

Committee on Invitations—F. L. Hudgins,

F. L. Guess and I. N. Nash.

Committee on Reduced Rates—I. H. Smith and F. L. Guess.

Committee on Printing—William M. Harbin and W. J. Williams.

A big barbecue will be furnished by the sitters of Flowers Branch citizens of Flowery Branch.

SUNSET AT INTERLAKEN. The sun is low,
You peak of snow
Is purpling with the sunset glow:
The rosy light
Makes richly bright
The Jungfrau's vail of snowy white.

From vales that sleep
Niglet's shadows creep
To take possession of the steep:
While as they rise,
The western skine.

The western skies
Seem loth to leave so fair a prize. The light of day
Yet loves to stay
And round that pearly summit play:
How fair a sight
You plain of light
Contended for by day and night!

Now fainter shines As day declines As day declines
The lustrous height which he resigns:
The shadows gain
The illumined plain:
The Jungfrau pales as if in pain.

Though daylight dies
The azure skies Seem glittering with a thousand eyes:
Which watched with grace
From depths of space
The sleeping Jungfrau's lovely face.

But when is born
The ruddy dawn
Forerunner of the coming morn,
Along the skies
It quickly files
To kiss the Jungfrau's opening eyes.

Which then o'er brow and face doth rush
Are pure and fair
Beyond compare
Resplendent in the illumined air. And thus alway
By night and day
Her varying suitors homage pay;
And tinged with rose,
Or white with snows,
The same fair radiant form she show

J. S. Pinkussohn & Bros., 1059 Third avenue, New York, manufacture the celebrated World's Bouquet Cigars, which are guaranteed all loog Havana filled, at 5 centre each. Sold by all deal

## ANDREW J. MILLER & SON

Are offering some very attractive

## Furniture, Carpets, Mattings and Lace Curtains

At extremely low prices. You will consult your own interest by inspecting their goods before purchasing.

By paying cash you will be allowed a special discount from your purchases of

## TEN PER CENT.

Whoever shows you the goods, it matters not how low you price an article, you will certainly be entitled to the discount if you pay the CASH. Remember that

## NOBODY HAS BETTER GOODS!

And we will not be undersold. This offer is made only for new trade during the coming week.

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## COMBINATION SUITS

These are of the best quality and latest styles known to the trade. You can now get a genuine Camel's Hair or Lamb's Wool at a clearing out price which will surprise you.

## SHORT LENGTHS IN BLACK GOODS

Are among the very best bargains in the world, as you can get two or three pieces same number, weave and make, just as good a dress as if it cost full price.

## Prices Are No Object On Remnants

And we have them accumulated in every department, and are determined to make a clean sweep. Come and get choice.

THIS WEEK CERTAIN COME Because we will show certain lines just reduced, and it may be just the kind of goods you need,

AND DON'T FORGET THAT We are making a general clearance sale in every department, and if you want at any time soon

DRY GOODS, CARPETS, FURNITURE OR SHOES

It will pay you to see and price with us now. See the goods at once and you will

## CHAMBERLIN, JOHNSON &

Many Ancient Examples of the Modern Enterprise.

If a search were made among the papyriate the British museum, evidence would be found that the Egyptians were in the habit of transporting vessels overland across the Isthmus of Sucz, and it is, indeed, more than probable that they did so. Tradition records that twenty-three centuries ago a through ship railway, with polished granite blocks as rails, existed and was worked across the Isthmus of Corinth, where the construction of a ship canal has just now been partly effected and subsequently abandoned for financial considerations. In 1718, the well-known Count Emanuel Swedenborg constructed road and "machines" for carrying laden vessels from Stromstadt to Idedijord, in Sweden, a distance of fourteen miles across a rough country, and the successful use of this work by Charles XII, during the sale of Frederikshall, led to Swedenborg being regarded not only as a national benefator, but as a mechanician of no mean ability for at least a century after his death.

The vessels transported in all the above cases were, no edubt, small in size and weight compared with our modern vessels.

nd Best Medicine for Family

PAIN.

FOR SUMMER COMPLAINTS A haif to a teaspoonful of READY LELIEF in a haif tumbler of water, repeated as often as the discharges continue, and a finanel strips with READY RELIEF placed over the stomhoh and bowels will afford immediate relief and effect

a cure.

INTERNALLY, a half to a teaspoonful in a half tumbler of water will in a few minutes cure Cramps, Spasms, Sour Stomach, Nausea, Vemiting, Heartburn, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Sick-Headache, Diarrheea, Colic, Flatulency and all internal pains. 60c per bottle. Sold by Druggisfs.

An excellent and mild Cathartic, Purely Vegetable, The Safest and Best Medicine in the world for the Cure of all Disorders of the Liver, Stomach or Bowels.

Taken according to directions they will restore health and renew vitality.

Price, 25c. a box. Sold by all druggists, or mailed by RADWAY & CO., 32 Warren St., New York, on receipt of price.

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"The pages of 'Throckmorton' are alive with picturesque sketches. Its humor is never forced and its pathos is never overdone. It is a novel to linger over."—The Critic.

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M.A., chancellor.

MISS EMMA HAHR, the distinguished pianist,
of this city, has accepted the directorship of
music in the above university. july19-d2m

### Railroad Commission of Georgia

L. N. Trammell, Chairman, Alex. S. Erwin, Viegil Powers, A. C. Briscoe, Secretary.

ATLANTA, Ga., July 15, 1891,

## CIRCULAR NO. 193.

COAL RATES.

All percentages now allowed railroad companies in this state on coal and coke in carload quantities are hereby withdrawn, and the said companies (except the Western and Atlantic and the Georgia railroad companies) will be allowed to charge for the transportation of coal and coke in carload quantities as follows:

For fifty miles and under, class L.

For 100 miles and over fifty miles, class L less 5 per cent.

over 100 miles, class L, less 10 per cent.

The Western and Atlantic and the Beorgia railroad companies will be allowed to charge for transportation of coal and coke in carload quantities as fol-

For fifty miles and under, class L, less 10 per For distances over fifty miles, class L, less 15

CLASSIFICATION COAL AND COKE, L. C. L. Applicable to all roads under existing tariffs. Coal and coke, L C L, packed in boxes, bags or barrels, class L.

This circular to take effect July 27, 1891.

By order of the Board:

L. N. TRAMMELL, Chairman.

## Railroad Commission of Georgia

L. N. TRAMMELL, Chairman.
ALEX. S. ERWIN,
VIRGIL POWERS.
A. C. BRISCOE, Secretary. Commissione rs.

### ATLANTA, Ga., July 15, 1891. CIRCULAR NO. 194.

The Commissioners having adjudged that the Richmond and Danville and all of its divisions, including the Georgia Pacific, and the Central Railroad and Banking Company, and all its divisions, including the Savannah Western and the Chattanooga. Rome and Columbus divisions, being under the management and control of one and the same company, fall within the provisions of Rule No. 1 of the 'Rules Governing the Transportation of Freight." It is hereby ordered that, for purposes of transportation, said roads be considered as constituting one and the same road, and the rates of transportation on shipments of freight passing between said roads or divisions shall be computed as parts of one and the same road. It is further ordered that upon shipments of freight passing from or over the Chattanooga, Rome and Columbus division of the Central Railroad to or from any of the above named divisions, the rates be not only computed on the basis of continuous mileage, but that the rates to be applied shall be those now of force upon the Central, the Georgia Pacific and Richmond and Danville Railroads.

This Circular to take effect July 27, 1891.

cular to take effect July 27, 1891. A. C. BRISCOE, Secretary,

## RAILROAD ACTIVITY.

WHAT THE DISCOVERY OF PHOS-PHATE HAS DONE.

The Old St. Marks Road to Be Overhauled -The Carrabelle Road-The Exhorbi-

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., July 18 .- [Special.]-There is a good deal of activity in railroad cir-cles in Florida just now. The discovery of phosphate and the rapid development of the industry within the last year or so has, of course, had much to do with this, and has induced the pushing of railroads into almost virgin territory, where, in the ordinary course of progress, it would be many years before there would be sufficient inducement to make it worth anybody's while to build a railroad.

About the most important of these new lines is the Florida, Georgia and Western railroad, the preliminary survey of which from the Wacissa river, some twenty miles from Talla-The surveyors are greatly pleased with the aspect of the country through which the projected line will run, and report that it is literally full of phosphate. The country is covered with valuable timber, and its development is

only a question of more or less time In connection with the builders of this road, the old St. Marks railroad, which has for years been in the most forlorn and dilapidated condition possible for a railroad to be, is to be overhauled and put into running shape, pre paratory to its being used in the shipment of iron for the Florida, Georgia and Western, the iron for which is to be sent to Tallahassee via the St. Marks.

The attorney for the Carrabelle road has been in Tallahassee within a few days looking after its interests. The charter of this road was extended by the last legislature, but only for twelve months, and as the distance to be traversed-from Carrabelle to Tallahassee-is about fifty miles, and as of this distance only thirteen miles are now laid, the prospects for its completion within the extension of time are not particularly bright.

The long looked for road which is to connect Tallahassee directly with the north by way of Thomasville, Ga., is again showing signs of life, and it has been asserted this week upon responsible authority that work upon it will commence not later

than November of this year. There are also several short railroads proje near the east coast. For one of these, the Lake Jesup, Indian river and Atlantic, a survey party is now in the field. Most of this road runs through the flat pine woods. Very little grading is necessary and the estimate made as to the cost per mile for grading and ties was so low that the Chicago company, which is backlow that the Chicago company, which is backing - the road, was incredulous as to its being possible to do the work well at such low rates, and it was found necessary to send them profile maps of the route before they could be convinced. Railroad building in Fiorida, compared to what it is in the north and west, is a comparatively easy matter. The land is generally flat and dry, there are no rocks to blast out of the way, no frost to provide against and very few rivers to be bridged, so that the work can be accomplished at a minimum cost of both money and time.

Most of the railroads already in operation in Florida made a very good showing last year, one earning more than \$6,000 per mile, one over \$5,000, five over \$2,000, four over \$1,000, three over \$800, two over \$500 and three under \$500, while the operating expenses ranged from \$358.78 to \$4,092.24 per mile.

A CAUSE OF COMPLAINT. An undue proportion of these railroad earnings, however, came through the really exorbitant freight rates charged. The tariff on regetables and small fruits has been extremely high, and has been the cause of bitter complaint from all parts of the state. The cabbage growers, in particular, suffered severely, and one of the largest planters near Kissimmee has not only allowed thousands of crates of this vegetable to rot in his fields rather than incur the probable deficit which would have resulted from their shipment at the rates charged this year, but states that he will plant no more truck while transportation charges run as they do now. Early peaches, too, that were shipped to New York brought there \$6 per crate, which should be an excellent paying price. But of this \$6, the grower received \$1.60, the commission men 60 cents, and the transportation companies \$3.80. The peaches weighed 100 pounds per crate, so that 3.8 cents per pound were charged for carrying them from a point about 150 miles south of Jackson-ville to New York. Near Palatka large peach orchards are just coming into fall the probable deficit which would have resulted

orchards are just coming into full bearing, and the owners of them are so discouraged that they are threatening to cut down their trees rather than attempt to ship the fruit. These are not solitary instances, but only a few of those which are heard of from all over the state, and it is a matter of surprise to thoughtful people that the transportation people should be so short-sighted as to destroy their own chances of a good revenue for the future.

THE LAKE CITY BANK FAILURE. A great excitement was caused in Lake City last week by the suspension of the Lake City bank. The bank has been known to be in a rather shaky condition for some time, but the smash is much greater than was thought possible. The bank was started as a private affair in 1883 or 1884, by Noyes S. Collins, who is still its president, and was incorporated in 1889 under the general incorporations act of 1868 for \$50,000, with six persons appearing as

1889 under the general incorporations act of 1868 for \$50,000, with six persons appearing as the incorporators. A nominal 10 per cent of this amount was paid in to the president by checks, which were, however, not presented for cashing until a year later, when the stock certificates were issued and were then paid for at par face value. Two of the subscribers never took the stock they put their names down for, and the amount actually taken and paid for, instead of \$50,000 amounted to but \$13,000, \$5,000 of which was owned by W. J. Winegar, \$2,000 by James E. Young, \$3,000 by John V. Brown and \$3,000 by Noyes S. Collins. With this small amount of capital the bank has been attempting to extend its operations over a large basis and has got caught, as was sure to happen sooner or later. About ten thousand dollars of the county funds were on deposit, but they are secured by personal bonds of several of the directors. The individual depositors, who are involved in amounts varying from a few dollars up to thousands, are not so fortunate, as they have no security whatever for their deposits and have only the assets of the bank to depend on. It looks at present as if the liabilities would amount up to \$50,000 or \$60,000, with the assets entirely an unknown quantity. A petition was preferred by a number of the creditors that A. B. Hogan, mayor of Lake City, be appointed receiver, and the petition has been granted, the bond being fixed at \$20,000. The bonds were immediately filed and approved, and the receiver has taken formal charge. There are rumors of serious frauds committed by officers of the bank, but nothing is definitely known as yet. Suit has been entered against the bank by the county treasurer, and others are likely to follow.

MR. FLANT'S MOVEMENTS.

Mr. H. B. Plant has been in Florida since

Mr. H. B. Plant has been in Florida since last Friday, and, of course, speculation is rife as to the probable motive of his visit. He has pent most of the time in Tampa, inspecting his large interests there, and it is likely that the matter of the ship canal and docks at St. the matter of the ship canal and docks at St. Petersburg will be pressed to completion. The Plant Investment Company has in contemplation the establishment of a steamship line between Tampa and Colon (Aspinwall), and Mr. Plant is now making inquiries relative to the building of two fine iron steamships, with a large carrying capacity, for the South American trade, and is not at all unlikely to be one of the bidders for the carriage of the South American mails.

If you suffer from looseness of bowels, or fever and ague, Angostura Bitters will cure you. Dr. J. G. B. Slegert & Sons, sole manufacturers.

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If you don't believe it, come and see the big crowds at the store of D. H. D.

Have not gone into the poetical business, but they cut prices so fine that it makes you feel like loving everything, when you find you can buy so much for so little money, and folks in love always like poetry. So come and get some of our lovely Bargains.

We will sell 3,000 yards Colored Plaid India Linen at 6 1-2c; they are regular 15c goods, but, as a starter, this lot goes at 6 1-2c.
All 12 1-2, 15, 17, 19 and 20c White Plaid Organdies go at 10c.

All 15c Figured Batiste cut to 5c. 7 1-2c Figured Lawns at 31-2c. 7 1-2c Calicoes at 3 1-2c. 10c White India Linen at 5c. 65c English Challis at 35c. 40c Hindo Muslin, 42 inches wide, at 20c.

We have about a half case of 42-inch Dress Goods, regular value, at 20c.

Every piece of 65c French Ginghams cut to 25c. Big lot Zephyr Ginghams at 15c, cut from 35c. 19

pieces Black Henrietta cut to 30c. All 50 and 65c French Figured Muslins cut to 35c. We have about 30

pieces of the finest French Figured Mousline, that are worth 50c, that are cut to 25c.

## WE ARE DETERMINED TO MAKE A CLEAN SWEEP OF ALL SUMMER GOODS. AND, TO DO THIS,

We Are Going to Give All Ginghams and Domestics at Factory Cost!

10-4 Sheeting, bleached, at 15c; worth 23c. Bleaching at 5, 6 and 7c, that is worth 7, 9 and 10c. \$2 Henriettas at \$1.30. \$1.65 Henriettas at 90c. \$1.40 Henriettas at 75c. \$1 Henriettas at 60c. Come right along and get what you want, they are going to be sold. One more case of those splendid 65c Shirts at 25c.

## KID GLOVES AT 25c, WORTH \$1.50 TO \$2.50.

This is one time we got "scooped." We bought these Gloves as a job to make a big run on at \$1, and you will find plenty of them worth \$2.50. After opening them up, we see they "smut" a little, and, while to sell them at 25c means a big loss to us, we have got the spinal backbone to stand it. They will be sold as they are, no exchange or anything, and, as we have to lose money, we wish these Gloves to go as far as possible; so only 4 pair to one customer.

Embroideries for the ladies. Edgings for the sweet little babies.

16,000 yards Hamburg Edging, worth 6c up to 18c, they will be sold at 2c, 3c, 4c, 5c, 6c and 7c. We have this lot and when they are gone we won't have any more for less than three times these prices. All 8c and 9c Ginghams cut to 5c.

## BIG REMNANT

Our bargain counters are loaded down with choice things. Save yourself a doctor's bill by getting one of our bargain Umbrellas. Fans from \$1 up to \$10. Doors open at 6:30 o'clock. Come early and avoid the rush.

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## HURTS.

We are selling at retail hundreds of dollars worth of many sorts of Suits for Men and Boys at prices that pay anywhere from 25 to 40 per cent of the cost. As a trade principle it seems entirely wrong---it is, to say the least, unfortunate for somebody. But if it is to be done, this is the time and place of all in which to do it. If we need an outlet for sample lines or overplus of manufacture that are incidental to large production we must find it.

That's how and why these exceptions come, especially at this season of the year.

The price reductions this week are enormous.

### EISEMAN BROS.,

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